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TRIBUTES TO MAO TSETUNG

## Forever Bear in Mind the Grace of His Pervading Good Influence

by

Feng Yu-lan (冯友兰)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 17, 1976)

I love the great leader Chairman Mao from the bottom of my heart and have boundless admiration and respect for him. I cannot help bursting into tears on hearing the news of the passing away of Chairman Mao.

Born in the declining years of the Ch'ing Dynasty, I watched China degenerating day by day into a colony with the Chinese people becoming slaves and beasts of burden of imperialism. At that time, all young people with ambition hoped that China would become strong one day. But many people could not find the correct road. Oh Chairman Mao! It was you who held high the bright light of Marxism-Leninism in the endless night, founded the Chinese Communist Party, and led the Chinese people to embark on an unprecedented cause by toppling the "three big mountains" weighing down on the Chinese people and building a socialist new China with initial prosperity.

Mao Tsetung thought nurtures a generation of new people and enables a good many old people to gain a new life. As an old intellectual who have come over from the old society, I have traveled a tortuous road. Every step forward I took was inseparable from Chairman Mao's warm solicitude and earnest teachings.

Before liberation, I was originally a target of the revolution on the ideological front. In 1949, I wrote a letter to Chairman Mao, expressing my wish to rectify my mistakes and remold my thinking. Chairman Mao personally wrote me a letter of reply and gave me warm encouragement. In the past 27 years, Chairman Mao was always concerned with my ideological

remolding and the progress of my research on the history of philosophy. During the great cultural revolution, in particular, it was precisely because of Chairman Mao's direct concern and education that I was able to more humbly accept the criticism and help of the masses, and better understand the real significance of ideological remolding. I came to understand that the criticism of Confucius and the worship of Confucius constituted not a question of cognizance but a question of class stand, world outlook and for whom. Cognizance of this kind was precisely the result of the repeated teachings given me by Chairman Mao. As long as I made little progress in my ideological remolding, Chairman Mao invariably gave me encouragement and urged me forward. The concern and teaching given by Chairman Mao to an intellectual like me who had come over from the old society are precisely the embodiment of the broad-mindedness of a proletarian revolutionary.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, I wrote a poem to express my appreciation for Chairman Mao's warm solicitude. The poem reads: "A good savior of things would not abandon things; a good savior of people would not abandon people. When the East wind blows diligently and with force, even the withered plant would produce a thick foliage."

Under the great inspiration given by Chairman Mao,which is like spring breeze and pervading rain, everything under the sun grows. At that time, I thought: I am getting old, but still I must closely follow Chairman Mao to make revolution and be a pupil of Chairman Mao. I met Chairman Mao in 1957 at the National Conference on Propaganda Work. After On Confucius was published, I thought that Chairman Mao would not have time to read it on account of his advanced years and having so much to do. Out of my expectation, Chairman Mao did read it. I used to think that while I lived I would not lose the warmth of Chairman Mao's concern and would not be denied of the voice of Chairman Mao's inculcation. The first volume of A New History of Chinese Philosophy has already been sent to the press. I intend to send a copy to Chairman Mao after it is off the press so that I could hear once again his valuable instructions. On hearing this unexpected shocking news, how could I not feel most grieved?

I must turn grief into strength. Chairman Mao called on the people of the whole country to study some history of Chinese philosophy. I must exert still greater efforts in study, revise and complete A New History of Chinese Philosophy, and with this, make a little contribution to China's socialist revolution and construction.

As a way of expressing my sorrow, I have written a poem as my elegy to the great leader Chairman Mao:

"The whole of China is in immense grief,
The millions and billions have lost their
esteemed kinsman.
He brought prosperity to China with his hands,
and will prop up Kunlun for 100 years to come.

We will not forget his good teachings,
And will forever bear in mind the grace of his
pervading influence.
His great works are still available,
For illuminating our fighting course."

*  *  *

# Chairman Mao's Brilliant Thought Will Forever Light Up Our Way of Advance

by

Yang Jung-kuo (杨荣国)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 16, 1976)

On hearing the news of the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, I sank in immense grief. With boundless admiration and respect, I looked up to Chairman Mao's portrait. From the depth of my heart, I thought of the sunrise at Shaoshan, the prairie fire in the Chingkang Mountains, and the bright radiance of the Tsunyi Conference. I thought of the volumes of great works written by Chairman Mao in the caves of Yenan, the first five-star red flag personally hoisted by him at T'ienanmen Square, and his review of the millions upon millions of revolutionary people and Red Guards. I also thought of the high merits and great achievements of Chairman Mao in founding and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the struggle to prevent capitalist restoration.... Now, Chairman Mao has left us forever. This is an inestimable loss to the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

In those miserable years when "the night was long and dawn came slow to the Crimson Land, for a century demons and monsters whirled in a wild dance," Chairman Mao combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, and creatively laid down the general line and general policy of the new-democratic revolution. Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical works "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" are the theoretical basis of this line and policy. Chairman Mao's series of philosophical works are an important development of Marxist philosophy. Theoretically, they have effectively criticized the Right and "Left" opportunist lines in the Party, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the metaphysical thinking that "Heaven changeth not, likewise the Tao changeth not," and aroused the millions upon millions of workers and peasants to persevere in the practice of revolution and in the philosophy of struggle. Once Mao Tsetung thought is grasped by the masses, it becomes a colossal material force for transforming society and the world. With millions upon millions of people waging unyielding struggles under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the three big mountains weighing down the Chinese people are toppled and the socialist new China under the dictatorship of the proletariat is now standing majestically in the eastern part of the world.

In socialist society, are there still classes, class contradictions and class struggle? Is there the struggle between the two roads and the two lines? This is a question of prime importance bearing on the future and destiny of the Party and state. Applying the fundamental law of the universe--the unity of opposites--in the observation of socialist society, Chairman Mao has commprehensively summed up the positive and negative aspects of experiences in the international communist movement and written "On the

Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and other brilliant works to make a profound analysis of the class relations in socialist society. For the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, he has unequivocally pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle, the struggle between the two roads and the two lines and the danger of capitalist restoration after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, come to the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid down the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. Guided by Chairman Mao, and adhering to the Marxist philosophy of struggle, the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have won great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and particularly in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and solved in theory and in practice the important task of the international communist movement--the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention of capitalist restoration and the building of socialism..

Setting great store by the initiative displayed by the revolutionary masses in revolution and warmly supporting the socialist new things, Chairman Mao has given tremendous impetus to the process of the supersession of the old by the new as in the triumph of socialist new things over the decadent. We must learn well from this revolutionary spirit of Chairman Mao's in trusting and relying on the masses and energetically supporting newborn things.

The historic mission of the proletariat is to completely overthrow the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, use socialism to defeat capitalism and ultimately realize communism. Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought is the sharpest ideological weapon for us to realize this lofty ideal, and will forever illuminate the road of our advance.

In the course of studying the history of the Chinese philosophy, I strove to apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thought in analyzing the two-line struggle in the history of philosophy and investigating the social origin and class origin of struggle, so as to "make the past serve the present." However,due to my inadequate understanding of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, there were still many shortcomings in my studies. But Chairman Mao repeatedly gave me encouragement and urged me on. Deeply educated and moved, I had an increasing urge in striving to remold my subjective world while remolding my objective world. I will carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought with unflagging efforts and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, make a success of the study of the history of Chinese philosophy and of all work, and strive to realize the ultimate goal of communism.

* * *

# Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Is the Life-Blood of Scientific and Technical Work

by

the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 15, 1976)

All our revolutionary comrades of the Academy of Sciences fighting on the scientific and technical front were lost in tears and profoundly grieved on hearing the news of the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao.

Under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao for more than half a century, the people of our country went through long years of acute and complicated struggles, defeated all class enemies at home and abroad, vanquished one after another the opportunist lines within the Party, and won great victories in the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and construction.

We will never forget Chairman Mao's unique attention and warm solicitude for our country's scientific and technical undertakings. He has formulated for us a Marxist revolutionary line in science and technology, smashed the sabotage and interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, enabled our revolution in the sphere of science and technology to develop vigorously in the correct orientation, and thereby quickly changed the extremely backward outlook in science and technology left behind by old China.

October 27, 1958 was our happiest day. That day, amid the sound of battle drums of the great leap forward, our respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao came to the Chinese Academy of Science and inspected the exhibition on the achievements of the leap forward in natural science held by our academy. Chairman Mao saw with delight all kinds of exhibits, and warmly encouraged us to take the road of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts in developing science.

Chairman Mao also received scientists and technicians on a number of occasions, and issued a series of extremely important instructions, which gave us tremendous inspiration and strength.

Viewed in retrospect, of the series of important achievements in science and technology made by our country after the founding of the people's republic and especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, such as the successful explosion of atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs, the return to earth of the man-made satellites according to plan, the artificial synthesis of insulin and the determination of its crystals, the study of the theory of geo-mechanics and its application in the search for petroleum, the tabling of models of basic particles and stratons, the progress in the study of the theory of numbers, the popularization of

applied mathematics, the achievements of comprehensive investigations conducted in the region of Mt. Jolmo Lungma, the application of the new method of pollen haploid seed breeding, etc., which have not been realized under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's brilliant thought, and which have not been achieved under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in science and technology?

Chairman Mao's warm solicitude for the socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front is deeply engraved in our hearts and will forever be borne in our minds. In the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses in our academy vigorously rebelled against the bourgeoisie inside the Party, launched resolute struggle against the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and won a great victory. Around summer last year when the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the capitalist-roaders in scientific and technical circles vigorously whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Chairman Mao again perceived everything and warmly supported the struggle waged by the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses in our academy against the capitalist-roaders. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we smashed in good time the evil plot of Teng Hsiao-p'ing who vainly attempted to make a breach in scientific and technical circles to bring about the all-round restoration of capitalism in the sphere of the superstructure, and won an important victory in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

At this moment of immense grief, we resolutely respond to the call issued by the Party Central Committee, turn our grief into strength, firmly unite around the Party Central Committee, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, continue to launch the struggle to repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, unswervingly and fearlessly forge ahead along the revolutionary road opened by Chairman Mao, carry the socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front through to the end, and strive to scale the heights of science and technology in the world with greater speed.

* * *

# Carry On the Cause Left Behind by Chairman Mao, Persevere in Continuing the Revolution

by

Huang K'un (黄 昆)
Professor of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 12, 1976)

Our esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao has left us forever. This news, like a bolt from the blue, makes me unable to repress my grief and burst into passionate tears.

For more than half a century in the past, our great leader Chairman Mao personally built our great Party, great Army and great new China. The great victories of China's new-democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction, and especially the great proletarian cultural revolution, the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have all been won under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao. Until he breathed his last, Chairman Mao dedicated his energy all his life to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. Now Chairman Mao has left us forever. How can I help feeling deeply grieved?

I am an intellectual who has come over from the old society. My ability to join the Chinese Communist Party after liberation, and my ability to step out of the school into the vast world to take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments together with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, and fight for the ultimate realization of communism for mankind in the past few years and all the results of the brilliant and wise leadership and education of our great leader Chairman Mao. Every bit of my progress is inseparable from Chairman Mao's earnest teachings.

Chairman Mao always showed great concern for the progress of intellectuals and taught us intellectuals to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants. In mourning of our great leader Chairman Mao, I will go a step further in unswervingly taking the brilliant road charted by Chairman Mao, more consciously remolding my world outlook, identifying myself as the equal of workers and restricting bourgeois rights, and will never be unworthy of Chairman Mao's eager expectations on us.

Chairman Mao always attached great importance to the revolution in education. The cultural and educational battlefront has always been an important battlefield of the life-and-death struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Chairman Mao was greatly concerned with the educational revolution in Tsinghua and Peking Universities. I am a teacher of Peking University, fighting on the forefront of the revolution in education. I feel that it is a great blessing that I have been able to undergo tempering in this battlefield. In mourning of our great leader Chairman Mao, I am

resolved to exert myself as an intellectual who will carry the revolution in education through to the end, conscientiously put into practice Chairman Mao's series of instructions on the revolution in education, study diligently, fight with unflagging efforts and turn the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I must turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, resolutely implement the Party's basic line, more conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions and his brilliant and wise statement that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party," and fight the capitalist-roaders within the Party through to the end. At present, I must concentrate my fire on criticizing the three big poisonous weeds--"On General Program," "An Outline Report" and "Regulations for Industry," and win a still greater victory in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

"GOOD 8TH COMPANY ON NANKING ROAD"

The Red Banner of the Good 8th Company Gets Redder

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 11, 1976)

In class struggle and in a number of major struggles between the two lines within the Party, the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road"--which the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee are greatly interested in and call on the whole army to learn from--fears neither ghosts nor globins, stands firm, unfurls the banner, and fights bravely for carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Like a lofty pine, it shows greater vigor in the teeth of the snowstorm and looks more outstanding and eminent in the cold current, thus setting for us a shining example in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For more than 20 years after it moved in to station at Nanking Road, Shanghai, the 8th Company has unwaveringly adhered to Chairman Mao's teachings, taken the Party's basic line as the beaconlight, kept a tight grip on the principal contradictions in the period of socialism and taken class struggle as the key link in building itself. From the repulse of the attack of the "fragrant wind" and bad smell to the conscious restriction of bourgeois rights, from its role as a hero in resisting "sugar-coated bullets" to its role as the vanguard in criticizing the bourgeoisie inside the Party, the good 8th Company receives tempering in the storms of struggle and becomes a staunch combat collective proficient both culturally and militarily and capable of combating and preventing revisionism, as well as a brighter and fiery red banner in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Dare To Resist and Fight Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Revisionist Line

Around summer in 1975, the bourgeoisie inside the Party headed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing raised the apricot-yellow banner of restoration and regression in a rabid attack against the proletariat. Together with the revolutionary people of the whole country, the Good 8th Company that had fought against the bourgeoisie for over 20 years kept a close watch on the new trends of this class struggle and considered and analyzed them with a cool head.

In early winter, the 8th Company began its field camping training. On December 3, Radio Peking broadcast an important article from Hung-ch'i magazine, "The Orientation of Educational Revolution Must Not Be Tampered With." This held the undivided attention of the comrades of the 8th Company. They began to find from this article answers to certain problems that had for long occupied their thoughts. Political instructor Tai Ta-hsi found this article very important and immediately called a meeting of the branch Party committee. After the meeting, the whole company quickly acted on the decision reached by the Party branch committee. Some went to town to buy copies of the Hung-ch'i magazine and others wrote letters to schools with which this company had formed ties, expressing support for the educational revolution. Letters arousing relatives and friends to join in the battle

was sent out one after another in every direction. Articles expressing their firm will to safeguard the fruits of the educational revolution were sent to newspaper offices.

From that day on, the Party branch called many meetings and energetically guided the fighters to plunge into the battle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. In criticizing the absurd arguments in educational circles and scientific and technical circles, the 8th Company associated them with similar fallacies it had heard in building the army unit. After repeated study, Company Commander Yü Ch'ang-sheng and several cadres and backbone theorists held that a speech given by Teng Hsiao-p'ing at an army conference embodied many revisionist viewpoints. Teng Hsiao-p'ing talked about "taking the three directives as the key link." It aimed at negating the Party's basic line. Was it not the same stuff as Lin Piao's "taking the four goods as the key link"? Something had also been said about "softness, laxity and laziness." Was this not for slandering the leading body based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young? It was said that "Uncle Lei Feng is no longer around." This was incompatible with actual circumstances! Good men and good deeds appeared in an endless stream as our army unit launched the learn-from-Lei Feng activities. How could it be said that Lei Feng was no longer around? He also said that young cadres were incompetent. This meant looking down upon the "Children's corps." Many of the old commanders were pretty young when they formerly led the soldiers in fighting....

They laid out facts and expressed their views. The more they talked the more indignant they became, and the more they found that what Teng Hsiao-p'ing said was incorrect.

However, when things involve a "big shot," is it possible to uphold criticism in a company units? At that time, Party branch secretary Tai Ta-hsi was away from the company. Deputy Secretary Yü Ch'ang-sheng thought this over for two days and two nights. On the night of December 28, Yü Ch'ang-sheng called a Party branch committee conference. He set forth Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist fallacies and analyzed and repudiated them one by one. Then he asked, "Is it necessary to unfold a criticism against these fallacies of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's in the whole company?" The Party branch committee members listened quietly and the whole house was in a solemn and excited atmosphere. After listening to what Yü Ch'ang-sheng said, Chou Yün-te, a Red Guard who formerly received a review from Chairman Mao and was now commander of the school platoon, said straightforwardly, "Teng Hsiao-p'ing's speeches are against Chairman Mao. I'm all for criticism." As soon as he finished speaking, deputy political instructor Chang Tsai-chung who had returned from Shanghai after supporting the revolutionary Left at the Red Guards Congress said, "We must resolutely rebel against anything which is revisionist!"

The meeting lasted until late in the night. Party branch committee member and head of the 7th squad Ch'en Shih-k'ai laid in bed. No matter how he tried, he couldn't sleep. He carefully ruminated over the speech made by the company commander at the Party branch committee meeting. He felt that what he said was sensible. Teng Hsiao-p'ing wanted to practice revisionism. His fallacies, if not criticized, would mean trouble. "I'm a Communist

Party member. I can't be the least muddle-headed on major matters of right and wrong."

The next day, the meeting continued. Ch'en Shih-k'ai was the first to speak. "I've thought it over. It can be criticized! It should be criticized! We Party members should lead the way!"

After a full discussion, the Party branch committee members unified their understanding and firmly adopted a resolution on criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line in the whole company without naming him. A report was immediately submitted to the higher level.

Meetings were called one after another to mobilize Party members, CYL members and the rank and file. The company was astir with life. In the process of criticism, the Party branch of the 8th Company heard different opinions, some for and some against the criticism. A few comrades asked, "Is this criticism approved by the higher level?" In order to unfold criticism, the Party branch committee members constantly studied problems together. Meetings sometimes lasted late into the night. What occupied their minds was: Under the current circumstances, what should be done? They firmly believed that they themselves were not wrong in criticizing revisionism. To the question of seeking approval, Yü Ch'ang-sheng replied: "In order to make revolution, criticism of revisionism was approved by Marx and by Chairman Mao long ago. Rebellion against revisionism is justified." Deputy Company Commander I T'ien-pao also spoke in a raised voice: "The documents of the 10th National Congress of the Party have talked about going against the tide and about doing five things without fear. For the sake of defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we are ready to go to jail or part with our heads!"

The publication of Chairman Mao's two poems greatly inspired the fighting spirit of the 8th Company. "We can clasp the moon in the Ninth Heaven and seize turtles deep down in the Five Seas." It was in this heroic spirit that the 8th Company closely followed the strategic plan of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and bravely opened fire on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. Their revolutionary act won the support of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee and the Party committee of the army unit.

In early April, a counter-revolutionary political incident took place at T'ienanmen Square. The two brilliant and wise resolutions of the CCP Central Committee announced Teng Hsiao-p'ing's political downfall. History once again bore witness to the heroes who "braved the wind": The 8th Company is correct. Victory inspired the 8th Company but did not in the least cause it to slow down its pace of progress. The fighters deeply realized that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's downfall by no means signified the end of the struggle. The Party branch again put forward a new combat task, which was to study the series of Chairman Mao's important directives, to arm the comrades of the whole company further with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and to wage a long-term struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party around the question that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party."

## Fight Ceaselessly in Defense of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

Why was it that the cadres and fighters of the 8th Company showed such a high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and dared to touch such a "giant" as Teng Hsiao-p'ing? Where did their spirit of daring to discuss, analyze, criticize and fight revisionist things come from?

It seems that the Party branch of the 8th Company took only a few days' time to decide on the unfolding of criticism against Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the whole company. But the answer has to be obtained from the militant course taken more than 20 years since it was stationed on Nanking Road and especially in the ten years since the great cultural revolution. The comrades of the 8th Company aptly said: "Without struggle, there would not have been the 8th Company. Without the great cultural revolution, our 8th Company would not have been what it is today."

Like a dazzling beaconlight, Chairman Mao's report at the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party illuminated the road along which the 8th Company continued the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. From the battlefield permeated with the smoke of gunfire to the kaleidoscopic Nanking Road, the 8th Company firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." It firmly grasped class struggle as the key link and resolutely struggled against the bourgeoisie. It carried forward our army's glorious traditions. On the Nanking Road which was once called "a big dye vat," it planted a bright red banner of the proletarian style of plain living and hard struggle and smashed the imperialists' shameless slander that the Communists would "go in red and come out black." In 1963, the Ministry of National Defense formally awarded it with the glorious title of the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road."

In which respect is the Good 8th Company good? It is good in that it persists in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fights against the bourgeoisie and revisionism without stop for a single day. Not long after it was awarded the honorable title, the 8th Company underwent a new process of tempering and testing in the struggle between two military lines. In 1964, Lin Piao, a representative of the bourgeoisie within the Party, whipped up the evil wind of launching military tournaments on a large scale. The Party branch of the 8th Company acutely perceived that this was not in line with Chairman Mao's idea of army building. It organized the whole company to study the relevant chapters and paragraphs of the Kut'ien Conference and came to realize that military training could be handled well only under the command of politics, and that the method of letting military training dominate everything else was completely wrong and should be resolutely resisted. The whole company was determined to adhere to the principle of "changes in three respects and no change in three respects": changes in circumstances, a personnel and assignments, but no change in persistently studying Chairman Mao's works, in class education and education in traditions and in grasping ideological work. In one year's military training, it put politics in command of military affairs.

By day its fighters groped, crawled, wallowed and fought on hills and drilled hard in military skills. At night, they sat around a kerosene lamp inside a thatch-roofed hut and seriously studied Chairman Mao's works. At the end of training, they harvested a double bumper militarily and politically.

The comrades of the 8th Company felt great concern over class struggle in the realm of the superstructure and constantly maintained a high degree of political perception. In 1965, as soon as the article criticizing the reactionary historical play Hai Jui Dismissed from Office was published, the Party branch organized the whole company to study it. The comrades realized that this play was aimed at reversing the verdict on P'eng Te-huai and directed the spearhead at the great leader Chairman Mao. With great proletarian indignation, they plunged into the battle. They published 105 articles one after another in newspapers and magazines and through radio broadcasts to criticize the reactionary essence of Hai Jui Dismissed from Office.

With the start of the Red Guard movement, the great proletarian cultural revolution developed rapidly and vigorously. The 8th Company studied Chairman Mao's "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" and enthusiastically cheered the revolutionary mass movement as something fine indeed. Under the leadership of the Party branch, they unfurled the banner and stood on the side of the proletarian revolutionaries. When the broad revolutionary masses rose against the old Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, a handful of capitalist-roaders panicked and attempted to take the red banner of the 8th Company as a means to suppress the masses and protect themselves. The 8th Company saw through their plot and resolutely put up resistance. When the proletarian revolutionaries of Shanghai stirred up the storm of the "January revolution" and seized at one stroke power from the capitalist-roaders within the Party, the 8th Company organized a discussion the same night and wrote articles for newspaper offices expressing resolute support for the January revolution.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the 8th Company not only acted as the staunch backer of the proletarian revolutionaries but also launched a close-quarter combat against the bourgeoisie in this struggle. After Chairman Mao issued the call, "The PLA should support the broad masses of the Left," the 8th Company enthusiastically responded and immediately went into action. It sent at different times five batches of Mao Tsetung thought propaganda teams to factories, rural areas and public organs to support the Left. Later, they again sent some comrades to the Shanghai Middle School Red Guards Congress to help with the proper handling of the work of Red Guards. In September 1968, the 8th Company closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, divided itself into 33 groups and moved into 85 middle and primary schools to cooperate with the worker propaganda teams there in leading the struggle-criticism-transformation work in these schools.

The educational realm was a "hereditary domain" where the bourgeoisie was deeply rooted. When the proletariat wanted to occupy the educational battlefront, some people maliciously said, "The uneducated know nothing about mathematics, physics and chemistry." In the face of the bourgeois

challenge, the comrades of the 8th Company replied proudly: "The revolutionary fighters know quite a lot about 'mathematics, physics and chemistry'! By 'mathematics,' we mean the big figures represented by the 700 million and the three billion people; by 'physics,' we mean the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. By 'chemistry,' we mean the ideological revolutionization of the proletarian fighters."

The comrades of the whole company seriously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on the educational revolution and fought arduously. Squad leader Chu Yung-shou served as secretary of the Party branch of a middle school with 3,000 people. He led the teachers and students to step out of the school to carry out open-door schooling. He constantly summed up fresh experiences in the educational revolution. Eventually, this school became an advanced unit in struggle, criticism and transformation in Shanghai municipality and was cited by the higher level.

The comrades of the 8th Company said: "In the fight against the bourgeoisie, we should not tighten and relax our grasp by turns but must keep a tight grip to the end." After Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters were smashed, the 8th Company again plunged into the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. At the crucial moment of the struggle against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, it accomplished with outstanding results the glorious and urgent tasks entrusted to it by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, it stood at all times in the van.

Last year, with utmost political enthusiasm, the 8th Company acted on Chairman Mao's directives, assiduously studied and mastered the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and took solid action to work against the revisionist line in every way. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing opposed the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, its fighters made strenuous efforts to study this theory. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing opposed the restriction of bourgeois rights, its fighters courageously declared war on bourgeois rights. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing suppressed the criticism of Water Margin, its fighters actively wrote a number of critical articles. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing negated the great cultural revolution, its fighters conducted education under the topic, "The Great Cultural Revolution Is Fine," in the whole company and enthusiastically sang the praises of the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Struggle is like the Yangtze River, surging forward in waves. The 8th Company plunged into the mighty currents of the revolution and fought ceaselessly in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

## Take Class Struggle As the Key Link and Build a Staunch Collective Capable of Combating and Preventing Revisionism

The fighting experience of the Good 8th Company is laudable and praiseworthy. The experience accumulated by the Good 8th Company is rich and colorful. What is most praiseworthy is that a bright-red line runs

through the building of the company, that is, its comrades bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings and take class struggle as the key link.

Since the 8th Company was stationed on Nanking Road, the company commander has been replaced seven times and the political instructor six times. The fighters have been replaced one group after another. There have been changes in personnel, but the direction of building the company in the course of struggle against the bourgeoisie has never changed.

## Grasp the Line, Grasp Major Issues and Let Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought Take Deep Root

Armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the fighters can see the class struggle, distinguish between the right line and the wrong line, persist in grasping major issues related to class struggle and the two-line struggle and raise political and ideological work to the plane of the key link. This is the fundamental experience of the 8th Company in taking class struggle as the key link in building the company.

The comrades of the 8th Company often say: "With information about the enemy kept in mind, the revolution will never cease." They at all times take as a major issue the continuous strengthening of the cadres' and the fighters' concept of class struggle. When the new fighters come to the 8th Company, the Party branch immediately teaches them to see that class struggle has not yet vanished and that they must never take the complicated class struggle as something simple. Since the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts started, everyone has reviewed his personal experiences in fighting against the capitalist-roaders during the great cultural revolution, and studied Chairman Mao's brilliant judgment that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party." Everyone understands more clearly that it has become insufficient for a fighter who continues the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat just to fight against the bourgeoisie in society and that he must fix his eyes on the bourgeoisie inside the Party and direct the spearhead of struggle mainly at it. The cadres of the 8th Company say: "To prevent the bourgeoisie inside the Party from capsizing the big boat of socialism, in the course of building the company and training fighters, we should not just see how many links they can hit in target practice and how many meters away they can throw a grenade but should especially see whether they have the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and the courage to rebel against revisionism and the bourgeoisie inside the Party. We must build the company unit into a stout combat collective proficient both militarily and culturally and capable of combating and preventing revisionism."

In struggle, the comrades of the 8th Company come to deeply understand that the fight against the bourgeoisie inside the Party and against the revisionist line is a battle much more complicated than the fight to spurn the offer of dirty money and to resist the lure of bad women on Nanking Road and especially calls for the use of a microscope and a telescope politically. They assiduously study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and constantly unfold criticism against revisionism and the bourgeoisie, thereby letting the fundamental principle of Marxism and Chairman Mao's

revolutionary line take root more and more deeply. In the current struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, in order to see clearly where "taking the three directives as the key link" is wrong after all, the cadres of the company lead five backbone theorists to separately go through the relevant chapters and paragraphs of Das Kapital, Anti-Dühring and Selected Works of Lenin, to study and seriously analyze Chairman Mao's relevant works and a series of his important directives. They promptly make clear that "taking the three directives as the key link" is revisionist trash. Only when one is willing to study can one learn to make an analysis. Only by learning to make an analysis, can one learn to wage a struggle. The experience of the 8th Company tells us that the two-line struggle is not something unknowable and that to be duped or deceived is not something doomed and inevitable.

The 8th Company closely links the grasping of the transformation of the world outlook of the cadres and fighters with the grasping of the major issue of class struggle and the two-line struggle. All that the cadres and fighters of the 8th Company have in mind is to carry the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right down to the company unit. They think little of their personal problem of stay or departure. They say: "The locality of a revolutionary work post is a matter for the organization to consider. All we have to think about is: 'make revolution'." Many vivid cases show that once the major issue is grasped and political and ideological work is raised to the plane of the key link, tremendous power will be generated.

## Brave the Storm, Face the World and Play An Active Part in Class Struggle in Society

The Party branch of the 8th Company holds that a fine steed cannot be trained within the confines of a courtyard and a good boatman cannot be coached in a ditch. Only in the teeth of the storm of class struggle can one raise the ability to combat and prevent revisionism. Should one shut oneself up in the camp to seek "self-cultivation behind closed doors," or walk out of the barracks to take part in class struggle in society? This is an important problem bearing on the line of army building.

In August 1974, in accordance with instructions from the leading comrades of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, it summed up the experience in the "three-support" and "two-military" work during the great cultural revolution and began to widely participate in class struggle in society. In the past two years, through link up with 20 local units, its comrades regularly made social investigations deep in the factories, schools and shops, joined the masses in study and criticism and the worker militiamen in patrolling and fighting, and went deep into the alleyways to cooperate with schools and family guardians in educating the adolescents. They obtaied a large amount of vivid material of class struggle. This enabled the cadres and fighters to see more clearly the protractedness and complexity of class struggle in the period of socialism, the reactionary essence of the bourgeoisie within the Party and the serious harm of the revisionist line pushed by it. Political instructor Tai Ta-hsi said: "Through participation in class struggle in society, we can understand the Party's basic line clearly. When class

struggle is talked over every day, it takes in richer and more concrete contents."

Participation in class struggle in society is a very good opportunity for learning from the masses of people and promoting the building of the army unit. The excellent situation marked by orioles singing and swallows darting, the prevailing fresh wind of revolution and the fine traditions and noble qualities of the Shanghai workers at all times inspire and educate the army unit. The practice of the 8th Company in the past two years shows that by participating in class struggle in society, it has a big classroom, a large number of teachers around and a supply of rich and vivid teaching materials. This allows a better chance for training and transforming people than in the barracks. This is an important way to strengthen army building under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## Study Theory, Dig Out the Roots of Revisionism and Courageously Challenge Bourgeois Rights

The spectacular mass movement for the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat pushes the thinking of the cadres and fighters of the 8th Company to a new realm. They link the revolutionary teachers' expositions with a large number of social phenomena they have encountered. They discuss them enthusiastically and consider them deeply. They come to understand that the existence of bourgeois rights is the soil engendering the new bourgeoisie. To create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist and a new bourgeoisie to emerge is a glorious mission history has given to our generation.

Plain living and hard struggle is a magic weapon used by the 8th Company in triumphing over the "fragrant wind" and bad smell of the bourgeoisie and also a sharp weapon for restricting bourgeois rights. With the rapid development of socialist revolution and construction, the people's livelihood has shown continuous improvement. But the glorious tradition of plain living and hard struggle is still being vigorously inherited and carried forward in the 8th Company. The fighters still take to wearing straw sandals woven by themselves and using envelops they have made themselves. They mend their clothes themselves. Their box of work tools has been passed on through 11 generations. In the same way as they first entered the city, they carefully save every cent, every grain of rice, every drop of water, every unit of electricity and every inch of cloth. They often go to bus stations and wharves to help in loading and unloading goods and lend a hand to the old and the young. On the banks of the Soochow Creek, they help the vegetable growers in pushing carts across the bridge. On the streets and in alleyways, they cut hair and mend shoes for the masses.... Regardless of severe cold or scorching heat, typhoon or rain, they have kept doing this one year, two years, ten years and twenty years. Good fighters of Lei Feng type have emerged one group after another. The comrades of the 8th Company say: "In the past, we relied on the two 'musts' to rid the old society of its garbage. In the future we must still rely upon the two 'musts' to get rid of the traces of the old society, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and build the edifices of communism."

The 8th Company is stationed on Nanking Road. Stepping out of the barracks, its cadres and fighters are greeted with the shops with a range of commodities on display. But they have a correct attitude toward commodities and money. They see not only the necessity of developing the production of socialist commodities at present but also the influence and corrosive effect of commodities and money on people's thinking. They keep their eyes clean, banish greed from their minds and keep their hands from being stained.

The cadres of the 8th Company consciously identify themselves with the fighters and seek neither enjoyments nor special privilege in everyday life. They eat no more and make no more claims than the fighters. They join the fighters in scooping up manure and doing labor. On fine days, they are bathed in sweat. On rainy days, they are spluttered with mud all over. When the fighters see the cadres dripping with sweat, they, without saying a word, link their hearts with the cadres'.

The fighters tempered in this revolutionary crucible cherish ideals and ambitions and show a strong determination in breaking with old traditions and concepts. Deputy Company Commander Chang Hsing-hua studied the revolutionary teachers relevant expositions on bourgeois rights and felt greatly moved ideologically: Why is it that some comrades who have come from the countryside are loath to return to the countryside after being discharged from the army? Why is it that some comrades are capable of going up but not stepping down, capable of acting as an official but not as a civilian and capable of taking city life but not country life? After thinking the questions over and over again, he found that the root cause was that bourgeois rights were the mischief-makers and the capitalist roaders were using this stuff to corrupt people's souls. He was determined to show the spirit of "chopping with an ax down to the very bottom," and to prove himself a pace-setter in restricting bourgeois rights. In June last year, he was granted permission to go to make revolution on the anti-revisionist forefront in the countryside of Heilungkiang Province. In the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, four fighter Comrades Huang Te-hung, Chou Shun-nien, Chang Chung-yu and Liu Hua-chih followed the example of Chang Hsing-hua. Full of militant spirit, they headed for these inhospitable places and settled down and made revolution in places where they were most needed by the state.

The Good 8th Company is a household word. The heroic exploits of the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road" is struggling against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party have gained wide circulation and won praises inside and outside the Army and are inspiring people to fight courageously for penetratingly criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

- Jen-min Ch'ien-hsien Pao reporter,
  Chieh-fang-chün Pao correspondent,
  Chieh-fang-chün Pao reporter and
  NCNA reporter

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MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG

Chairman Mao Will Live Forever in Our Hearts

-- Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

following is the full text of the september 16 editorial of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", entitled "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts":

chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, has left us forever. the passing of chairman mao is a loss beyond measure to the chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. his death has plunged the eight hundred million sons and daughters of china into profound grief and is deeply mourned all over the five continents. words cannot possibly convey the sorrow that overwhelms us. chairman mao, the most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher, will live forever in our hearts.

chairman mao tsetung was the founder of the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the people's republic of china; he was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era. for more than half a century the chinese people, under the banner of mao tsetung, fought on and won victory after victory. our party, our country and our people owe what they are today to chairman mao's wise leadership. the magnificent contributions he made to the chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world are immortal.

we will never forget that it was chairman mao who integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution and formulated a marxist-leninist line for our party, and led the people of the whole country in waging hard and bitter struggles, defeating repeated interference and sabotage by opportunist and revisionist lines within the party, defeating vicious enemies at home and abroad and winning the complete

victory of the new democratic revolution and great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the history of the oppression and enslavement of the long-suffering chinese nation came to an end, and the chinese people took their destiny into their own hands and made giant strides forward. the poor, backward and benighted old china has now been transformed into new socialist china full of vigour and with the beginnings of prosperity.

we will never forget that it was chairman mao who, with the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, led our party and the people of our country, together with marxist-leninist parties and organizations and revolutionary people throughout the world, in waging the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, thereby bringing about the vigorous development of the international communist movement and the cause of the people of the world against imperialism and hegemonism. chairman mao made incisive analyses of the contemporary world situation, put forth a series of important strategic concepts, formulated a revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs for china, and enhanced the militant unity of the chinese people and the people of the whole world, especially the people of the third world, and pushed forward mankind's historical advance.

we will never forget that it was chairman mao who, in the course of protracted struggles against class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the party, summed up the practical experience of the proletariat and revolutionary masses in their revolutionary struggles, and inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism. chairman mao made a contribution with his theory of the new democratic revolution; he made a particular contribution with his theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thereby solving the major problem of the international communist movement, namely, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of the restoration of capitalism. chairman mao developed marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, greatly enriching the treasure-house of marxist theory.

chairman mao has left us forever, but mao tsetung thought will shine eternally, his revolutionary line

has struck deep roots in the hearts of the people, and there are worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause which he pioneered in china. chairman mao adjured us: "(boldface begins) act according to the principles laid down (boldface ends)." while mourning the death of chairman mao with deep sorrow, we must turn grief into strength, always follow his teachings, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, and carry the great cause of proletarian revolution through to the end.

to act according to the principles laid down means to act according to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. "(boldface begins) the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything (boldface ends)." all our victories are victories of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the entire history of our party shows: when our party carries out chairman mao's revolutionary line, it develops and the revolutionary cause wins victories; when our party goes against this line, it meets with setbacks and the revolutionary cause suffers defeats. so at all times and under all circumstances, we should firmly bear in mind this most important historical experience and unswervingly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and bravely defend it. throughout the period of socialism we must persevere in criticizing the bourgeoisie, repudiating revisionism, restricting bourgeois right and fighting against the capitalist-roaders in the party. at present, we must continue to deepen the struggle initiated by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. as long as we act according to chairman mao's line we shall be invincible.

in his lifetime, chairman mao time and again taught the whole party, especially its senior cadres, to "(boldface begins) read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism (boldface ends)." if we are to faithfully carry out his behests, we must assiduously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. the great works of

chairman mao are brilliant marxist-leninist documents; they are invaluable assets of the mind for the chinese people and the revolutionary people the world over and an inexhaustible source of strength for us. only by carefully studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao can we become conscious proletarian fighters and uphold chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line better. the grasping of invincible mao tsetung thought by hundreds of millions of people is the fundamental guarantee for combating and preventing revisionism and for winning continual victories for the proletarian revolutionary cause.

the communist party of china is a long-tested, mature marxist-leninist party, a party with rich experience in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines; it is the core of leadership of the entire chinese people. we should rally very closely round the party central committee to which the entire party is subordinate, resolutely uphold the unity and unification of the party, and consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities which is under the leadership of the working class and is based on the worker-peasant alliance. we should exert greater efforts in building the party ideologically and organizationally in accordance with chairman mao's theory on party building. we should give full play to the party's fine style of work fostered by chairman mao. we should strengthen the centralized leadership of the party, take class struggle as the key link, make the criticism of teng hsiao-ping a motive force, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and advance socialist undertakings in all fields.

we have a great, glorious and correct party founded and nurtured by chairman mao himself. we have an invincible people's army created by chairman mao himself. we are a heroic people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. we must never fail to carry out what our great leader chairman mao taught us throughout the years, and we can surely overcome any difficulty and always advance courageously along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao. we are fully confident that the cause of communism will triumph. "(boldface begins) our goal must be attained (boldface ends)." "(boldface begins) our goal can certainly be attained (boldface ends)."

eternal glory to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl.

PLA Commanders and Fighters and Chinese Militiamen Mourn Passing Away of Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1976)

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and militiamen in the past few days have held mourning meetings on the passing away of the great leader, chairman mao. they pledge to carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao, rally closely round the central committee of the chinese communist party, continue building the p.l.a., founded and commanded by chairman mao, as a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and continued to work for the liberation of taiwan and defence of the great socialist motherland.

with profound grief, the commanders and fighters reviewed the fighting course of the past half century in which chairman mao led them in surmounting all difficulties and advancing from victory to victory.

mourning services were held jointly by a unit of the foochow units on military training in the chingkang mountains and local militiamen and veteran former red guards. they all pledged to continue resolutely implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and carrying through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

the commanders and fighters of the units currently stationed in the former revolutionary base area of yenan went to the places where chairman mao had lived and worked to express their deep sorrow. at chairman mao's former residence, the yenan revolutionary museum and the site of the seventh national congress of the chinese communist party, they recalled how chairman mao fought against right and "left" opportunist lines within the party and recalled the brilliant works chairman mao had written during his yenan days. they pledged their determination to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of yenan fostered by chairman mao and to use mao tsetung thought to light their road of advance.

a regiment of the tsinan units recalled that chairman mao reviewed it on tienanmen square on october 1, 1949 at the ceremony to proclaim the founding of new china. liu pao-heng, the regimental leader who saw chairman mao raise the first red flag in the square, joined the fighters in making the vow to keep that red flag flying forever.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters recalled chairman mao had built up the people's army, laid down the marxist line for army building and directed it from victory to still greater victory. they vowed to abide by chairman mao's line on army building to guide the p.l.a. in its triumphant advance.

the commanders and fighters of a unit stationed on the chingkang mountains once again studied the principle that "the party branch is organized on a company basis" laid down by chairman mao. they deepened their understanding of the importance of placing the people's army under the absolute leadership of the party. they said that they would rally closely round the party central committee and unswervingly carry out any task given it by the party.

in the spring of 1953, chairman mao wrote the brilliant inscription "in order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful navy" after inspecting five naval vessels. with the loving care of chairman mao, the people's navy has rapidly grown from small to big and from weak to strong. in mourning the great leader chairman mao, the navymen pledged to always bear his teachings in mind and build a powerful navy.

chairman mao was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era and the brilliant thought of mao tsetung is in the annals of the proletarian revolutionary movement. fighters of the "red ninth company", a model unit in the study of chairman mao's works, pledged to conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and, in particular, to study more carefully chairman mao's wise analysis that the bourgeoisie is "right in the communist party" and fight it to the end.

in mourning chairman mao, the commanders and fighters of the armed forces voiced their determination to carry to the end, under the leadership of the party central committee, the struggle initiated and led by chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. commanders and fighters of the "good eighth company on nanking road" have launched a new drive to deepen their criticism of the three big poisonous weeds, "the general programme for all work of the party and the country", "some problems concerning the work of science and technology" and "some problems in accelerating industrial development" dished up under teng hsiao-ping's aegis.

the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. unit who accompanied chairman mao when he swam in the yangtze river a decade ago recalled the happy moment

when chairman mao led them in breasting the waves of the surging river and re-studied his teaching "even great storms are not to be feared. it is amid great storms that human society progresses". this strengthened their determination to advance valiantly in the great storms of class struggle.

during these days of deep grief, the commanders and fighters of the whole army and the militia have pledged: "we are ready at all times to make new contributions to the people in defending our motherland and liberating taiwan." a solemn mourning ceremony was held by the commanders and fighters of a frontier post in sinkiang, who pledged to do their patrol duty on the border with high morale and militancy, come rain, snow, hail or wind. measures to strengthen army-civilian unity and joint army-civilian defence work were worked out by the wu lin-tung militia company which was awarded the collective order of merit, first class, for the self-defence battle on chenpao island and the frontier guards, as well as by the heroic militiamen and coast guards of the fukien front. the pilots of a unit of the air force deeply mourned chairman mao at their base. ubulikasm, a pilot of uighur nationality, said: "chairman mao gave steel wings to the young generation of emancipated herdsmen. we must live up to his expectations and be ready at all times to fly the fighting eagle in defence of our motherland's air space."

at the forefront of the south china sea, fighters and militiamen held mourning activities on the decks and at their posts. they pledged to work together to defend and build up the motherland's sacred coast and the south china sea islands into fortified bulwarks.

Teachers and Students of Tsinghua University Guided Forward in Struggle by Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

filled
with the profoundest grief, the more than 20,000 people in tsinghua university are in deep mourning over the death of chairman mao. the university teachers, students, staff, workers and family members expressed their boundless esteem in the simple words: "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts and his teachings will direct us in our struggle always excl."

in the past few days the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of tsinghua have been recalling the glorious militant course taken by the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country under chairman mao's leadership and paying tribute to chairman mao's magnificent contributions and the great brilliance of his revolutionary line.

ninety-year-old professor chang tzu-kao was grief-stricken when he heard of chairman mao's death. he said: "i was born in the ching dynasty and have lived under three regimes. old china suffered humiliation and was at the mercy of others. during the past century, efforts to save china such as the 1911 revolution and the movements for 'national salvation by industry' and 'national salvation by science' failed one after another. later, the chinese people found their great leader in chairman mao and armed themselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. this brought a new look to the chinese revolution, led to the overthrow of the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and enabled the chinese people to rise to their feet once and for all. the great historic contributions made by chairman mao are everlasting."

members of the workers mao tsetung thought propaganda team stationed at the university and the teachers, students, staff and workers there observed: "chairman mao always had our progress at heart all these years and pointed out in good time the direction for our advance. we owe all our victories to our great leader chairman mao, to the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line." they recalled how in 1968 the great leader chairman mao had issued the timely call: "the working class must exercise leadership in everything"; how on july 27 he sent the first workers propaganda team to tsinghua, thus breaking the domination of the university by bourgeois intellectuals; and how this ushered in the new situation in which

the working class exercised leadership over the struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure.

at the most difficult moment of this struggle, chairman mao sent a precious gift -- a number of mangoes -- to the workers propaganda team on august 5. "we will never forget these happy moments," they said. under the illumination of chairman mao's proletarian line in education and under the leadership of the working class, the teachers, students, staff and workers of tsinghua have adhered to the precept that "education should be revolutionized" and achieved successes in the struggle to build up socialist universities of science and engineering which were commended and encouraged by chairman mao.

mao kuang-yao, a student of engineering physics from shaoshan, hunan province, said, "chairman mao liberated my family and guided us onto the road of revolution. deep are the seas and rivers, but deeper still is the goodness of chairman mao." mao kuang-yao's grandfather, father and two uncles joined the revolution under the education and guidance of chairman mao. when chairman mao returned to shaoshan in 1959, he visited their family and had a photograph taken with them. mao kuang-yao treasures this picture which has been an inspiration to him in the struggle over the years. lin yen, a student of electronic engineering from taiwan said in deep mourning: "chairman mao was most concerned about the people of taiwan. i pledge to carry out the behests of chairman mao, respond to the party central committee's call for the liberation of taiwan and fight for it through to the end."

teachers, students, staff, workers and members of their families talked about chairman mao's gigantic contributions. this fired them with greater indignation at the bourgeoisie in the party with teng hsiao-ping as the representative. since the night of september 9, a round of meetings have been held by the different faculties, specialities, classes and groups to criticize "on the general programme" and other big anti-party, anti-marxist poisonous weeds dished up on the instruction of teng hsiao-ping. at one such meeting, deputy secretary of the university party committee, hu chien, now in his fifties, said: "the great cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao personally, gave me a second life politically. we will never allow teng hsiao-ping to drag us onto the capitalist road. i am determined to keep firmly in mind chairman mao's teachings and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." a child of his, who is graduating this year from the university of inner mongolia, has asked to be assigned to work as a herdsman in the pastoral areas. the father has urged his son to set his feet firmly on the road of integration with the workers and peasants pointed out by chairman mao and learn to be a worthy successor to the revolution.

## Mao Tsetung Thought Illuminates Advance of Taching Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

workers of the taching oilfield, a model in china's industry chairman mao himself fostered, are mourning the passing of our great leader chairman mao with deepest grief. they have pledged to resolutely carry on the cause chairman mao left behind and to firmly implement his proletarian revolutionary line, to continue to build and develop the oilfield and produce still more oil for the state.

all taching was plunged into deep sorrow at the news of our great leader chairman mao's death. mourning activities are being held in over 50 headquarters and more than 2,000 grass-roots units. gazing at the portrait of chairman mao and a photograph of him with "iron man" wang chin-hsi, outstanding representative of the taching workers, at the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, the workers recalled chairman mao's loving care for them over the years. they are sorrow-stricken over the passing of chairman mao and deeply cherish the memory of the great leader and teacher.

the taching oilfield has been developed under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the work of opening up the oilfield ran into serious difficulties in the early 1960's due to the imperialist blockade, the troubles created by the soviet revisionist social-imperialists and the trend to cut back industry instigated by liu shao-chi, ringleader of the revisionist line at home. the oil workers and cadres, however, made a thorough-going study of chairman mao's "on contradiction" and "on practice" and, taking class struggle as the key link, they placed proletarian politics in command. they launched a large-scale mass movement and forged ahead to surmount the difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. at the crucial moment when liu shao-chi and company were viciously attacking the mass movement in industry, chairman mao wrote his approval of the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company" as a guideline for running socialist industry. under the illumination of this charter, the workers of taching criticized the revisionist line in management of enterprises and advanced along china's own road of developing industry. they succeeded in building the mammoth oilfield in just three years, smashing the economic blockade imposed on china by imperialism, revisionism and reaction and making a contribution to the country's basic self-sufficiency in petroleum.

in 1964, chairman mao issued the great call "in industry, learn from taching", giving tremendous enccouragement to the working class at the taching oilfield. since the start of the cultural revolution, the workers and staff of the oilfield have criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping in a deep-going way, persisted in the principle of self-reliance initiated by chairman mao, and fostered the revolutionary spirit of working with utter devotion. all this resulted in a great development of the oilfield. the annual output of crude oil at taching is now six times greater than before the start of the cultural revolution.

in these days of sorrow at the passing away of our great leader chairman mao, the workers and staff of taching, together with their family members, are calling to mind the path of their struggle. they said with deep feelings: "all our successes were achieved under the loving care of chairman mao. the working class at taching will always advance victoriously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

the workers and staff of the taching oilfield are resolved to turn grief into strength and mourn the death of our great leader chairman mao by taking concrete action to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt and by increasing oil output. more than 4,000 cadres of the oilfield have gone to oil drilling and extraction teams and to construction sites to join the workers in studying chairman mao's instructions, do manual labour and sum up their experiences in grasping the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and promoting production. with boundless loyalty to the great leader chairman mao, the 81 women in one women's oil drilling team expressed in a written pledge their determination to strive for still greater successes to better their own monthly footage record of over 10,000 metres. all workers of the renowned no. 1205 drilling team, which was transferred to work in a new oilfield, have made up their mind to sink a deep oil well at a faster speed and create a footage record of more than 570 metres per shift.

Hold Still Higher Red Banner of Tachai
Raised by Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 15, 1976)

cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the tachai production brigade mourn the death of the great leader and teacher chairman mao with deep grief and profound proletarian feelings. standing in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao, they have solemnly pledged their determination to carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and hold still higher the red banner of tachai which chairman mao raised with his own hands.

kuo feng-lien, young secretary of the party branch of the tachai production brigade who has grown up in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, had the honour of being cordially received by chairman mao in the past. she said: "although chairman mao has left us forever, mao tsetung thought and his revolutionary line will remain with us always and his teachings are engraved deep in our hearts. we will turn grief into strength, study still more assiduously works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and works by chairman mao, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fight all our lives for the cause of communism."

sung li-ying, a former house maid who is now deputy secretary of the party branch, and her husband chia chin-tsai who was a farm labourer in the old society are among the labouring people who have become masters of the country since liberation. chia chin-tsai said: "in the old society, we poor people were regarded as worthless, like the weeds; in the new, chairman mao liberated us to become the masters of our country. on national day in 1966, i mounted the tienanmen rostrum and had the honour of being cordially received by chairman mao. the chairman invited us ordinary peasants to live in chungnanhai. a mountain however high has a peak, the seas however deep have a floor; they cannot compare with the limitless kindness of chairman mao." at a family memorial meeting, chia chin-tsai reminded his children to always make revolution in accordance with chairman mao's teachings. his youngest son chia ai-she pledged to be good successor to the revolution and advance forever along the revolutionary course initiated by chairman mao.

every victory scored by tachai is in one way or another directly associated with the loving care showed by chairman mao and his brilliant leadership. before liberation, the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants suffered untold miseries under the exploitation and oppression by the reactionary ruling classes. it was the great leader chairman mao who liberated them from the abyss of the old society and put them on the broad road of socialism.

in response to chairman mao's great call "get organized", the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants with comrade chen yung-kuei as their representative promptly set up a mutual aid team after the land reform, then a cooperative and later a people's commune. chairman mao warned the whole party "never forget classes and class struggle", when liu shao-chi carried out "san tzu yi pao (the extension of plots for private use, the extension of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the individual households)" and then teng hsiao-ping propagated his theme of "white cat, black cat" in an attempt to restore capitalism. guided by his great teachings the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants waged a tit-for-tat struggle against capitalism in society at large and consolidated and developed the socialist collective economy.

in 1963, the tachai brigade was hit by a devastating flood that occurred once in a hundred years. under the leadership of the party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants persisted in the principle of putting proletarian politics in command and mao tsetung thought in the lead, brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and the communist style of work of cherishing the country and the collective. they overcame the effects caused by the natural disaster, speeded up the building of a new socialist tachai and won chairman mao's high praise. in 1964, chairman mao issued the great call to the whole nation "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and received the then party branch secretary comrade chen yung-kuei. this greatly inspired the revolutionary fighting spirit of the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great struggles of criticising lin piao and confucius, criticising teng hsiao-ping and beating back the right-deviationist attempt at reversing the correct verdicts, the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai have won victory after victory by following closely the great strategic plan of chairman mao and built the tachai brigade into a stronghold for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

in these days of immense sorrow, the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai brigade all the more cherish the memory of our esteemed and beloved chairman mao. they say: "under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, we dared to fight and win victories and have created a new world through our struggle. we are determined to firmly bear chairman mao's teachings in mind forever, and will persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strive for new successes in the socialist revolution and construction and the ultimate realization of communism."

Peking Papers Continue Mourning for
Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

the papers in the capital today devote nearly all their pages to the continued mourning over the passing away of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung.

under the banner headline "eternal glory to chairman mao, the greatest marxist of the contemporary era", the frontpages of the "people's daily" and all other papers in the capital carry reports on the attendance of comrades of foreign marxist-leninist parties and organizations and foreign friends and experts now in peking to the great hall of the people to pay their last respects to the remains of chairman mao with the people of the capital.

the papers also carry on their frontpages three photographs: the first shows the party and state leaders hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing and wu kuei-hsien receiving foreign comrades and friends in the memorial hall and expressing heartfelt thanks to them; the second shows party and state leaders wei kuo-ching, su chen-hua, tan chen-lin and yu chiu-li receiving foreign comrades and friends in the memorial hall and expressing heartfelt thanks to them; and the third is of the little red guards of the capital who, unable to control their sorrow, are shedding tears as they pay their last respects to the remains of the great leader and teacher chairman mao. the little red guards have voiced their determination to always bear in mind

chairman mao's teaching "study well and make progress every day."

on another page, the papers carry a photograph of the people in the capital mourning our great leader and teacher chairman mao with deepest grief, having resolved to turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat pioneered by chairman mao.

all papers print in the top right corner of the front page the following two slogans: "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." and "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl."

on its second page, the "people's daily" carries a report on the ground, naval and air forces of the people's liberation army and the hundreds of millions of militiamen mourning over the great leader and teacher chairman mao with utmost grief. the report is entitled "the whole army cherishes the memory of chairman mao and vows to carry the revolution through to the very end".

the "people's daily" devotes two entire pages to six stories printed under a black-bordered streamer that runs across the top of each of the pages and reads: "carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat". the features are on the mourning activities held in yenan, the revolutionary centre before countrywide liberation; in tsinghua university; by the garrison company guarding tienanmen square; in the taching oilfield and the tachai production brigade, the standard-bearers fostered by chairman mao on china's industrial and agricultural fronts respectively; and in the maanshan iron and steel company in anhwei province, which chairman mao had inspected twice during the great leap forward period.

the paper also carries a photograph featuring commanders and fighters of an airforce unit which guards the chinese capital day and night, and shows them mourning in profound grief over the death of our great leader chairman mao tsetung. this unit has pledged to respond to the call of the party central committee by turning their sorrow into strength and carrying forward the cause left behind by chairman mao. they are determined to heighten vigilance, safeguard the motherland and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to invade our country.

all papers devote an entire page to eight photographs of chairman mao in the period 1957 to 1959., printed

under the streamer "the great leader chairman mao lives forever in our hearts". the photographs are captioned as follows:

chairman mao making an extremely important speech, "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", at the eleventh enlarged meeting of the supreme state conference in 1957;

chairman mao reading the big-character posters in a p.l.a. unit in 1958;

chairman mao inspecting a factory in anhwei province in 1958;

chairman mao receiving representatives of the youth league in peking in 1957;

chairman mao making an important speech at the second session of the eighth national congress of the communist party of china in 1958;

chairman mao chatting with steel makers while inspecting a factory in anhwei province in 1959;

chairman mao during an inspection tour of the countryside in honan province in 1958; and

chairman mao chatting with poor peasants in shaoshan, his birthplace, in 1959.

all peking papers continue to carry articles mourning chairman mao contributed by grassroots units and individuals of various areas. the "people's daily" devotes an entire page to articles including those written by the peking university party committee, the party committee of the shanghai no. one iron and steel plant, and the commanders and fighters on the "loyang" warship under a naval unit.

each of the papers devotes two pages to messages and letters of condolences from foreign marxist-leninist parties and organizations and their leaders and from foreign countries, and one page to reports on condolence calls by leaders of foreign marxist-leninist parties and organizations and leaders of foreign countries at chinese embassies abroad, and to statements and speeches made by leaders of foreign countries and news of mourning ceremonies held abroad.

the "people's daily" carries the messages of condolences from the following heads of state and heads of government: egyptian president mohamed anwar el sadat and prime minister mamdouh salem; congolese president marien ngouabi; togolese president gnassingbe eyadema;

malagasy president didier ratsiraka; president of maldives ibrahim nasir; ghanaian head of state ignatius kutu acheampong; upper volta president el hadj aboubacar sangoule lamizana; malaysian supreme head of state tuanku yahya petra ibni al-marhum sultan ibrahim and prime minister datuk hussein onn; maltese president anthony j. mamo; moroccan king moulay hassan ii; and equatorial guinean president masie nguema biyogo negue ndong.

the "people's daily" carries the messages and letters of condolences from the following foreign marxist-leninist parties, organizations and leaders: the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia; chairman michael klonsky of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist); eduino vilar of the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist); the communist party (marxist-leninist) of argentina; mohammed toaha in the name of the communist party of bangladesh (marxist-leninist); the central committee of the organization of marxist-leninists of greece; and benito scocozza, chairman of the central committee of the communist league marxists-leninists of denmark.

on page ten, the "people's daily" features a news report on the mourning in deep grief of the passing of chairman mao tsetung by the governments and people of some foreign countries and their high esteem for the gigantic contributions of chairman mao to the chinese people and the people of the world.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Leaders Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Kabul, Sept. 15, 1976)

leaders of the republic of afghanistan called at the chinese embassy here on september 11 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. they were mohammad naim, first deputy prime minister mohammad hassan sharq and chief of the general staff ghulam haider rasouli.

mohammad naim wrote in the condolence book.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were ministers, other high-ranking government officials and military officers, prominent personages as well as the president of the afghanistan-china friendship association, students, and diplomatic envoys of many countries here.

the afghan national flag was flown at half-mast in the country on september 11 and 12 to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Receives New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Canberra, Sept. 14, 1976)

australian prime minister malcolm fraser received new chinese ambassador to australia chou chiu-yeh at the parliament today.

the prime minister had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

## Belgian Leaders and Other Personages Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Brussels, Sept. 14, 1976)

pierre harmel, president of the belgian senate; and andre dequae, president, and albert parisis, vice-president, of the chamber of representatives, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

since september 11 over 400 people have visited the chinese embassy to pay respects to chairman mao. among them were renaat van elslande, foreign minister of belgium; christopher soames, vice-president of the commission of the european community; and other high ranking officials of the belgian government and the commission of the european community.

rene dekkers, chairman, jean nihon and xavier relecom, vice-chairmen, of the belgium-china association, adolphe franck, president of the luxembourg-china friendship association, prominent figures from various circles, workers and students also called at the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

fernand lefebvre, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium, and charles doerner, secretary of the political bureau of the communist league of luxembourg, went to the chinese embassy respectively on september 11 and 13 to express deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

other mourners included diplomatic envoys from various countries and chinese residents in belgium.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

## Brazilian Officials Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

brazilian government officials have called at the chinese embassy in brazil to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from brasilia.

among those paying condolence calls were antonio scarabotolo, director of protocol, and italo zappa, director of the department of africa, asia and oceania, of the ministry of foreign affairs. director scarabotolo extended to chinese ambassador chang teh-chun the deep condolences of the brazilian government on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were diplomatic envoys accredited to brazil and representatives of chinese residents in brasilia, rio de janeiro and sao paulo.

CHINA AND CAPE VERDE

Cape Verdian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

pedro pires, prime minister of the republic of cape verde, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

on learning the sad news for the government of the people's republic of china, the chinese communist party, the chinese people and all the freedom-loving people, please allow me, in the name of the government of the republic of cape verde, the national commission of cape verde of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde, the cape verdian people and in my own name, to present sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the great fighter for the freedom of the peoples. we highly appreciate that the great victory of the chinese people won under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung has made a great contribution to the liberation struggle of the peoples. we are convinced that the chinese people will surmount the immense sorrow with the same courage they always displayed in their struggle for freedom, national independence and progress.

## President of Cape Verde Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

aristides pereira, general secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde and president of the republic of cape verde, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing profound and sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

in the name of the people of the republic of cape verde, their government, the fighters of the national direction of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde and in my own name, i extend to the chinese people, the people's republic of china, the great party and the government of china our profound and sincere condolences on the sad and irreparable loss of the most respected chairman mao tsetung, your great leader, exemplary fighter for the liberty of the peoples and statesman of world stature. his passing has deeply saddened us and all the peace- and freedom-loving peoples: but we believe that the valiant chinese people always guided by your great party will continue to carry on successfully the grandiose cause of the great deceased and consolidate the great victories achieved in the construction of your great country. while reaffirming the friendly solidarity of our people at this grievous moment experienced by the courageous chinese people, i ask your excellency to accept our lofty and fraternal considerations.

## CHINA AND CONGO

### Congolese President Presides Over Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Sept. 14, 1976)

congolese president marien ngouabi presided over a memorial meeting to mourn the death of chairman mao tsetung on september 12, according to the radio "voice of the congolese revolution".

the meeting took place in owando, capital of the cuvette region in northern congo, where president ngouabi was on an inspection tour.

speaking at the meeting he said chairman mao tsetung "is a great man who continued the work of marx and lenin, and made special contributions to the international proletarian revolution." though chairman mao has died, he said, his revolutionary feats and thought "remain immortal not only for the chinese but also for the revolutionaries of the world and for the congolese in particular."

also speaking at the meeting were leading members of the organizations of congolese trade unions, youth, women and other mass organizations as well as the regional committee of the congolese party of labour in the cuvette region. they expressed deep grief over the death of chairman mao tsetung.

all members of the chinese medical team working in owando were invited to attend the meeting. the leading member of the team spoke at the meeting, thanking president ngouabi and the local government and people of owando for their condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

presiding over a mass meeting in memory of chairman mao tsetung held in the ewo district of the cuvette region on september 10, president ngouabi delivered a message to the nation which was broadcast by the congolese radio television the same evening.

the message said that mao tsetung is "one of the most eminent figures of all times. his tragic demise has evoked unparalleled grief in our hearts. the work of chairman mao tsetung is immeasurable. his prestige has gone beyond the boundary of the great people's china and won recognition throughout the world."

it said, "from the launching of the national liberation struggle, the long march till his death, chairman mao tsetung always worked with firmness and determination to free completely his people from the exploitation of man by man and gradually bring welfare and social justice to them. under his clear-sighted leadership, the chinese people have won brilliant victories in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and diplomatic fields. his glory recalls all the important moments in the history of the revolutionary china."

it said, "at this moment of heart-rending sorrow, i can still hear the wise counsel that chairman mao tsetung lavished on me during our meeting in peking. his image is forever engraved in our memory, the image of an exceptional hero."

it said, "to the revolutionaries in the congo and the world, chairman mao tsetung will forever remain the image and immortal symbol of the revolution. to us his thought will be everlasting and will continue to guide our own revolutionary action."

CHINA AND CYPRUS

President of Cyprus Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

archbishop makarios, president of the republic of cyprus, on september 10 sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing his heartfelt condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

it is with deep sorrow that i was informed of the death of the great leader of the people's republic of china chairman mao tsetung. with his philosophical thinking and his revolutionary spirit, chairman mao founded and shaped modern china, and by his work he won the place of a great leader in history. chairman mao was a figure of world radiance and his death is a loss not only for the people of china but also for the whole humanity. on behalf of the people of cyprus, the government and myself, please accept and convey to the people of the people's republic of china my heartfelt condolences for the great loss resulting from the death of chairman mao.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Executive Committee of Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

the executive committee of the marxist-leninist groups of finland sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 10, expressing deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with deepest grief we learnt of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved leader of the communist party of china and the chinese people, the greatest marxist-leninist of the contemporary era and a proletarian revolutionary.

comrade mao tsetung led the chinese revolution to which he dedicated his whole life. in theory and practice, he solved many basic questions existing in the revolution of our time. with the practice of the revolution of the chinese people as a source, comrade

mao tsetung developed marxism-leninism in the various main realms. mao tsetung thought is marxism-leninism of our time.

being the founder of the communist party of china, comrade mao tsetung played a decisive role in the building of a party fighting against opportunist currents; being the founder of the chinese red army, he developed its strategy and tactics and led it in a heroic struggle. guided by comrade mao tsetung, tens of millions of chinese masses united under the leadership of the communist party, took up arms and overthrew imperialism and domestic reactionaries in the revolutionary people's war. in october 1949, comrade mao tsetung proclaimed the founding of the people's republic of china on tienanmen square.

in over one quarter of a century, comrade mao tsetung, in a struggle for continuing the revolution, led the chinese people in building a new and daily thriving and prospering socialist china and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. during the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung, the workers, peasants and soldiers smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao and the revisionist line of teng hsiao-ping for capitalist restoration in china.

under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the chinese communists waged an epoch-making struggle against modern revisionism headed by the soviet union, and made decisive contributions to the rebuilding of the world communist movement after the revisionist betrayal. china's foreign policy of opposing imperialism and social-imperialism, a policy developed by comrade mao tsetung and based on proletarian internationalism, has won tremendous respect. comrade mao tsetung's activities in exposing soviet social-imperialism, the main enemy of world peace, were of particular significance.

comrade mao tsetung was the lenin of our time, an outstanding revolutionary leader and statesman of the proletariat and a developer of the revolutionary theory of the working class, and a brilliant example to all communists. his death is a big loss to the communist party of china, the chinese people and all revolutionaries of the world.

on behalf of the finnish communists, we extend deep condolences and sympathy to the communist party of china, the chinese people and the family of comrade mao tsetung.

we shall forever keep in memory comrade mao tsetung and the immortal work of his whole life. we shall turn grief into strength and apply the universal principles of marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought to the concrete practice in the struggle against modern revisionism.

CHINA AND GREECE

## Greek Government Officials, Friendly Personages Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Athens, Sept. 14, 1976)

greek government officials and friendly personages from various circles have called at the chinese embassy here these days to express condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

c. papaconstantinou, president of the greek parliament, and d. bitsios, foreign minister, were among the mourners calling at the chinese embassy.

g. mavros, leader of the union of the democratic centre, also paid a condolence call at the chinese embassy.

other mourners at the chinese embassy included former prime minister panayotis kanellopoulos, former minister i. zighdis and friendly personages from various circles, as well as diplomatic envoys from various countries.

according to the athens news agency, greek prime minister c. karamanlis issued a statement here on september 9 on the death of chairman mao tsetung. he said: "undoubtedly, chairman mao has been one of the greatest personalities of our era, because he has not only changed the history of his great country but also changed the correlation of forces on a world level."

## Memorial Meeting Held in Greece on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Athens, Sept. 14, 1976)

more than 2,000 greek people held a solemn memorial meeting here today to deeply mourn the death of chairman mao tsetung.

at the meeting place were a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung and streamers inscribed with: "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." and "eternal glory to comrade mao tsetung, the great teacher of the proletariat and oppressed people excl." apart from those attending the meeting, several

hundred others in the streets also listened to the speeches. when the meeting was declared open, all the participants stood in silent tribute for one minute.

stelios manousakas, member of the central committee of the organization of the marxist-leninists of greece, pointed out that chairman mao was the greatest marxist-leninist of the present era. chairman mao made great contributions to the victorious cause of the chinese revolution, to the international communist movement and to the development of marxism-leninism.

manousakas stressed that under chairman mao's initiative, the struggle against modern revisionism was unfolded and joined by more and more people in the world. by doing so chairman mao made immeasurable contributions to the cause of the world revolution. he said that the death of chairman mao was a tremendous loss to the people of the world. he called on all the participants to turn grief into strength, study more conscientiously chairman mao's works and carry the struggle against revisionism through to the end.

the meeting was punctuated by the shouting of "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." "long live socialist china excl."

chairman mao's brilliant poems "the long march -- a lu shih" and "reascending chingkangshan -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" as well as some quotations from him were recited by greek artists at the meeting.

the memorial meeting ended amidst the "internationale".

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

President of Council of State of Guinea-Bissau
Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

luis cabral, deputy general secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde and president of the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 10, expressing deepest condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

it is with profound sorrow that we learnt of the death of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and founder of the people's republic of china. in the demise of comrade mao tsetung, the international working class, the friendly chinese people and all the peoples cherishing peace and justice have lost a great fighter. china's liberation under the wise leadership of the mourned comrade mao tsetung is no doubt a great contribution to the cause of the oppressed peoples of the third world. on this occasion of grief which struck the friendly chinese people, i have the honour of extending, on behalf of the people of guinea-bissau and the supreme council of struggle of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde, our deepest condolences and sympathy to the central committee of the communist party of china, the friendly chinese people and the family of the deceased. we are deeply convinced that the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our two peoples will be further strengthened.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Communist League of Union (M-L) of Iceland
Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

ari trausti gudmundsson, chairman of the central committee of the communist league of union (marxist-leninist) of iceland, on behalf of the standing committee of the central committee, sent a message on september 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, premier hua kuo-feng, comrade chiang ching and the chinese people, expressing sincerest condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says: "with utmost grief we have received the sad news stating that comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, has passed away. this is a great loss to your people, party and state as well as to comrade chiang ching and all progressive people and communists of the world."

it says: "chairman mao, the great leader of the correct communist party of china and world revolution, was the most outstanding marxist-leninist of our time.

"his life constitutes to us the best example of a wise and brave communist."

it says: "in our struggle for socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat in iceland against the bourgeoisie, imperialism, the two superpowers, usa and ussr, and against modern revisionism, the struggle waged by chairman mao and his works are a brilliant source of knowledge and set a fine example. they will live among the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin for the proletarian cause for ever."

it says: "we know that the heroic chinese people and communists will spare nothing to continue resolutely along the path shown by chairman mao to win still greater victories for socialism and communism. for this you will have our fullest support."

"eternal glory to comrade mao tsetung," it concludes.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Calls at Chinese Embassy
to Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

mrs. indira gandhi, prime minister of india, called at the chinese embassy in india on september 11 to extend condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung according to a report from new delhi.

indian minister of external affairs y. b. chavan made a condolence call the same day.

among other mourners calling at the chinese embassy in the past few days were pandit sundarlal, president of the india-china friendship association; daniel latifi, general secretary of the all india dr. d. s. kotnis memorial committee; and other public figures of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to india have also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

## Indonesian President Sends Message of Condolence on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

general suharto, president of the republic of indonesia, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending most sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

on behalf of the people of indonesia, i wish to express the most sincere condolences on the passing away of chairman mao tsetung. he will be remembered by the world as a statesman of historic stature who rendered his great service to the people and the state of the people's republic of china. please convey my deep sympathy to the bereaved members of his family.

CHINA AND ITALY

## Italian (M-L) Communist Party Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

the central committee of the italian (marxist-leninist) communist party sent a message on september 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deepest condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says: "the central committee of the italian (marxist-leninist) communist party expresses deepest condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the death of chairman mao tsetung has thrown the chinese people, the working class of the world and all the oppressed people into infinite mourning."

the message says: "the passing of chairman mao tsetung has deprived the chinese people and the world proletariat of a great leader. with his tremendous contributions to the revolutionary struggle chairman mao is ranked among the great historic leaders of the world proletariat as marx, engels, lenin and stalin."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka
Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 15, 1976)

former japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka made a statement on september 9 on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

he said: "upon learning the sad news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the representative of china, a neighbour which has been friendly to japan for several thousand years, i was deeply grieved."

he continued: "in order to end decades of unfortunate history of relations between japan and china, i visited peking as a representative of japan. the resumption of diplomatic relations between japan and china, a great event of historic significance, could not have been realized in a business-like manner."

tanaka recalled that it was chairman mao, the leader of new china and her 800 million people, who made the decision to lift the curtain on lasting peace between the two countries. "i think this is a great decision made not only in the interest of japan and china but also of all mankind," he said.

"a big star has fallen. i am filled with regrets on learning the sad news. may he rest in eternal peace," he added.

kakuei tanaka called at the chinese embassy here tuesday afternoon to extend deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Prime Minister Makes Condolence Call
at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

joop m. den uyl, prime minister of the kingdom of the netherlands, and max van der stoel, minister of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy in the netherlands yesterday to mourn the death of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from the hague.

the prime minister extended to chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen his deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung and his sympathy for the chinese people.

making condolence calls at the chinese embassy since september 10 were also high-ranking officials of the royal household and the government, and prominent figures of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of many countries accredited to the netherlands and chinese residents in the country also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

General Secretary of National Committee of Communist Party of New Zealand Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

v. g.
wilcox, general secretary of the national committee of the communist party of new zealand, extended profound grief at the passing of chairman mao tsetung, in a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people on september 10. the letter reads:

the national committee of the communist party of new zealand, on behalf of the whole party, class-conscious workers, and friends of china, conveys its profound grief and sense of deep loss at the news of the death of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and founder of the chinese people's republic.

comrade mao tsetung was not only the theoretical and practical leader of the historic chinese revolution; he was also the leader of the world proletarian revolution, the great continuer of the cause of marx, engels, lenin and stalin.

in the course of long and arduous struggles against the imperialists and the reactionary classes within china, comrade mao led the chinese party and people to glorious victories in the chinese revolution, inspiring the masses of people throughout the world

with confidence in their own ability to shake off oppression and win socialism. in these struggles comrade mao established himself as the foremost theoretician and strategist of people's war.

. the life and achievements of comrade mao cannot be separated from his theoretical and practical leadership of the proletarian revolutionary line in a series of two-line struggles both before and after liberation, against both "left" and right opportunism, especially in recent years against the bourgeois lines of the capitalist roaders headed by liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping.

comrade mao is one of the giants of revolutionary thought. he has made enormous contributions to marxist-leninist theory, in particular to marxist-leninist philosophy, to the theory of basis and superstructure, the theory of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the national liberation struggle and the party. of special significance has been his contribution to the theory of continuing class struggle under socialism in order to bar the door to a revival of capitalism in new forms.

like lenin in his time comrade mao carried on a major struggle to preserve the purity of marxist-leninist theory from the attacks of revisionism headed by the renegades of the communist party of the soviet union from khrushchov onward. the work of the communist party of china under mao's leadership in this connection has been of world historic importance.

comrade mao was a great creative thinker and practical leader. in the last decade of his life he personally led the great proletarian cultural revolution which established the necessity of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. he guided the work of building socialism in china by brilliantly integrating the principles of marxism-leninism with the practice of the chinese revolution.

the purpose of mao's life and work was the same as that of the other great teachers and leaders of the world revolution: the emancipation of the working class, and therewith of all oppressed people, from the rule of capitalism and imperialism. he never failed to emphasise the role of the masses of the people in creating and in changing society and creatively developed their participation in the practical work of administering socialist society.

the workers and oppressed peoples of the world have lost a tried and trusted comrade, teacher and leader. in their mourning they will rally still more closely around his revolutionary line and teachings for the struggles ahead.

comrade mao's teachings on the mass line are summed up in the phrase: from the masses, to the masses. to no-one does this apply more than to mao himself.

from the masses he drew his strength and wisdom.

to the masses he devoted his life and work.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Offers Condolences at Chinese Embassy on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

lieutenant colonel seyni kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state of the republic of niger, went to chinese embassy on september 10 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from niamey.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were: moumouni djermakoye adamou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, other government ministers and high-ranking officials, diplomatic envoys accredited to niger and representatives of international organizations there.

the niger government decided to fly flags at half-mast beginning on september 10.

CHINA AND NORWAY

## King of Norway Sends Message of Condolence on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

king of
the kingdom of norway olav v expressed sincerest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung in a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on september 10. the message reads:

on the sad occasion of the death of mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, i wish to express my sincerest condolences. please convey my deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

## Norwegian Prime Minister Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

norwegian
prime minister odvar nordli expressed, on behalf of the government and people of norway, sincerest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung in a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on september 10. the message reads:

it is with deep sorrow that the government of norway has received the news of the passing away of the great old statesman mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. his tremendous achievement in the founding and development of the people's republic of china has secured him an outstanding place in chinese and world history. on behalf of the government and the people of norway i express to your excellency our most sincere condolences.

CHINA AND PERU

## Peruvian Officials, Civilians Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy on Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Lima, Sept. 14, 1976)

many government officials and people of other circles in peru have made calls at the chinese embassy here since september 9 to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

at noon on september 9, peruvian president francisco morales bermudez sent his aide-de-camp, jorge quiros, to the chinese embassy as his personal representative to express deep condolences.

foreign minister jose de la puente radbill made a condolence call at the chinese embassy on the same day. he said: not only the chinese people but the whole world grieve for the departure of chairman mao tsetung. he made it clear that endeavours will be made to develop the friendly relations between peru and china on the basis of mutual respect.

among those who paid condolence visits to the chinese embassy were high-ranking government officials and military leaders, members of mass organizations, friends from various walks of life and overseas chinese representatives. some of them inscribed their deep mourning in the condolence book.

former prime minister edgardo mercado jarrin wrote that at this moment of great distress, "your grief is shared by all peoples of the third world".

luis delboy, a peruvian friend who had worked in china, said in his lines that the brilliance of chairman mao tsetung will "illuminate our hearts forever".

foreign diplomatic envoys accredited to peru were also among the mourners at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Paper Mourns Passing Away of
Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 14, 1976)

"at a time when chairman mao tsetung passed away, we stand on the side of the fraternal chinese people heart and soul" is the title of an article carried in the romanian paper "scinteia" today by its editorial department.

the article says that while mourning the passing away of chairman mao tsetung, the members of the romanian communist party and all the romanian people extend highest respect for and deepest condolences on this great revolutionary fighter who dedicated his whole life to the struggle for the national and social liberation of the chinese people, to the victory of the revolution and the building of a socialist society on chinese soil, and to the cause of socialism.

"the life of comrade mao tsetung and his protracted revolutionary activity were integrated with the struggle waged by the communist party of china against imperialism and domestic reactionaries and for the realization of the chinese people's long-cherished desires. this is a historical fact," the article points out.

the article says: "comrade mao tsetung played an important role in founding the chinese people's liberation army, in carrying out the epic long march, in shaping tactics and deciding strategic objectives, in organizing and firmly leading the struggles against japanese imperialist aggression and for overthrowing the rule of feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism."

after giving an account of the arduous and long revolutionary course traversed by the chinese people, the article says, "today, the 800 million chinese people, a quarter of mankind, are marching on the road of socialism, which has a profound influence on the world balance of forces and the progress of the international life as a whole. all this will be integrated forever with the name of comrade mao tsetung and his revolutionary activity."

"as is well known," the article notes, "the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung who wrote theoretical works of revolutionary thought involving many fields have played a decisive role in formulating the policy for building a new system, in laying the theoretical foundation and in concretely solving

the questions arising in china's socialist revolution and construction."

the article says: "comarde mao tsetung was the great and close friend of the romanian people; he made his endeavours to develop the relations between our two parties and two peoples in the interest of socialism and peace."

the article says: "we highly evaluate the development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the communist party of china and the people's republic of china based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, fully equal rights, independence, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect."

the article continues: "the meeting and talks held between comrade nicolae ceausescu and comrade mao tsetung made extremely important contributions to the development of these relations. in 1971, comrade nicolae ceausescu led a party and government delegation on an official friendly visit (to china), which wrote a historic page in the annals of romanian-chinese relations. the fruitful results of the talks with comrade mao tsetung opened up new and broad prospects for the cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. in addition, a document of great significance -- the romanian-chinese joint communique -- was also signed during the visit."

after recalling the development of the friendly relations and cooperation in all fields between the two countries, two parties and two peoples in the past few years, the article says, "today, when the fraternal chinese people are saddened by the passing of their illustrious leader, the romanian people wholeheartedly share their great sorrow and consider the death of chairman mao tsetung an immense loss not only to the chinese people but also to themselves."

"in these circumstances," the article says, "the romanian people are determined to do their utmost to continue to develop the friendship and multilateral cooperation between romania and the people's republic of china. they are convinced that this will benefit the further prosperity of our two countries and our great cause of building a socialist society. it is also a valuable contribution to the realization of the ideals of socialism, peace, freedom and progress of all peoples, to which chairman mao tsetung had dedicated all his energies throughout his life."

the article concludes: "in these days, the chinese people, displaying their moving will in accordance with the teachings of chairman mao, are turning grief into strength and uniting still more closely round the party central committee with courageous and selfless work. this is a reliable guarantee to achieving new and greater successes in the continuous advance on the road of socialism and communism and in the building of a happy and prosperous life. the romanian people wholeheartedly wish that the chinese people will make these achievements."

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

major-general habyarimana juvenal, president of the republic of rwanda and president and founder of the national revolutionary movement for development, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

we are shocked to learn of the regrettable demise of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. at this sorrowful moment, i, in the name of the rwandan people rallying around the national revolutionary movement for development and in my own name, extend to your excellency and all the friendly chinese people our deepest condolences. the people's republic of china and its friends have lost a great revolutionary militant whose great spirit and action will be engraved in their memory and go down in the annals of history. we beg your excellency to convey to the stricken family our most sorrowful condolences and tell them that we share their profound grief.

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe President Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

manuel pinto da costa, secretary-general of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe and president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, sent a message on september 10 to the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china, extending the most profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with extreme grief the people of our country learned of the demise of the greatest revolutionary of this century. please allow me, in the name of the sao tome and principe people, the political bureau of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe and in my own name, to express to the central committee of the communist party of china and the entire chinese people the most profound condolences on the demise of this great historic figure who not only built a powerful china but also provided the oppressed and exploited humanity with theoretical weapons to win liberation. his thought will continue to guide the peoples in their struggle against exploitation.

eternal glory to chairman mao tsetung excl.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean Leaders Offer Condolences at Chinese Embassy on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Freetown, Sept. 14, 1976)

sierra leonean president siaka stevens, vice-president and minister of development, economic planning and finance sorie koroma, and acting prime minister and minister of the interior, housing and country planning jaia kai kai called separately at the chinese embassy here today to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

president stevens wrote in the book of condolence: "chairman mao's death is a great loss to the whole world." then he told chinese ambassador tsung ke-wen,

"i join the government and people of sierra leone and the people of the world to extend heartfelt sympathy to the death of chairman mao. he is a great man. his death is a great loss not only to the chinese people but to the whole world, particularly to sierra leone. i had the honour of meeting chairman mao soon after i arrived in peking during my visit to china in 1973 and i can see the great progress you made in all fields since then."

vice-president koroma and acting prime minister kai also wrote in the book of condolence.

also calling at the chinese embassy to mourn the death of chairman mao since september 11 were assistant national secretary-general of sierra leone's all people's congress party (apc) d.f. shears, other high-ranking government officials, representatives of the sierra leone-china friendship society and other mass organizations, friendly personages of various circles and representatives of chinese residents in sierra leone.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in sierra leone and representatives of experts of the democratic people's republic of korea working in sierra leone also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

a release of the office of the president issued on september 10 said national flags throughout sierra leone would be flown at half-mast from september 10 to 18, reported radio sierra leone.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

mohamed siad barre, secretary general of the somali revolutionary socialist party and president of the somali democratic republic, sent a message on september 11 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i have learnt with great sorrow of the demise of the great leader of the people's republic of china, comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the communist party of china. on behalf of the somali revolutionary

socialist party, government and people and in my own name, i would like to express our heartfelt condolences and regrets for having lost the father of china, the leader of the third world and a staunch supporter for the liberation of oppressed and colonized peoples in the world. the loss of chairman mao tsetung is a great loss not only to china but also to the somali democratic republic, to all the progressive and peace-loving peoples. please, excellency, convey my deep sorrow and condolences of our party, government and people of the somali democratic republic to the family of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND SPAIN

King of Spain Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

juan carlos, the king of spain, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

on learning of the sad news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung of your country, i extend to your excellency the sincere expression of my profound grief. as a result of his death, one of the most outstanding figures in the century has disappeared. he created a new china and placed her in an outstanding position in the world. please also convey my sorrow to his widow madame chiang ching. you may believe that at the sorrowful moment, we all sincerely share the grief of the chinese people. i am sure too that the image of the late chairman will serve for ever as the model and orientation for his people.

## Spanish Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

adolfo suarez, prime minister of spain, sent a message on september 10 to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

please accept my condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung, a great figure not only of your country but also of the whole world. his passing has evoked immense grief among the chinese people and the spanish people sincerely share with them this grief. we will be greatful if you would convey to the late chairman's widow madame chiang ching this expression of our profound feelings.

## Spanish Government Officials, Prominent Figures Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Madrid, Sept. 14, 1976)

spanish government officials and people from various circles here have called at the chinese embassy over the past few days to mourn the death of chairman mao tsetung.

on behalf of his majesty the king and the spanish government, spanish foreign minister marcelino oreja aguirre made a condolence call at the chinese embassy on september 11. he wrote on the condolence book: "on behalf of his majesty the king and the spanish government, i express deep condolences on the passing of such a great figure. he acquired such a uniquely outstanding position in the history of our time. he will live for ever in the memory of all people."

on september 10, king juan carlos presented a wreath to the chinese embassy to mourn the death of chairman mao.

making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were other government officials, friendly personages

of various circles and diplomatic envoys of many countries accredited to spain.

in the past few days, large numbers of spanish people offered their condolences at the chinese embassy with sincere and sorrowful sentiments. they included workers, employees, students and other citizens. some of the mourners were white-haired old people and teen-agers. many overseas chinese in the country also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND UN

## Leaders of International Organizations Call at Chinese Mission in Geneva to Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 14, 1976)

vittorio winspeare guicciardi, under-secretary-general of the united nations and director-general of the united nations office in geneva, called at the permanent mission of the people's republic of china to the united nations office in geneva yesterday to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese mission in the past few days were: paul coidan, deputy director-general of the u.n. office in geneva, mohamed mili, secretary-general of the international telecommunication union, m.g. candau, honorary director-general of the world health organization, and representatives of other international organizations in geneva.

lois snow and sian snow, wife and daughter of the late well-known american author and friend of the chinese people edgar snow, went to the chinese mission yesterday to offer sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. mrs. snow wrote on the condolence book: "we share the sorrow of the chinese people at the loss of their beloved teacher and great leader, chairman mao tsetung."

nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan prime minister, who was in switzerland called at the chinese mission on september 11 to extend condolences.

jean babel, president of the state council of the canton of geneva, jules ducret, president of the great council of the canton of geneva, and friendly personages of various circles made condolence calls at the chinese mission.

others who paid condolence calls at the mission included the well-known authoress han suyin. she stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao and presented a bouquet. offering condolences together with her was vincent ruthnasumy.

## UN Sea Law Conference Holds Special Plenary Meetings to Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 14, 1976)

the third united nations conference on the law of the sea held special plenary meetings at the u.n. headquarters yesterday to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. more than 60 representatives spoke at the meetings.

the conference suspended all other business for the day both in the morning and in the afternoon.

an atmosphere of solemnity and tranquility permeated the general assembly hall. representatives of more than one hundred countries and a number of national liberation movement organizations and international organizations attended the meetings. all participants stood in silence for a minute in memory of chairman mao tsetung.

at the morning and afternoon sessions, many representatives from all five continents, particularly those of many third world countries and the national liberation movement organizations, paid tribute to chairman mao tsetung's brilliant thought and his great exploits.

president of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea, hamilton shirley amerasinghe (sri lanka), said, "chairman mao will be recognized as one of the most heroic figures of the twentieth century." "chairman mao's indomitable courage, his patient endurance and his invincible faith in his people, a faith which was abundantly reciprocated, helped unify the country," he added.

a message of condolence from kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations, was read by his special representative to the sea law conference bernardo zuleta. the message says: "the world has learned with deep sorrow and sadness of the passing away of chairman mao tsetung who was a truly outstanding figure of our age. he was a leader with great vision, determination and courage, who inspired his people and devoted his whole life to building his country into a dynamic, modern state." "his impact as statesman and political thinker has won the respect of people all over the world, and his outstanding contribution will continue to influence peoples both in his own country and in other nations for generations to come."

then, the representatives of various regional groups addressed their messages of condolence.

speaking on behalf of the group of african states, anilkumar gayan, representative of mauritius, said, "chairman mao tsetung had not only shaped the destiny of his own country, but had also unreservedly helped to shape the destinies of many oppressed countries in many continents. in africa he would always be remembered with love and admiration not only as the architect of modern china, but also and primarily as the champion of many causes that were so dear to the peoples of the african continent." "the life, teachings and thoughts of chairman mao would continue to be an inexhaustible source of inspiration for all peoples of the world who were striving to achieve freedom by shedding all forms of domination," he said.

speaking on behalf of the group of latin american states, reynaldo galindo-pohl, representative of el salvador, said "the history of china and of the world had been indelibly marked by the life and work of chairman mao, who had become one of the most active figures in contemporary international relations and a decisive force in world politics." "chairman mao's writings and actions should always be studied, for he had left a legacy, often original, in matters relating to the burning issues of the twentieth century."

moufid shehab, representative of egypt, speaking on behalf of the group of arab states, said that history will record the struggle waged by chairman mao tsetung against imperialism, oppression and subjugation throughout the world. "mao tsetung was a great champion of the just causes of the arab peoples, who will always esteem him highly.... his thought, philosophy and precepts will be a source of inspiration to all peoples struggling for freedom, dignity and independence."

lennox ballah, representative of trinidad and tobago, on behalf of the group of 77 developing countries, said that the death of chairman mao tsetung "is a great loss not only to the people of china, but to all peoples of the world. chairman mao's precepts and teachings are a continuing force of inspiration to china and the developing countries, particularly those colonized peoples who are struggling for freedom and independence."

speaking on behalf of the group of asian states, ismail abdul hamid mirza, representative of iraq, said "peoples struggling for freedom and against colonialism and exploitation in all forms will always remember chairman mao tsetung."

tan sri dato haji abdul kadir bin yusof, representative of malaysia, speaking on behalf of the association of south east asian nations, said that chairman mao "led china into a new era as a modern self-reliant country. but he had done more: he contributed to the building of a new world order."

among other representatives of regional groups who spoke at the meetings were those from iceland for the group of western european states, the netherlands for the members of the european economic community, and norway for the group of the nordic states.

imbued with the fraternal sentiments of proletarian friendship, the representatives of the democratic people's republic of korea, albania, romania and democratic kampuchea highly appraised chairman mao's great contributions to the international communist movement and to the national liberation movements of the world.

li in gyu, representative of the d.p.r.k., said: "comrade mao tsetung devoted all his energies to the victory of the chinese revolution and to the revolutionary cause of the international working class." "his whole life was dedicated to the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people and to the liberation cause of the oppressed peoples of the world." "as a most intimate friend of the korean people, comrade mao tsetung regarded the revolutionary struggle of the korean people as the struggle of his own people. his immortal deeds will be engraved in the hearts of the korean people forever."

murat arigani, representative of albania said, "it is a source of great grief to the people of albania who have thus lost a beloved and close friend who had helped them to build up a friendship between the two countries based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism." "the death of

chairman mao is not only a great loss to the chinese people but also to all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world." "the memory of his achievements will live on in the minds of all revolutionary and progressive people throughout the world."

vasile gliga, representative of romania, said that chairman mao tsetung "had led to victory the revolution of the chinese people, an event of historic importance in the history of mankind, which had a profound influence on the revolutionary struggles of nations to free themselves from foreign domination, gain independence and construct a better life."

chan youran, representative of democratic kampuchea, said, "chairman mao's foreign policy had contributed decisively to the struggle of third world and peace-loving countries to promote national independence and combat foreign intervention in their domestic affairs." "his writings too provided a wealth of historical and exceptional value to countries struggling for independence."

zehdi l. terzi, representative of the palestine liberation organization, pointed out that chairman mao had praised the palestinian revolution against the forces of imperialism, foreign occupation and racism and supported the cause of national liberation movements in different parts of the world.

m.t. mhlanga, representative of zambia, and mlindazwe k. nkula, representative of the pan-africanist congress of azania noted that chairman mao tsetung and the people of china have always been reliable supporters of the oppressed brothers of southern africa. "it was chairman mao who had always supported the oppressed peoples of the world against colonialism, imperialism and their aggression." the revolutionary cause of the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung has in itself dealt a heavy blow to the superpowers.

yaqub ali, representative of pakistan, said, "recent history has known no equal to chairman mao tsetung whose thoughts and actions would always remain a source of inspiration not only to the chinese people but also to the rest of the world, particularly those poor and down-trodden masses whose cause he had always championed for."

n. djoudi, representative of the organization of african unity, and teodato hunguana, representative of mozambique, pointed out that chairman mao was a great friend of all those engaged in the struggle for national liberation against colonialism, imperialism and other forms of oppression. "chairman mao tsetung will always be kept in the minds of all oppressed peoples. true revolutionaries never really die."

representative of guyana b. scotland said, "self-reliance under chairman mao tsetung has been a guiding principle not only for the people of china but also for the people of developing countries who have broken the yoke of colonialism and imperialism and now are building a new path to the future."

christopher w. pinto, representative of sri lanka, said the victory of the chinese revolution under the leadership of chairman mao has served as an inspiration for the oppressed and wretched on earth and their dire warnings to the oppressor. "he has always been a constant friend of the world's poor."

representative of mali mamadou boubacar kante said that chairman mao tsetung is the teacher of the oppressed peoples and nations of the world. he always had faith in the people.

representative of ethiopia getachen kibreth said chairman mao tsetung has proved to the world that the ordinary man, if organized, possesses infinite capacity for creative achievement.

representative of bangladesh f.k.m.a. munim said the great chinese people and the people of the world are very happy indeed for having the leadership of chairman mao in the struggle against hegemonism his thought has become a guiding star for the oppressed.

representative of tanzania astarius m. hyera and representatives of other countries in their statements of condolence said that the best way to mourn chairman mao tsetung is to continue the cause of revolution pioneered by him. the tanzanian representative stressed that the torchlight of revolution kindled by chairman mao will be raised ever higher until the final victory of the oppressed peoples throughout the world.

the representatives of canada, australia, new zealand, switzerland, france and japan also spoke at the meeting, praising chairman mao tsetung as a great figure of the world and expressing their condolences on his passing.

chinese permanent representative to the united nations huang hua spoke at the meeting to express appreciations for the tributes paid by representatives of various countries.

CHINA AND US

## Revolutionary Communist Party of USA Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of the u.s.a. sent a message on september 10 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

when the mountains thunder the grim word, the quiet tears bathe the valley.

the working class and the oppressed peoples of the world have lost a champion precious to their cause, and the deprivation is sore to bear.

phrases pale in the attempt to measure this loss. the struggles of the chinese people brought forth a mao tsetung and the world is illumined by that strength. the battle swells and his rich thought flys as a leading banner in the march.

his memory has many monuments more substantial than granite, more enduring than difficulty or danger, more vital than death can overcome. for all who struggle against exploitation and oppression there are the means and the method, the courage to conquer difficulty and danger, the confidence to persevere to working class victory. and in the last great continuing battle of his life, the consolidation of working class rule and the prevention of soviet-style reversion, we cherish our trust in the revolutionary successors, nourished by his thought and steeled in the battles he led, to overcome all obstacles and, in his name, to lead the way forward.

we merge our grief with that of his widow and family, with the grief of the comrades of the communist party of china, and the world's revolutionary peoples, and pledge ourselves to continue the fight until the basis for twisting human labor into private gain has been wiped from the face of the earth forever.

long live the great unity of the peoples of the world. long live marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Government Officials Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Caracas, Sept. 14, 1976)

venezuelan government officials and personages of various circles paid calls at the chinese embassy here in the last few days to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

among those paying condolence calls on september 10 were ramon escovar salom, foreign minister; valentin hernandez acosta, minister of mines and petroleum; and perez yepez, representative of the president of the venezuelan congress gonzalo barrios.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were victor ochoa, first vice-president of the venezuela-china friendship association; wu tien-te, president of the overseas chinese association; friendly venezuelan personages of all circles and chinese residents in venezuela.

diplomatic envoys accredited to venezuela also paid calls at the chinese embassy to offer condolences.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chairman of Central Committee of Communist Party of Germany (M-L) Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

ernst aust, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninists) has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the state council of the p.r.c., expressing deepest condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says, "comrade mao tsetung was the greatest marxist-leninist of the contemporary era. his immortal accomplishment was in carrying on the cause of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. the death of chairman mao tsetung is an inestimable, grievous

loss to the glorious communist party of china, the heroic chinese people, the international communist movement, the working class of all countries and the people throughout the world."

it adds, "comrade mao tsetung led to victory the cause of revolution and socialism in china which has the largest population in the world. he was the founder of the communist party of china. comrade mao tsetung integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution and persisted in the proletarian revolutionary line in the struggle against right and 'left' opportunism of all descriptions. thanks to the principled struggle waged persistently by comrade mao tsetung, the communist party of china has won the trust of the broad masses of the people and assumed leadership of their struggle. the highly principled struggle carried out by comrade mao tsetung set a great example for the communist parties of various countries and provided them with rich experience."

the letter goes on to say: "the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china were the most important event since the october revolution in russia, having dealt a heavy blow at imperialism and reactionaries on a worldwide scale. they were a great victory for the world socialist revolution."

"under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung," the letter says, "the chinese people were engaged in the gigantic undertaking of building a socialist new china. once the most backward and poorest country in the world, china has now become a great and prosperous socialist state and a bulwark of the world revolution. it is loved and supported by the international proletariat and enjoys profound respect and sympathy among the world peoples. this brilliantly testifies to the correctness of the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung."

the letter continues, "comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china under his leadership stood in the forefront of the struggle to defend marxism-leninism, safeguard the unity of the international communist movement, oppose the betrayal of the khrushchov revisionists and combat their splitting activities against the international communist movement."

it notes, "by its unswerving struggle against modern revisionism, the communist party of china led by chairman mao tsetung performed indelible meritorious deeds for the international communist movement and the international proletariat. this

will be remembered forever by all the communists and workers with class consciousness the world over."

it says, "comrade mao tsetung initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, through which the chinese working class and the masses of chinese people routed the forces which tried to restore capitalism in china. the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed two bourgeois headquarters, one led by liu shao-chi and the other by lin piao, and defended and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. this victory won by the chinese working class and the masses of chinese people under the personal leadership of chairman mao tsetung was also a victory for the working class of the whole world."

"the triumphant progress of the great proletarian cultural revolution shows that revisionist degeneration and capitalist restoration are not necessarily destined to take place in socialist countries. basing itself on the marxist-leninist revolutionary line, the working class can repulse any counter-revolutionary attack and safeguard and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat," the letter says.

the letter says, "the great proletarian cultural revolution has triumphed because comrade mao tsetung analysed and summed up with mastery the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the lessons of the soviet union and some other socialist countries having degenerated into revisionist countries, from which he drew necessary conclusions and laid down the basic line for the historical stage of socialism."

it continues, "comrade mao tsetung's theses on continuing the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat constitute an important development of the marxist-leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. this question is of vital significance to the working class. the victory in the present struggle against the unrepentant capitalist roader teng hsiao-ping's attempt to reverse the correct verdicts on the great cultural revolution and restore capitalism in china once again forcefully proves the correctness of chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line."

the letter says, "comrade mao tsetung dedicated his whole life to the cause of world revolution and communism. he consistently encouraged the working class of all countries and the oppressed peoples to carry firmly through to the end the struggle against imperialism, reaction and revisionism." "today, the people of all countries stand more and more firmly against the two superpowers and realize ever more clearly the danger of

war arising from the two superpowers' contention for world hegemony. today, russian social-imperialism, a superpower which is most aggressive than the other, is being seen through, and the international united front against hegemonism is developing and gaining in strength. all this is favourable to the peoples of the world and is inseparably linked with the name of comrade mao tsetung," the letter says.

it continues, "comrade mao tsetung has passed away but his cause is immortal. like the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin, comrade mao tsetung's theory will forever be a guide to the world communist movement, the international working class and the revolutionary peoples in their struggle to overthrow imperialism in the whole world and to win the victory of world socialist revolution.

"communists the world over, the international working class and the revolutionary people will be loyal to chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary thought, turn grief into strength and further strengthen the struggle against imperialism, reaction and revisionism."

CHINA AND YEMEN

Sinkiang Song and Dance Troupe of China
Concludes Visit to YAR

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 14, 1976)

the song and dance troupe of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region of china left here by plane for syria yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to the yemen arab republic (y.a.r.).

yesterday morning y.a.r. minister of information and culture yahya hussein al arshi received all members of the troupe and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the troupe gave three performances in the capital sanaa and hodeida after it had arrived in the country on september 3 to the warm welcome of the y.a.r. leaders and other spectators of various circles, who highly appreciated and evaluated the chinese art which reflects the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution. every item of the performances were responded with warm applause.

during the performances, the chinese artists also sang some yemeni revolutionary and folk songs they had learned from the yemeni artists, and were warmly welcomed by the audience.

the troupe visited sanaa textile mill and a conservatory of music during its stay here.

WORLDWIDE MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG

World Press, Public Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

the heart-rending news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of the chinese people of all the nationalities and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, has shaken the world and plunged it into deep grief. revolutionary people and public figures the world over and news media in numerous countries have joined the chinese people in sadly mourning for chairman mao tsetung. they pointed out that the passing of chairman mao tsetung is an inestimable loss not only to the chinese people but to the international proletariat and revolutionary people of all countries.

editorials, comments and articles mourning for chairman mao tsetung and paying tribute to his immortal historic exploits were featured in newspapers, news agencies, radios and televisions and statements with the same purport were issued by public figures in countries all over the five continents in the last few days.

the korean paper, "rodong sinmun", wrote in its editorial on september 10: "the life and revolutionary activities of comrade mao tsetung are a living example of a proletarian revolutionary who dedicated his all to the struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause of the chinese people, the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and people the world over and the international communist cause."

on the same day, the albanian paper, "zeri i popullit", came out with an article by its editorial

department, in which it declared that the immortal glorious exploits of comrade mao tsetung "will remain a great source of inspiration to all the revolutionaries and the freedom-loving peoples in their struggle for true national and social liberation."

comments in many countries emphasized the fact that basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution, chairman mao tsetung had inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in the course of the protracted struggle, that he had initiated in the international communist movement the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, promoted the development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic cause of the people of all countries and pushed the history of mankind forward.

the organization of marxist-leninists of greece in a statement on the passing of chairman mao tsetung called attention to the fact that chairman mao had integrated marxist-leninist theory with the chinese practice and thereby led the chinese revolution from victory to victory. it recalled that he had personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism. whatever changes that have taken place in china under his leadership are of worldwide significance, it said.

it stressed that chairman mao's analysis on class struggle and the theory of class struggle under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in particular, "is a completely new and enormous contribution to the theory and practice of marxism-leninism" and "opened new horizons for the great struggle waged by the people for the liquidation of imperialism and the reactionaries and the final abolition of the system of exploitation on earth."

"the millions of communists all over the world recognize chairman mao as the great successor to the work of the founders of the revolutionary theory, to the great revolutionary leaders of the world proletariat and the oppressed and exploited masses -- marx, engels, lenin and stalin," the statement said.

in a statement on september 9, the executive committee of the marxist-leninist groups of finland said: "mao tsetung was the first to solve both in theory and in practice a number of problems of revolution and socialist construction in an under-developed country. he made a significant contribution to the development of marxism-leninism in nearly every field." it pointed out: "of particular significance is the

struggle waged by the chinese communists under the leadership of mao tsetung against modern revisionism, they exposed the demagogy of n.s. khrushchov and proved in detail how since khrushchov took power, all the distinctive features of capitalism began to be restored in the soviet union. internationally they have exposed the social-imperialist and aggressive nature of the present-day soviet union and warned against the increasing danger of war created by it."

in a statement on september 10 on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the national committee of the socialist league of venezuela declared: "mao tsetung has written immortal pages in world history, which have enriched marxism-leninism and prompted millions upon millions of exploited men and women throughout the world to fight against imperialism and revisionism and for the victory of communism even at the cost of their lives."

the philippine paper "daily express" pointed out in an editorial on september 10 that chairman mao's integration of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, the great proletarian cultural revolution launched and led personally by him and his struggle against modern revisionism will surely be remembered not only by the chinese people but by all people.

dwelling on the epoch-making revolutionary changes in china in the last 50-odd years, public opinion in various countries pointed out that all the victories of the chinese people have been achieved under the leadership of chairman mao and are the great victory for mao tsetung thought.

in an editorial on september 9, the tanzanian paper "daily news" said: "chairman mao was the greatest revolutionary in the history of china." he "aroused china from her centuries of sleep and built it into a powerful and reliable base for the peoples fighting for their liberation".

the syrian paper "al baath" wrote on september 10 that chairman mao's "whole life was linked to the lives of the millions" and "his history was the history of the people's revolution and achievements".

radio morocco said in a commentary on september 9: "the whole life of the illustrious personage mao tsetung had played a remarkable role in the chinese and world history of the present century." "the name of mao tsetung will live forever together with great revolutions in modern history," the radio said.

chairman of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship aiichiro fujiyama said on september 9: "thumbing through the modern history of china, one can see that there existed obviously the necessity to make revolution. but it can be said that the new revolution could not have succeeded without chairman mao as its core." "china's revolution was won not with sophisticated weaponry and ample materials but with low-quality arms and scanty materials. it must be said that the correct leadership of chairman mao had played a great role in this regard. to continue this revolutionary spirit, the great cultural revolution and other revolutions have been launched. that is why new china is growing in strength," he added. dpa said in a commentary on september 9 that the changes in china "will always be inseparably linked with the name of mao tsetung". in new china, it said, "people's communes have indeed removed mountains; rivers hitherto belived untamable have been tamed; desert areas are irrigated and derricks on the sea have struck oil. relying all on itself and working step by step, the people's republic of china has made progress in fields from radar to rocket carrier and from atomic warhead to recoverable satellite."

the oppressed nations and oppressed people are mourning with deep grief the loss of the great teacher chairman mao. comments from many third world countries pointed out that chairman mao's immortal exploits and his brilliant thought had illuminated the road of progress for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

an announcement on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, issued by the ethiopian provisional military government on september 9, said: that chairman mao tsetung "stands alongside marx, engels and lenin is proved by the heroic role he played in the great chinese revolution and by the revolutionary heritage he left behind for the oppressed peoples and revolutionary forces of the world." "his teachings and fighting zeal will always remain a guiding star to all the oppressed and struggling masses of the world," the announcement pointed out.

the tanzanian paper "uhuru" said on september 10 editorially, "chairman mao has made greater contributions to the world than anybody else", adding that "the moral and material assistance rendered by the people's republic of china under his leadership to the oppressed people of the world has helped them free themselves from the yoke of slavery. to many people of the world, the name of chairman mao means liberation."

the mauritanian paper "al shabb" said in its editorial on september 10 that chairman mao tsetung,

the great leader of the chinese people, contributed greatly to the liberation of the peoples in asia, africa and latin america. china, under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the editorial added, "has always considered the struggle for liberation of the third world as hers." "his passing saddens the people immensely at a moment when the third world needs to be inspired by his wisdom and unmatched experience."

zairian news media including the zaire press agency, newspapers "elima" and "salongo" lamented the passing of "chairman mao tsetung, the greatest leader of our epoch." in an editorial on september 10, the zaire press agency said that chairman mao "was not only a leader of the chinese people but also an example of all the peoples fighting for liberation." "elima" said editorially on the same day that chairman mao "devoted selflessly all his life and energy to the cause of justice, peace and liberty of the world. his life has won heartfelt admiration, respect and affection from the peoples."

mexican sociologist manuel canseco said that with the passing of chairman mao tsetung, "china and the third world have lost a great leader."

the malian paper "l'essor" in its editorial on september 10 wrote that chairman mao tsetung dedicated all his life to the people of china and to all the oppressed and humiliated peoples. for this, his struggle is of the greatest significance.

the pakistan paper "mashrique" said editorially on september 10 that chairman mao "did not only breathe a new life into china but teach a new etiquette of living to the entire third world". it added that "his thoughts and his teachings will remain ever radiant and the path his footsteps have blazed will be the guide for other countries of the third world in their struggle for peace, progress and prosperity." "pakistan times" pointed out editorially that "the phenomenon that has most affected the destiny of these times, that has most demonstrated the power and ingenuity of mankind, was the phenomenon called mao tsetung". the editorial said that the thought of chairman mao tsetung "blazed the trail for the struggles in southeast asia, africa and latin america, taught the smaller countries to stand and fight back, and gave edge to their consciousness about their rights and showed them the possibilities of self-reliance."

nepalese former prime minister prasad acharya said in a statement, "chairman mao was a great world leader for the down-trodden and exploited people."

the syrian paper "al baath" said in an article on september 10 that ideas of chairman mao "have enriched

the thought of humanity. his plans and instructions have influenced the peoples of the third world aspiring to freedom and emancipation." "in the death of mao tsetung, the peoples of the world lost the man of thought and leadership," it declared.

the sudan television broadcasting service said in a commentary of a special programme on the evening of september 9 that "on international stage, china resolutely stands on the side of third world countries, upholds justice and persists in truth.... the flames kindled by chairman mao will forever light the course along which the chinese and world people march forward."

the esteemed and beloved chairman mao passed away but he will be remembered by all forever.

an editorial of the sri lanka weekly "janawegaya" said, "the revolutionary cause to which chairman mao devoted to with selflessness, loyalty, patriotism and proletarian internationalism will live forever in the hearts not only of the eight hundred million chinese people, but also of the four thousand million world's people."

the philippine paper "daily express" wrote in an editorial on september 10 that chairman mao's "words and deeds have enshrined him in a niche in the hearts of mankind."

the sudanese paper "al ayam" carried a poem entitled "chairman mao is still alive", demonstrating the common feeling and profound love of the world people toward chairman mao. the poem reads,

"chairman mao has not died.

he is still alive in the hearts of the people,

in the hearts of labourers.

his spirit is flying over fields, villages and factories everywhere."

"chairman mao has not died.

his thinking will never die.

the torch of freedom,

the guidance of socialism will never die."

Governments, Peoples the World Over Deeply
Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the respected and beloved great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, has thrown the people of the whole world into deep grief and evoked strong and widespread repercussions in the world.

on september 9, the whole world was shocked at the distressing news of the death of chairman mao tsetung. regardless of colour, race, nationality and social stratum, people throughout the world -- from the pacific, the indian ocean to the atlantic, and from asia, africa, latin america to oceania, europe and north america, -- expressed heart-rending grief over and deeply mourned the death of chairman mao. state leaders and noted personages of many countries immediately issued statements of or sent sympathy messages of condolence. many governments regarded the passing of chairman mao tsetung as national sorrow and decided to hold nationwide mourning activities. many meetings, international or otherwise, broke off to mourn the death of chairman mao. many radio and t.v. stations announced the sad news by breaking in on their scheduled programmes and many newspapers and news agencies flashed the news by holding up other stories. they devoted day after day a lot of space to featuring mourning activities in china and throughout the world, in addition to many commentaries and articles eulogizing chairman mao and his revolutionary deeds. scarcely have the repercussions in the world been so strong and so widespread and felt among so many people in so many social strata internationally. through his tremendous contribution to the revolutionary cause of the chinese people, to the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people and to the cause of communism, chairman mao has won the wholehearted love and boundless esteem of the revolutionary people all over the world.

to express deep mourning on the death of chairman mao, the governments of many countries decided to fly flags at half-mast or to hold other mourning activities. incomplete figures show that so far 30 governments have declared that flags are to be flown at half-mast throughout their countries as a token of mourning. they include the governments of korea, albania, democratic kampuchea, viet nam, pakistan, sri lanka, bangladesh, india, syria, the yemen arab republic, egypt, tanzania, tunisia, the congo, gabon,

sierra leone, ghana, benin, equatorial guinea, zaire, sudan, mali, somalia, chad, guinea, guinea-bissau, kenya, venezuela, and argentina. the period of national mourning in korea, sri lanka, tanzania and sierra leone lasts as long as nine days. the korean party and state leadership jointly made the following decision: to express profound mourning for comrade mao tsetung, the period from september 10 to 18 will be days of national mourning, during which flags throughout the country are to be flown at half-mast; at 4 p.m. on september 18 (3 p.m. peking time), all people, except those whose work cannot be interrupted, should stand at attention wherever they are in silent tribute for three minutes, while all units with sirens should sound their sirens for three minutes in mourning; and on that day all recreational activities will be suspended. the central committee of the party of labour of albania and the albanian government have declared the period from september 16 to 18 as days of national mourning, during which flags will be flown at half-mast and there will be no recreational or sports activities. government of democratic kampuchea decided on national mourning from september 12 to 18. the supreme leading organ of the people's republic of the congo held a meeting on september 10, at which a 5-point decision was adopted on national mourning for chairman mao. it was decided among others that formal activities will be held every year on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of chairman mao. the governments of quite a number of countries issued announcements on the death of chairman mao. on september 9, venezuelan president carlos andres perez signed a decree which declares 3-day national mourning on the death of chairman mao.

after learning the news of the death of chairman mao, people of political circles, prominent personages and working people in many countries called at the embassies of the people's republic of china to express heartfelt condolences. many of them laid wreaths or bouquets before the black-bordered portraits of chairman mao. many others telephoned the chinese embassies to express their sympathy. cables and messages of condolence poured into the chinese embassies all over the world or direct to peking. up to september 14, the heads of state or government of about 120 countries have sent messages to the chinese capital to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao. meanwhile, 75 marxist-leninist parties and organizations have sent messages of condolence to the central committee of the communist party of china and the heads of state or government of more than 60 countries have made condolence calls at the chinese embassies. among the mourners calling at the chinese embassy in tanzania on september 10 were 400 students, teachers and other faculty members of dar es salaam university. they called at the embassy en masse and read a message of condolence before the

black-bordered portrait of chairman mao. in japan, a total of more than 1,700 condolence calls were reported at the chinese embassy on september 9 and 10. in spain, more than 800 mourners called at the chinese embassy in two days. among them was a worker's family of six who sang the "internationale" in tears.

on september 11, a total of more than 10,000 french workers, peasants, students, teachers, and other working people -- many of them women -- held in paris with immense grief a parade in mourning for the death of chairman mao. they held a mourning ceremony at the foot of "the wall of communards". in addis ababa, more than a hundred thousand people mourned the death of chairman mao as they were holding a meeting and a parade marking the second anniversary of the ethiopian revolution. on both occasions, the contingents of paraders held aloft portraits of chairman mao and huge slogans extolling his revolutionary accomplishments. in guatemala, the association of university students announced on september 9 three days of mourning for the death of chairman mao and a series of lecture meetings on his life would be held. this reflects the profound love, esteem and respect of the peoples for chairman mao.

many mourning services for chairman mao were held by international organizations and many international conferences adjourned their proceedings to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao. at the united nations headquarters, the u.n. flag was flown at half-mast on september 9. when the u.n. security council met on september 10, its chairman made a speech of condolence on the death of chairman mao. secretary-general kurt waldheim and all the representatives attending the meeting made speeches expressing condolences. the meeting also sent a message of condolence to china on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the passing of chairman mao was also mourned at the meetings of the u.n. special committee on decolonization, the u.n. industrial development board, some other u.n. specialized agencies and the various committees under the u.n. conference on the law of the sea. at a meeting of the first committee of the u.n. conference on the law of the sea, the representatives of more than 40 countries spoke one after another to express condolences. many representatives said that the passing of chairman mao is a loss not only to the chinese people but also to the people all over the world. the u.n. conference on the law of the sea on september 13 held a special meeting, at which more than 60 people representing their countries or groups of countries spoke in mourning for chairman mao. the regional committee for the western pacific of the world health organization which met in manila unanimously adopted a resolution on september 10 expressing deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao. when

permanent representatives to the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organizations (headquartered in paris) met on september 10, at director-general amadou mokhtar mbow's suggestion, they stood in silent tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung was flashed by the news agencies of various countries, in many cases, only a few minutes after the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities" was released by chinese news media. this was quickly followed up with more detailed reports of far greater length quoting the praise and recognition extended to the late chairman by official and public circles of numerous countries. the agencies either gave extensive extracts from the message or relayed it in full. in addition, they released commentaries and comprehensive reports acquainting the public with the life and revolutionary activity of chairman mao. in a roundup of the opinions expressed by political circles in different countries on the late chairman, the west german news agency, dpa, reported: "a flood of tributes to china's chairman mao tsetung poured in from round the world in the first hours after the announcement of his death in peking."

extraordinary coverage on the sad event was given by the world's mass media. there was a break in many radio and television programmes to announce the sad news, which was similarly followed up with special programmes on chairman mao's revolutionary activity.

numerous newspapers, especially those of the third world countries, gave frontpage banner headlines to the news and devoted whole pages to relevant articles and editorials and photos of chairman mao, paying glowing tribute to the magnificent contributions chairman mao had made to the chinese people and the people of the world, for which he had expended his lifelong energy. some papers featured them in more than ten pages on a single day.

the revolutionary people the world over are afflicted with profound grief over the passing of chairman mao tsetung. they recall his brilliant revolutionary activities as well as his teachings, from which they draw fresh strength and confidence in the heroic march for their own emancipation.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 28, 1976 No. 6188

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* NATIONAL *
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TRIBUTES TO MAO TSETUNG

Article by Chien Hsueh-sen -- "I Shall Remember Chairman Mao's Kind Teachings All my Life"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

today's "people's daily" carries an article mourning the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung written by chien hsueh-sen, a noted chinese scientist. the article, which is entitled "i shall remember chairman mao's kind teachings all my life", tells of the conversations chairman mao had with chien hsueh-sen during meetings with him and what chien hsueh-sen learned from these conversations. the article says:

"past memories flash through my mind at this moment of extreme grief. under the concern of the great leader chairman mao, through arduous struggles and with the help of some american friends, i succeeded in returning to the great socialist motherland 21 years ago. chairman mao received me several times after my return. 'each time we met, he showed me the direction i must follow to continue my progress, and each time he gave me added strength for scaling new heights. i owe what i am today to chairman mao and the communist party."

"my first meeting with chairman mao was during the 1956 national political consultative conference. at this meeting, chairman mao helped me understand that new-born things, that have the greatest vitality, grow in struggle against the old and moribund. at that time he also asked me to help train young scientific workers. chairman mao received me again that same year during the supreme state conference to

discuss the draft of the 'national programme for agricultural development' over which he presided. when we met this time he made a very profound exposition of the infinite divisibility of matter from the dialectical materialist point of view. chairman mao brilliantly anticipated the development of high energy physics that came about two decades later.

on october 27, 1958, chairman mao visited the chinese academy of sciences exhibition of research results, and received me for the third time. chairman mao acknowledged the scientific research results undertaken through mass endeavours which were on exhibition, and indicated the road of independence and self-reliance and daring to blaze new trails. chairman mao's teaching set right the orientation in my scientific and technological work.

on february 6, 1964, after a spring snow, chairman mao received comrade li szu-kuang, comrade chu ko-chen and me. this was my fourth meeting with chairman mao. i was the youngest of the three. chairman mao talked mainly with the two older scientists about geological science, ore prospecting, climate and agriculture. he explained how contradictions and struggles propel things forward in the development of science and technology. this gave me a deep ideological lesson and greatly inspired me in my scientific research work.

"the great leader chairman mao paid special attention to giving me a proletarian political education. by the end of 1964, he received comrade chen yung-kuei and me. i knew his intention was to urge me to learn from the working people, to take them as my teachers and to make a serious effort to remould my own world outlook. the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by chairman mao was surging vigorously in 1966. chairman mao showed deep loving care for me and in his own hand wrote an instruction that i be allowed to read a certain important document. chairman mao's intention, i understood, was to make me realize that it wouldn't do for the intellectuals not to take the socialist road and that there would be no future for them in going backwards or stopping halfway.

our great leader chairman mao received me for the sixth time on may day, 1970 during the high tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we met on the magnificent rostrum of tienanmen. pointing to the million revolutionary people gathered on the square, chairman mao advised me to go to the masses and integrate myself with them. so our great leader chairman mao not only rescued me from my plight abroad, but also personally led me onto the path of revolution and freed me from the shackles of old conventional

ideas. this is something i will never forget. all my life i will bear in mind the teachings he gave me on these memorable occasions."

"while chairman mao indicated to us the bright road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants, liu shao-chi, lin piao, teng hsiao-ping and other capitalist-roaders tried to induce us to 'study in order to become an official and place sole reliance on specialists'. they advocated, 'only the highest who are the wise and the lowest who are the stupid cannot be changed', and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in an attempt to lead us into the blind alley of capitalist restoration. they are the main target of the socialist revolution and the sworn enemies of all scientific workers taking the revolutionary road," the article says.

the article concludes: "i will respond to the call of the central committee of the communist party of china, turn grief into strength, carry out the behests of the great leader chairman mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. i will join the masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals in deepening criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulsing the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. i will assiduously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, consciously restrict bourgeois right, wholeheartedly integrate with the workers and peasants and conscientiously remould my world outlook, so as to accomplish better the tasks assigned to me by the party and make myself worthy of chairman mao's teachings."

## We Vow To Plant the Red Banner of Mao Tsetung Thought on Taiwan Island of the Motherland

### - the patriotic compatriots of Taiwan Province deeply mourn the passing of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 17, 1976)

To the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee:

Chairman Mao is the founder and brilliant and wise leader of our Party, our Army and our People's Republic of China, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples, and the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. Chairman Mao has dedicated his whole effort all his life to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples the world over, and to the cause of communism. For more than half a century, based on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, inside and outside the Party, and written the most brilliant chapters in the history of the proletarian revolution movement. All our victories have been won under the wise and able leadership of Chairman Mao and they are a great victory for Mao Tsetung thought.

Chairman Mao is the Great Savior of the people of all nationalities in China, including the people of Taiwan. We will never forget the incomparably warm concern shown by Chairman Mao to the Taiwan compatriots. When Taiwan was under the occupation of Japanese imperialism, Chairman Mao's great call for the overthrow of Japanese imperialism and the liberation of whole China pointed out to the Taiwan people the orientation of their struggle for liberation. In 1947, inspired by Chairman Mao's instruction, "Greet the new high tide of the Chinese revolution," the people of Taiwan staged the patriotic "February 28" armed uprising against Chiang Kai-shek, and received timely guidance and encouragement from Chairman Mao. After the founding of new China, Chairman Mao again issued the solemn call: "It is necessary to liberate Taiwan," and also laid down for us a series of general and specific policies. In accordance with the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao, the hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians of the motherland constantly express their concern for the compatriots of Taiwan who they regard as their own flesh and blood, and are prepared at all times to liberate Taiwan. The Taiwan compatriots on the island of Taiwan and living overseas have boundless love for our great leader Chairman Mao and they actively contribute their strength toward the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland. Chairman Mao's series of wise and brilliant policies on the liberation of Taiwan have greatly inspired the patriotic anti-Chiang revolutionary spirit of the people and given impetus to the development of the cause for the liberation of Taiwan.

Under the warm concern of Chairman Mao, the comptratios of Taiwan Province living on the mainland of the motherland are leading an infinitely happy and warm life. Nurtured by Mao Tsetung thought, large numbers of Taiwan cadres, including cadres of the Kaoshan nationality, are in the course of sturdily growing up and maturing. Representatives of the compatriots of Taiwan Province actively participate in all important political activities of the Party and the state. CCP Central Committee members from Taiwan Province have been elected at the 10th Party Congress, and there are representatives of the compatriots from Taiwan Province in the 4th National People's Congress. When we compatriots from Taiwan Province think of the miserable life in the past under the weight of the three big mountains and of our elders and brothers and sisters who are at present still living under the dark rule of the Chiang clique and compare them with the happy life we are leading today, we really feel that "our parents are not as dear to us as Chairman Mao" and that the kindness of Chairman Mao is higher than the mountain and deeper than the ocean.

The passing away of our great leader Chairman Mao is an inestimable loss to our Party, our Army and our people of all nationalities, to the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries, and to the international communist movement. At this moment of immense grief, we must resolutely respond to the call of the CCP Central Committee, turn our grief into strength, rally closely around the CCP Central Committee, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, diligently study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and carry the cause of the proletarian revolution started by Chairman Mao through to the end. We must unite closely with the people of the motherland and fight with unflagging efforts for the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland. We vow to plant the great red banner of Mao Tsetung thought on Taiwan island of the motherland.

Our great leader Chairman Mao will forever live in our hearts!

We must liberate Taiwan!

Eternal glory to our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao!

Patriotic Compatriots of Taiwan Province
Peking, September 11, 1976
(NCNA September 16, 1976)

* * *

# Chairman Mao Will Live Forever in Our Hearts

by

all the commanders and fighters of No. 1 company
of a certain battalion under the Canton Command
of the Chinese People's Liberatin Army

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 17, 1976)

The cadres and fighters of our company were filled with grief beyond description on hearing the sad news of the passing away of our esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. With tears in our eyes, we stood upright in respectful attention for a long time to express our condolence. One group of cadres and fighters after another came to the honor room of the company unit to look at again and again the huge pictures showing Chairman Mao's inspection of our company unit. Touching the precious objects on display, we could not help recalling the happy scene at that time: On April 12, 1958, our esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao walked with vigorous strides into our company's barracks and among us fighters. Chairman Mao warmly shook hands with us, personally inspected our rifles, read our big-character posters, and encouraged us to strive to remold our world outlook and make headway ideologically and politically. Chairman Mao came to our dormitory, inquired about how we fared, personally inspected our vegetable plots and encouraged us to forever maintain our political features of hard struggle. Our esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao's heart was linked with ours!

For 18 years, Chairman Mao's warm solicitude and patient teachings all the time urged us to victoriously forge ahead. The cadres and fighters had only one wish--to be a good fighter loyal to Chairman Mao. For a long time, everyone persisted in assiduously studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings. The company was built better and better year after year, and grew stronger and stronger in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. It was Chairman Mao's teachings that gave us a clear mind and sharp eyes, heightened our ability to distinguish between the right line and the wrong line, and enabled us to resolutely boycott and criticize "taking the three directives as the key link" and work against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. At this moment of extreme grief, as our comrades looked at Chairman Mao's portrait and recalled all the progress made by our company, we said with tears in our eyes: "Oh our esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao! We owe every bit of our progress to your guidance! Your brilliant thought is forever the foundation of our strength and wisdom! Your revolutionary line is forever our lifeblood! YOu will live forever in our hearts."

Our company guarded round the year the old premises of the Peasant Movement Institute run by Chairman Mao in Canton in those years, and studied every day the activities of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice. At this moment of immense grief in mourning of Chairman Mao, we gathered at the old premises of the Peasant Movement Institute, looked back over the brilliant fighting course gone through by Chairman Mao in leading the Chinese revolution, and acclaimed the high merit and great achievements of our great

leader Chairman Mao. Touching the desk used by Chairman Mao in those years and fixing their gaze on the brilliant work "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society" which Chairman Mao taught in this institute in those years, our comrades said in immense grief: "In the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, laid down a correct line for us, led our Party, our Army and the people of our country to overcome the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and founded the People's Republic of China. In the period of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao comprehensively summed up the positive as well as the negative experience of the international communist movement and for the first time in the history of the development of Marxism, unequivocally pointed out that there would still be classes and class struggle after the completion in the main of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production. He drew the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, put forth the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, laid down the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, and guided us to win one victory after another." With tears in our eyes our comrades said: "All the victories of the Chinese people have been achieved under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao; they are all victories of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Although our esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao had left us forever, his high merit and great achievements will remain forever. His brilliant thought will forever illuminate the road of our advance, and his brilliant image will inspire us to continue to fight."

We must turn grief into strength, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, resolutely follow Chairman Mao's line in army building, strengthen the building of the army, build our company unit into a combat collective capable of criticizing revisionism and fighting battles, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to invade us. We are determined to liberate Taiwan and accomplish the great cause of unifying the motherland.

* * *

# Fight for the Emancipation of All Mankind All Our Life

by

the Red Guards of Yenan Middle School,
Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 17, 1976)

The news of the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has evoked immense grief among us Red Guards. A review of the fighting course our Red Guards had gone through under Chairman Mao's guidance has further aroused our deep mourning of and yearning for him. Chairman Mao! Oh Chairman Mao! Even the vast universe cannot hold your boundless benevolence for us; were the Four Seas made up of ink, they would not be enough to write down all our boundless admiration and respect for you.

March 7, 1967 is the day we Red Guards of Yenan Middle School will never forget all our life. On that day, based on the experience of our school in achieving the revoutionary great alliance and in reorganizing, consolidating and developing the contingent of Red Guards, Chairman Mao issued the famous "March 7" Directive, which admonished us to "follow Marx's teaching that only by emancipating mankind as a whole can the proletariat achieve its final emancipation," and guided us to brave the storms of class struggle and win victories in the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party with the revoutionary ambition of emancipating mankind as a whole.

Under the guidance of this brilliant instruction from Chairman Mao, group after group of Red Guards took class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line, united with all people that could be united, and launched incessant attacks on the bourgeoisie inside the Party represented by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, thereby smashing the repeated rabid counter-attacks of the class enemy, winning one victory after another, and consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Under the guidance of this brilliant instruction from Chairman Mao, group after group of Red Guards conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, strictly required themselves to comply with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, persevered in taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, and sturdily matured amidst the storms of class struggle.

Chairman Mao! Oh Chairman Mao! A tree 10,000 feet tall still has its roots, a river 10,000 li long still has its source. Looking back over our vigorous fighting course, which one of our victories was not the result of your painstaking efforts? It was your brilliant thought that composed the splendid epic of the Red Guards; and it was your revolutionary line that painted the magnificent scrolls of the Red Guards.

Our esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao has left us forever. All his life, he has dedicated his whole effort to the liberation of the Chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of the emancipation of mankind as a whole. With his brilliant life of combat, he has set for our younger generation a lofty example. His high merit and great achievements brilliant as the sun and the moon, are eternal. We will bear in mind and never forget his patient teachings, and will resolutely act according to them.

At this moment of immense grief, we stand erect in respectful attention before the Memorial Wall of Chairman Mao's "March 7" Directive and solemnly pledge to the Party that we will turn grief into strength, firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's bidding: "Act according to the principles laid down," take class struggle as the key link, closely rally round the Party Central Committee, deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat initiated by Chairman Mao through to the end, and fight for the emancipation of mankind as a whole all our life!

Chairman Mao will live forever in our hearts. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will forever be our lifeblood. The radiance of Mao Tsetug thought will forever illuminate the road of our advance.

* * *

# To Carry On the Cause Left Behind by Chairman Mao, Taiwan Must Be Liberated

by

Chen Lien-sheng (陈连生, Kaoshan nationality) of the Central Institute for Nationalities

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 14, 1976)

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has left us forever. I am filled with indescribable grief. Even if all the water of the Jihyüeh Lake were used as ink and all the trees on the Ali Mountain as pens, it would still be impossible to write out in full the high merit and great achievements rendered by Chairman Mao to the Chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world. Oh Chairman Mao, you are the Great Savior of the people of all nationalities in our country and you will live in our hearts forever.

Water has its source and trees have their roots. The people of Taiwan Province day and night think of Chairman Mao, the Great Savior of the people of all nationalities in the whole country. For many years, Chairman Mao had shown incomparably earnest concern toward the Taiwan compatriots living in the abyss of suffering. Chairman Mao wisely issued the great call, "Taiwan must be liberated," and led the whole Party, the whole Army and people of all nationalities in the whole country to wage a consistent and untiring struggle for the liberation of Taiwan Province, the sacred territory of the motherland, and our 16,000,000 Taiwan compatriots.

We Taiwan compatriots who live on the mainland of the mother country deeply feel that Chairman Mao's concern is even warmer than the sun. Take myself as an example. I am by birth a compatriot of the Kaoshan nationality in Taiwan. For hundreds and thousands of years, we of the Kaoshan nationality had been forced to hide ourselves in desolate mountains and primitive forests rarely frequented by men generation after generation. We clothed ourselves with banana leaves, subsisted on wild fruits, and led the primitive life of "savages." In 1946, I was sent to the mainland by the Kuomintang reactionaries. It was the Great Savior Chairman Mao who delivered me from extreme hardship and enabled me to fall into the warm embrace of the big family of the socialist motherland. Under the guiding light of Mao Tsetung thought, I gloriously joined the great Chinese Communist Party and became a revolutionary cadre. What is especially unforgettable is that in 1960, as a conference delegation, I had the good fortune of being received by Chairman Mao at Chungnanhai. Seeing that I was wearing the Kaoshan nationality costume, Chairman Mao warmly shook my hand. At that moment, I was so excited that I could not utter any word. That moving scene is still vivid in my mind up to now.

At this moment of immense grief, in response to the Party Central Committee's call I am determined to turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere

to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, enthusiastically participate in the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, do a better job in socialist revolution and socialist construction on the mainland of our mother country and contribute all my strength toward realizing the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and liberating the sacred territory of the motherland--Taiwan Province.

Taiwan Province, the sacred territory of the motherland must be liberated!

The millions of compatriots and blood relatives in Taiwan must return to the motherland bosom!

*  *  *

CRITICISM OF "REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRY"

## The "Great Policy" Means Auction on a Large Scale

by

Chao Chün-ch'en (赵俊臣) of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 24, 1976)

How can we accelerate the pace of China's socialist construction? "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" (or "Regulatios for Industry") concocted at Teng Hsiao-p'ing's instruction puts forth a "great policy" which claims that it is necessary to "sign long-term contracts with foreign countries" so that the foreign capitalists could supply us with the "latest and best equipment" which could later be "repaid with the coal and petroleum" we produce. For the sake of pushing his revisionist line, Teng Hsiao-p'ing wags his tongue to give brazenfaced publicity to the three "great advantages" of this "great policy." However, his three "great advantages" serve precisely to expose his repulsive features in worshipping things foreign, fawning on foreigners and practicing capitulation and national betrayal.

One of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's so-called "great advantages" is "the promotion of export." Can reliance on foreign loans for the development of China's resources and the use of China's resources to repay such loans afterward be called "export"? This is evidently a betrayal of our sovereignty by giving the foreign capitalists open license to plunder China's natural resources. The Chinese people had experienced this kind of "advantage" long before liberation, and even now the memory of it is still fresh. Toward the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty, the advocates of "Westernization" in the Ch'ing government headed by Li Hung-chang had flaunted the banner of "self-improvement" in "pursuit of wealth." They used the resources of the nation as collaterals to raise huge loans from imperialist countries and "imitated" foreign countries in running industry with technology. As a result the foreign aggressors captured many rights from China, and China became a semi-colonial country of imperialism. The facts had long ago proved that the fraudulent deal of "borrowing money to initiate the useful" practiced by the "Westernization" movement at the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty was fundamentally not any "chance to make self-improvement" or "beginning of peace and stability" for China but something completely in conformity with the need of imperialism to dump commodities, export capital and carve up China.

It is alleged that what Teng Hsiao-p'ing calls the second "great advantage" is "the ability to give impetus to technical reforms." We can only rely on our own efforts to carry out technical reforms. Chairman Mao taught us long ago that we should "rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary." Teng Hsiao-p'ing has completely betrayed this correct line put forward by Chairman Mao. According to his proposal, we could simply rely on the introduction of foreign techniques, copy foreign designs and transplant foreign technology. We could only follow

the footsteps of the foreigners and trail behind them at a snail's pace, and the so-called four modernizations and catching up and surpassing the world's advanced level is only an empty talk. Imperialism and social-imperialism always rely on their monopoly of technical equipment to take the other side by the throat for the purpose of carrying out extortion, blackmail, infiltration and expansion. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reliance on foreign capital and technology to give China's national economic construction a "takeoff" could only make it "fly" into the embrace of imperialism and social-imperialism, and in the end, we could only end up in "working for others."

It is alleged that what Teng Hsiao-p'ing calls the third "great advantage" is "the ability to provide room for the labor force." China is a big and beautiful country with 9,600,000 square kilomters of fertile land and rich natural resources. For thousands of years the Chinese working people have developed and built it. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Paty, the Chinese people have overthrown the three big mountains weighing them down, and especially since the great cultural revolution, they have criticized the revisionist line and brought their initiative fully into play. They are in the course of using their hands to paint this "newest and most beautiful picture," and the excellent situation with "orioles singing and swallows darting" has appeared everywhere all over the country.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a blind man with eyes open, for he completely fails to see this excellent situation. In his eyes, China has neither the capital nor the technology for carrying out four modernizations, the socialist system does not work, the Chinese people won't do, and China with her vast land and abundant natural resources cannot "accommodate" the Chinese working people. What is to be done? We could only let foreign monopoly capitalists set up factories to "accommodate" the Chinese working people as cheap labor. This is entirely an attack and disparagement of the excellent situation in China after the great proletarian cultural revolution. Moreover, as the working people of China are the masters of the state, how could we talk in terms of "accommodation"? This is preposterous in the extreme! However, this has also served precisely to expose the rapacious design of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in vainly attempting to allow foreign monopoly capital to sweat the Chinese working people. Such "great advantage" in the eyes of Teng Hsiao-p'ing could only be a great disaster for the broad masses of working people.

For the sake of pushing this kind of "great policy," Teng Hsiao-p'ing in his "Regulations for Industry" maliciously attacks our Party and the broad masses of people who adhere to the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" as "megalomania" and "adopting a policy of isolation." This is completely a slanderous rumor. Our Party and the people of our country have never repudiated the advanced technology of foreign countries, and they always advocate that on the foundation of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and based on the need of China's socialist revolution and construction, suitable introduction of certain foreign technology and equipment could be made in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefits. However, we can never pin the hope of realizing "four modernizations" on this. If they insist

on saying that we "adopt a policy of isolation," we in fact want to "slam the door" in the face of those imperialist monopoly capitalists who want to turn China into a colony or semi-colony and spoil the fond dream of the new Tsar to annex China.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "great policy" is actually for auctioning off China's sovereignty and practicing capitulation on a large scale. According to this "great policy" of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's, our state could only step by step degenerate into a raw material supply base, a market and investment center for imperialism and social-imperialism, and not only would the fruits of the socialist revolution be completely lost, but the fruits of the people's revolution would also vanish completely.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing looks upon the trash picked from the faction for Westernization in the last part of the Ch'ing Dynasty as treasure, and puts the word "great" before the "policy." Just as Mr. Lu Hsün said, this is just "wrapping oneself up to frighten people." However, the Chinese people have already stood on their foot and they are afraid neither of the intimidations of imperialism and social-imperialism nor of the various difficulties standing in their way. What is more, they are not cowed by the "great policy" of this "big shot" Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Let Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "great policy" go to the devil! This great policy is for auctioning off China's sovereignty on a large scale and is a great disaster for the broad masses of working people. We will sweep it, together with its originator Teng Hsiao-p'ing, onto the garbage pile of history.

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HEROIC DEEDS

# The Unwavering Banner and the Bright Red Heart

by

Fang Chan (方展)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 14, 1976)

On the anti-quake and relief struggle at Tangshan and Feng Nan, there have appeared many heroic deeds. Among the performers of these heroic deeds, many standing on the forefront are Communist Party members.

Look, at the grim junfcture of the earthquake, wherever there is danger or grave difficulty, the Communist Party members dash right up to it. They ignore their own safety and that of their relatives, and come to the rescue of the people and state properties first. They neglect their meals and sleep in the anti-quake and relief struggle to rebuild a new city and a new countryside with class struggle as the key link, and contribute their strength to socialist construction. Among these Party members, there are the old, the middle-aged and the young, armymen and civilians, ordinary Party members as well as leading cadres. In the minds of the people, they are the supporting pillar, the genuine revolutionary backbone and the vanguard. They unite the people into a powerful force. They are the unwavering red banner. Their deeds reveal that after the great cultural revolution, our Party has taken on a new look which is stronger and more vigorous.

It is they, who in face of the formidable tasks shout loudly: "I am a Communist Party member. Let me go!" These words remind us of the voice of many heroes in the years of revolutionary wars as well as the voice of many advanced figures in the great cultural revolution, and the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They help us understand that it is precisely because there is the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and there are many Party members uniting and fighting together with the masses that the red flags are able to stand on our revolutionary battlefronts.

It is they who manifest the revolutionary spirit of the Communist Party members. Please listen to the words of several Communist Party members who fight in Tangshan area. "The communists will make revolution as long as they are alive." "We fear not the trials of revolution, nor the heaven in fighting against disasters. With the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we surely can unite the people, overcome the earthquake disaster and bring out by combat a new aspect of victory." The relatives of many of them are sacrificed or seriously wounded. In face of the tough trials, they have courage, hope and resolution. They think only of the duty, burden and victory of the revolution. In their hearts there shines the word "revolution." It is just like what Li T'ieh-mei sings in the model revolutionary play The Red Lantern: "Everyone has a bright red heart."

It is they who firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They not only conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, but also put it into application. In front of the important ordeals, the bright red hearts shimmering with a dazzling luster.

"Without struggle, there is no progress." Genuine gold is forged in blazing fire. Bright red hearts are also tempered in struggles. These Party members have precisely transformed their own world outlook in the course of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Just listen to the voice from the hearts of some Party members and cadres in the quake-afflicted areas. Some comrades said: "In the face of class struggle, the two-line struggle and serious quake disasters, different classes would behave differently. In the past, Teng Hsiao-p'ing had publicized in the face of calamity, the fallacy that 'black or white, any cat which catches mice is a good cat.' We must deepen our criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, work against revisionism and forbid the use of such revisionist fallacies to poison people."

The broad masses of Party members in areas seriously afflicted by earthquakes are resolved to consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, hold fast to struggle and socialism and overcome the quake disasters. They show with action that in the historical period of socialism, only by persisting in continuing the revolution can one preserve one's bright red heart and be the leader of the masses. Some Party committee comrades of the afflicted areas gallantly suggest that in the anti-quake struggle, it is necessary to bring out by means of resistance a new outlook in further restricting bourgeois rights, a new level of revolutionary consciousness among the cadres and the people, and new achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. How well the resolution of these Party members and cadres has revealed the enormous force engendered by the teachings of Chairman Mao and the Party!

A piece of burning coal can light up hundreds of thousands of coal lumps and one bright red heart can turn red hundreds of thousands of hearts. With hundreds of thousands of bright red hearts, the unwavering red banner will fly forever. At the same time of carrying out the great struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the beat back of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in the quake-afflicted areas, an anti-quake and relief battle is being fought with class struggle as the key link to temper and educate the broad masses of Party members. This is bound to give great impetus to strengthening the building of our Party in the course of struggle and advancing our revolutionary cause in even more resolute and bolder strides.

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# Backs Unbent Under the Weight of Mount T'ai

by

Tso Hung (左宏)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 8, 1976)

"We have no fear of cataclysm, and our backs are unbent under the weight of Mount T'ai."

"The twelfth grade typhoon could not knock us down nor could the seven-point earthquake rock us off our feet!"

These are the proud words uttered by the people of the areas afflicted by strong earthquakes. They have fully embodied the heroic bearing and revolutionary outlook displayed by the Chinese people armed with Mao Tsetung thought in front of difficulties.

"Backs unbent under the weight of Mount T'ai!" This shows the revolutionary heroism of the people of our country. Look, when a strong earthquake struck at Takang oilfield, as the earth shook violently, the derricks rocked fiercely and would topple any time. But the drill operator Cheng Chiang-hai was not a bit afraid in face of such great danger. Calm and self-composed, he held fast to the handle-bar and stood like a rock on the derrick. At the same critical moment, Wang Hsiao-li, the telephone operator of Takang Hospital for staff members and workers ignored the violent rocks of the building, firmly stood by the general telephone switch-board on the first floor all the time to make sure that contacts with the anti-quake command are kept free from obstruction. They firmly stood by their working posts at those crucial moments of life and death, gave no thought to self in order to discharge official duties and utterly ignored their own safety. This was the heroic image of the Chinese people who displayed amazing calmness and discipline in the face of the strong earth-quakes.

"Backs unbent under the weight of Moun T'ai!" This shows the splendid communist style of the people of our country. Look, after the earthquake occurred, Peng Hung, the Party committee secretary of the Tangshan power generating plant, immediately headed for the plant as soon as he emerged from the debris, with no thought given to his mother and children. He had only one conviction in mind: the most important and urgent business is to go to the rescue of class brothers and state properties. In the quake-stricken areas, countless touching examples of putting others before self and public interests before personal interests could be found everywhere. The spirit of Lei Feng was vigorously carried forward and Lei Feng could be found everywhere in the quake-stricken area. This is an effective criticism of the fallacy of Teng Hsiao-p'ing who babbled that "Lei Feng is no more."

"Backs unbent under the weight of Mount T'ai!" This shows the spirit of revolutionary optimism of the people of our country. In the face of

disastrous earthquakes, the heroic people braved difficulties, were high in fighting spirits and fought disasters heroically. Lend your ears to the resolution of the Tangshan workers: "After a major earthquake people work vigorously, and rely on their own efforts to rebuild their homes!" On the one hand, they made great efforts in giving aid to the quake-afflicted masses, and on the other hand, they checked their factory premises and installations and strove to resume production as soon as possible. Look, the commune members of Hsiaochinchuan proudly declared: Although the earthquake has brought about losses, our contributions to the country could not be reduced! One man should take up the work of two or even three in order to bring in a bumper harvest in the fall. By the side of collapsed buildings, they laid down a long-range plan for speeding up the building of a socialist new countryside. They looked to a bright tomorrow at Hsiaochinchuan and yearned for the future of communism. What a broad-minded and optimistic bearing!

"Under the leadership of the Communist Party, so long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." The dauntless spirit, noble style, calm disposition and good discipline displayed by the heroic people of the quake-stricken areas in the face of violent earthquakes have won the acclaims of the people of the world. Our people have been able to be so firm and indomitable, so heroic and unswerving because they are the people under the leadership of the long-tested Chinese Communist Party personally built by Chairman Mao, because they are the people nursed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung, because they are the people who have been steeled by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the people who have defeated the "12th grade" Right-deviation "typhoon" to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and because they are the people living under the socialist system under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Such people are bound to be invincible in the world.

The earthquakes have tested the dauntless people and the heroic people are bound to defeat the earthquakes.

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MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG

Peking People Continue Solemn Mourning Services
for Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao
with Pledge to Carry Out His Behests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

though
our most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung has left us, his invincible thought will shine forever. while solemnly mourning over the death of chairman mao, people in peking today expressed the determination to "act according to the principles laid down" as chairman mao adjured and to carry through to the end the proletarian revolution which chairman mao pioneered.

the solemn mourning services went on from early morning till late night. the representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and people of other walks of life in peking who had engaged in revolutionary struggle by the side of chairman mao could not restrain their sorrow as they stood before the catafalque looking at chairman mao's kindly face and recalling his monumental contributions. they expressed their deep feelings in these words: "oh, chairman mao, you haven't left us. you will live in our hearts forever excl." many raised their right hands and vowed before the remains of the great leader: "we will turn our grief into strength, live up to your consistent teachings and always advance valiantly along the revolutionary path you blazed."

the party and state leaders who stood by turns as guards of honour beside the catafalque today were yao wen-yuan, li teh-sheng, wu kuei-hsien, saifudin, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, li su-wen, yao lien-wei and sun chien.

among those who presented wreaths today were the central committee of the communist party of sweden; madame sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka; and the delegation of the women's association of democratic kampuchea.

foreign friends in peking who came to the mourning hall to pay tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung today included the delegation of the women's association of democratic kampuchea led by leng sei. the kampuchean friends stood in silent tribute before the remains of chairman mao to express their high esteem for him.

to the solemn strains of funeral music, the representatives of the workers of the peking general knitwear mill, the peking hsinhua printing house, the peking no. 3 chemical works, the peking peichiao

timber mill, the peking february 7th rolling stock plant and the peking nankou rolling stock parts plant, wearing work clothes, filed in neat formations into the mourning hall with heavy-hearted steps. chairman mao had been very much concerned about the revolution and production in these factories. during the great cultural revolution, chairman mao dispatched men of the 8341 unit of the people's liberation army to these six factories to support the masses of the left and cordially received the workers' representatives on several occasions. the workers cannot find words enough to describe chairman mao's kindness for them. paying last respects to the remains of chairman mao, they were unable to restrain their sorrow and wailed loudly. it was chairman mao who liberated the disaster-ridden chinese working class from under the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism; it was chairman mao who led them in their triumphant advance along the socialist road; it was chairman mao who supported them and sent them to occupy the positions of the superstructure; it was chairman mao who guided and inspired them in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao was always one with the workers. he was the great liberator of the working class. today, the workers from the six factories, with tears in their eyes, solemnly vowed before chairman mao's remains: "our esteemed and beloved great leader chairman mao, the workers in the capital who have fought by your side are determined to turn their grief into strength, carry out your behests, resolutely implement your revolutionary line, act in line with the 'charter of the anshan iron and steel company', unfold the movement to learn from taching, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and carry through to the end the cause of proletarian revolution which you initiated."

the hundreds of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the country are gripped by immense sorrow at the loss of their great liberator. today, representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants from pingku county, an advanced unit in learning from tachai, came to the great hall of the people from the rural areas on peking's outskirts 100 kilometres away to pay their last respects to the remains of chairman mao. these peasants, who were emancipated by chairman mao from the oppression and humiliation imposed on them in the old society, burst into tears when they stepped into the great hall of the people and saw the kindly and serene face of chairman mao. the mourning hall was filled with the sound of loud weeping and crying. they bowed at every step and said with profound emotion: "chairman mao had all the labouring people at heart. chairman mao was always one with us poor and lower-middle peasants. but for chairman mao,

we poor and lower-middle peasants would not have been what we are today." lining up before the catafalque, they vowed to carry out chairman mao's behests, hold still higher the red banner of tachai raised by chairman mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, grasp revolution and promote production and seize new victories in socialist revolution and construction.

columns of fighters and commanders of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army filed by the bier to deeply mourn the great supreme commander chairman mao. it was chairman mao who founded our great army and directed it in fighting across the country to wipe out the corrupt and evil, overthrow the reactionary rule and found a socialist state. chairman mao's fighters will always cherish the memory of their wise supreme commander. with tears in their eyes, they gazed at chairman mao and wept at the loss of their great supreme commander and leader. they made the solemn vow to rally closely round the party central committee, firmly implement chairman mao's line of army building, strengthen the building of the army, heighten their vigilance and strengthen preparedness against war, be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude, and defy death to defend the party central committee and the great socialist motherland. they are determined to liberate taiwan.

the worker militiamen in the capital, who stand guard on the capital of the great motherland day and night, cherish profound proletarian feelings for the great leader and teacher, chairman mao. with deep grief, they filed through the magnificent tienanmen square in neat formations and slowly streamed into the mourning hall where they paid tribute to the remains of the esteemed and beloved great leader chairman mao and wept loudly. these worker militiamen, who fight heroically in defence of the dictatorship of the proletariat, smashed the frenzied attacks of a handful of counter-revolutionaries at tienanmen square and won a great victory. today they made the following pledge to chairman mao: "we worker militiamen of the capital are determined to carry out your behests and, as you adjured us, act according to the principles laid down, take class struggle as the key link, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, take an active part in class struggle, strengthen militia building, be ready at all times to act on the party's order, to assemble at the first call and be capable of fighting and winning, defy death to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat, the capital and the party central committee, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolution which you initiated excl."

red guards from the middle schools affiliated with tsinghua and peking universities, wearing red guards' armbands and white paper chrysanthemums, came to the mourning hall in precision formation to pay last respects to chairman mao's remains. bowing deeply before the bier, they wept bitterly as they gazed at chairman mao's kind face and recalled the crowded months and years of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they cried in a sad voice: "oh, chairman mao, we miss you so much excl." the middle school affiliated with tsinghua university was the birthplace of the red guard movement. at a time when liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping were rabidly suppressing the mass movement and trying to strangle the incipient red guard movement in the early days of the cultural revolution, chairman mao wrote a letter in his own handwriting in warm support of the red guards' revolutionary rebel spirit and received young red guards from all over the country on eight occasions, thus bringing about a vigorous growth of the red guard movement which stirred the country from one end to the other. but for chairman mao, there would not have been the red guard movement, they said. these young revolutionaries nurtured by mao tsetung thought raised their fists and vowed before chairman mao's body: "we are determined to turn our grief into strength, carry out your behests, display the revolutionary spirit of rebelling against reactionaries, exert ourselves to study works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and your brilliant writings, take class struggle as the key link, continue to deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and carry the struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the party through to the end. 'the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road.' your red guards will always fight on excl. we are determined to be worthy successors to the revolutionary cause, combat and prevent revisionism, and follow the bright road of integrating ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers all our lives. our heads may roll, our blood may flow, but we will never give up your brilliant thought; the seas may dry up, the rocks may crumble, but our loyalty to your revolutionary line will never fade excl."

the members of the funeral committee and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and red guards who served as guards of honour at the bier today were: chang ta-chih, chien cheng-ying, hsiang chung-hua, yang fu-chen, chang kuo-chuan, hu wei, yao yi-lin, chu hui-fen, huang tso-chen, hsieh chen-hua, pei chou-yu, chang yao-tzu, liu yu-fa, wu pao-hua, teng kang, li hsin, sha feng, chen shao-kun, li chi-tai, li cheng-fang, pien chiang, wang yang, hsiao han, fan tzu-yu, chen kuo-tung, wu ching-tung, chih chun, chang ting-fa, hsiang shou-chih, huang hsin-ting, tan shan-ho, wu ke-hua, liu ta-chieh, chu yung-chia, feng tien-yu, feng yu-lan,

chou yi-liang, wei chien-kung, hsia chen-huan, huang kun, kung chi-tao, hao liang, liu ching-tang, wang kuei-chen, tao shou-chi, tung chia-keng, liu chung-yang, huang ting-chen, chou pei-yuan, tao chih-yueh, sung hsi-lien, liu chuan-hsin, chia ting, cheng ping-nien, wang ti-kang, mao wei-chung, wu chien-hua, wu chi-cheng, chang chieh, su yung-ping, chao chuan-yu, yeh sheng-yuan, chang ching-mien, li tsui-mei, chu ju-hsi, shan huai-yu, wu chiang, chou pao-ping, tsao chang-hsin, li su-hsia, chang feng-hsin, huang wei-tung, fan peng-nien, wen li-wang, wang kuo-chen, fu yun-lan, wang chun-o, wang chih-hui, chang chung-tsai, liu kung, wang cheng-kuei, ma chun-ying, wu shu-chi, cheng chiu-chang, li chien-ching, ko fang-ho, shu ling-ping, pai shu-yen, li shu-chin, wang shao-chi, chen ching, liu teh-chun, chang kuo-tai, tan ching-chun, yao hsiao-kuang, wang feng-ching, meng chao-chi, chi tai-wang, chen yung-hsiang, hsu kuei-yi, yang hsi-shun, wang ming-ju and kuo fu-chin.

Peking People Continue Solemn Mourning Over
Death of Great Leader and Teacher Chairman
Mao, Pay Last Respects to His Remains

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

eternal glory to our most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher chairman mao excl. the radiance of mao tsetung thought will forever light up the road of our advance. today, the 5th day of the mourning services held in the great hall of the people, tens of thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers and people from other walks of life in the chinese capital paid last respects to the remains of chairman mao and expressed their deep grief over his passing. they pledged to turn their grief into strength and advance firmly along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao and strive to win new and still greater victories.

standing in turn as guards of honour beside the bier today were party and state leaders chen hsi-lien, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, ni chih-fu, chen yun, chou chien-jen, wang chen and ku mu. pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and chiang hua, president of the supreme people's court, also stood guard of honour.

placed in the mourning hall is a wreath presented by the central committee of the viet nam workers'

party and the standing committee of the national assembly and the government council of the socialist republic of viet nam. the ribbon streamer on the wreath carries the words: "to chairman mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people and respected and beloved friend of the vietnamese people". the wreath, which was made in ho chi minh city, the city named after the great leader of the vietnamese people, was brought to peking by a special vietnamese plane today. nguyen trong vinh, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vietnamese ambassador to china, sent the wreath to the mourning hall, in tribute to chairman mao tsetung in the name of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the standing committee of the vietnamese national assembly and the vietnamese government council. keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, received ambassador nguyen trong vinh, hoang trong nhu, director of the protocol department of the vietnamese ministry of foreign affairs who escorted the wreath to peking, and other diplomatic officials of the vietnamese embassy in peking, and expressed sincere gratitude to the mourners from viet nam.

among today's presentations were wreaths from the president of the republic of finland, their majesties the king and queen of sweden, and pridi banomyong, former prime minister of thailand.

shortly after midnight, grief-stricken people of all walks of life began streaming in from the city and suburban districts and gathering on tienanmen square. from about six o'clock in the morning onwards, long columns of mourners filed slowly through the hall of mourning to the strains of funeral music, stopping before the catafalque to pay their last respects to chairman mao's remains. unable to restrain their profound grief, many mourners wept aloud as they walked past the bier. some raised clenched fists and vowed before chairman mao's body to carry out his behests and carry the proletarian revolution through to the end. fighting back their tears with iron resolve, workers and peasants of peking expressed their love and esteem for the deeply mourned chairman by reporting their latest successes and victories in grasping revolution and promoting production.

over 50 workers from the peking hsinhua printing house, which reproduces the portraits of chairman mao, wept unrestrainedly when they looked on the beloved face of chairman mao. "chairman mao's glorious image will always encourage us to march forward," they

declared. some of them, who had come off night shift earlier that morning, returned straight from the mourning ceremony to work with redoubled efforts. exerting themselves night and day, workers of the printing house fulfilled two days ahead of schedule the task of turning out 1.3 million prints of chairman mao's portrait to meet the urgent demands of the people of china and those in other parts of the world.

several hundred teachers, students, staff and workers from tsinghua and peking universities, bowed in grief joined the ranks of mourners. "right up to his last moments chairman mao paid great attention to our struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts," they said. "whenever we call this to mind it fills us with inexhaustible strength." the teachers, students, staff and workers of the two universities are starting a new upsurge in the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt, determined to carry the proletarian revolution through to the end.

workers of the muchengchien coal mine attended the mourning services and decided to express their mourning for the great leader chairman mao through new achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production. the miners have been waging a united struggle and topping their daily targets for crude coal by at least 18 per cent over the past few days.

workers of peking railway station were deeply grieved when they saw the body of chairman mao lying in state. seventeen years ago today, chairman mao had inspected the station and inscribed for it the characters: "peking railway station". under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, they have scored constant, new victories in the last 17 years. they were greatly stirred today while recalling the happy occasion of having a cordial talk with chairman mao. they are resolved to advance valiantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line and do still better work in the socialist revolution and construction.

the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants who suffered untold misery in the old society, always remember chairman mao's kindness. despite the early morning rain, 6,000 of their representatives filed into the great hall of the people to pay respects to chairman mao. they pledged to carry out chairman mao's behest and advance forever in big strides along the bright road of socialism indicated by chairman mao. turning their grief into strength and exerting every ounce of their energy in making revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants

and other commune members in the suburban areas of the city worked day and night to strengthen field management of autumn crops to strive for a rich harvest this year.

phalanxes of young and little red guards in the chinese capital, who have been nurtured by the sunshine of mao tsetung thought, were at the mourning hall to pay tribute to their most esteemed and beloved leader and teacher. they could not hold back their tears at the sight of chairman mao's remains. they shouted: "chairman mao, chairman mao excl. we miss you night and day." "chairman mao has not left us; he will always be among us excl." they vowed before the remains: "esteemed and beloved chairman mao, we will study well and make progress every day in line with your teachings. we will live up to your expectations, be worthy successors to the revolutionary cause and carry through to the end the proletarian revolution you initiated in china."

chen shu-hai and four other miners of the chaokochuang colliery of the kailuan coal mines, who were recuperating in peking under the party's care and attention, went to the mourning hall on the afternoon of september 12 to pay their respects to the remains of chairman mao. when the five heroic miners, who had fought for 15 days and nights in the pits during the recent earthquake calamity, paused in front of chairman mao's remains; they wept openly, unable to control their immense grief. later they said: "a few days before chairman mao's death, comrade chiang ching came to the hospital especially to see us. she expressed kind regards on his behalf, inquired about our health, study and life and encouraged us to study well works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and works by chairman mao. at that time, deeply moved, we repeatedly shouted: 'long live our great leader chairman mao excl.' we never thought that he would be lost to us within a matter of days." with these words, the five heroic miners broke into convulsive sobbing.

after the tangshan quake cut off the supplies of electricity, air and food in the pits, the five miners courageously held out for 348 hours. in those arduous days and nights, chen shu-hai and his comrades did not shed a single tear. but when they saw the remains of the great leader chairman mao, they were overwhelmed by grief and the tears streamed down their cheeks. the moment they returned to the hospital, they sit down and wrote a letter to the party central committee and the mine party committee. in their letter they pledged to carry out chairman mao's behests, respond to the party central committee's calls, turn grief into strength, do their best to return quickly to their posts to grasp revolution and promote production and to produce as much coal as possible in gratitude for chairman mao's kindness and to combat imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

the members of the funeral committee and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and red guards who served as guards of honour at the bier today were: chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, kuo yu-feng, fu chuan-tso, hsieh ching-yi, wang liu-sheng, liu chen-hua, hsiang chung-hua, chu kuang-ya, hsiao ke, wu chung, yang kuei, yang chun-sheng, chang kuo-chuan, chang chi-hui, sung shih-lun, hu wei, tang liang, chien hsueh-sen, kao shu-lan, chu hui-fen, kang lin, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen, tsui hsiu-fan, hsieh chen-hua, pei chou-yu, chang yao-tzu, li min, liu yu-fa, lu ying, hsu chien-sheng, mo ai, hsieh li-fu, teng kang, li hsin, shih yi-chih, chen shao-kun, li chi-tai, li cheng-fang, pien chiang, wang yang, kuo lu, chang ching-fu, wu ching-tung, chang ting-fa, hsiang shou-chih, huang hsin-ting, wu ke-hua, chou yi-liang, wei chien-kung, hao liang, liu ching-tang, chou pei-yuan, tien fu-ta, cheng ping-nien, lai kuei, yu kuang, wu chi-cheng, chen shu-lin, tsao chuan-fu, jen hsin-yen, li hsin-jung, an li, kuo hsiu-chin, yang hang-chou, chen kuo-liang, ma yun-hsiang, shan chun, cheng yi, li pao-chih, wan chi-hsiang, chiang chin-tsai, chang yin-hua, chang hung-shun, pai shu-min, chang chi-tung, ting chien-chi, li chin, hsu ching-wen, han hsing-lien, chang ho, chang hsiu-lan, kung hsueh-chin, liu chin-hua, chang ming-chao, shih shu-shan, chang chiao-sung, liu tieh-cheng, chu yi-peng, hou ya-ping, li tung-sung, che feng-ting, sun hui-hsiang, chang hsiu-ying, chang shu-chin, chou teh-fu, tang fu-tien, hsiao hung-pin, wang hsin-chung, chang hsi-tien, pan cheng-li, kuo li-yun, li chen-tung, wang chuan and fang cheng-liang.

## Minority Nationalities in China Deeply Mourn Passing of Great Liberator Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

people of the more than 50 minority nationalities in china are deeply mourning chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in the country, at solemn ceremonies befitting their national customs.

they are unanimous in the view that chairman mao was the great liberator of the people of all nationalities of our country. it was the great leader chairman mao who freed them from the shackles of class oppression and national oppression imposed by the reactionary ruling classes and made the minority people masters of the country. chairman mao always attached importance to the political, economic and cultural development among the minority nationalities and looked after the well-being of the

minority people. "we must carry out chairman mao's behests, rally still more closely round the party central committee, carry the proletarian revolution through to the end and build our socialist motherland into a still more prosperous and powerful country," they say.

the uighur members of the pahataikeli commune in shufu county in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region went in steady streams to the mourning hall at the commune headquarters and stood in silent tribute to chairman mao before his portrait.

they recalled that back in 1952 the uighur peasants in pahataikeli wrote chairman mao a letter of salute in the form of a long poem at a meeting in celebration of their victory in the land reform. on august 30 that year, chairman mao wrote them a letter in his own calligraphy. over the past two decades and more, this letter from chairman mao has inspired them to advance valiantly on the broad road of socialism. today, as they reviewed the tremendous changes that had taken place in pahataikeli, they were even more bitterly grieved at the loss of their great liberator chairman mao. they went over chairman mao's letter line by line and word by word and vowed to remain loyal to chairman mao forever and march on and on under the illumination of chairman mao's brilliant thought.

when the sad news of chairman mao's demise reached tibet, the million emancipated tibetan serfs were gripped by grief. as they contrasted their present happy life with their sufferings under feudal serfdom, they felt still more deeply a sense of bereavement over the loss of their great liberator chairman mao. they offered hatas (white ceremonial scarfs) before chairman mao's portrait to express their high esteem and deep mourning for him. they said they would never forget that chairman mao sent the liberation army to drive out the imperialist forces from tibet and bring it back into the lap of the motherland; that chairman mao led the people of various nationalities in quelling the armed rebellion staged by the dalai traitorous clique and overthrowing feudal serfdom, the most reactionary, darkest, cruellest and most barbarous social system; and that chairman mao guided the emancipated serfs to set up people's communes and win great victories in socialist revolution and construction during the great cultural revolution. as a result of all this, they said, tibet had leaped over several centuries in the short span of twenty-odd years. they declared: "we emancipated serfs must act on chairman mao's teachings from generation to generation, carry out his behests and fight for the realization of the ultimate goal of communism."

herdsmen on the inner mongolian grasslands have been streaming to the centres of their communes or production teams to mourn chairman mao after learning of his death. they said: "the people of mongolian nationality set up china's first autonomous region 30 years ago. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, we have adhered to the socialist road and brought prosperity to the vast pastoral areas." the first generation of workers of mongolian nationality in the paotou iron and steel company suggested that they carry forward the movement to learn from taching and produce still more steel of higher quality as their concrete action in mourning of chairman mao.

as early as the period of the first revolutionary civil war, our great leader chairman mao kindled the parks of revolution among the people of chuang nationality in kwangsi which started a prairie fire of revolutionary armed struggle. in the winter of 1958, chairman mao again came to kwangsi where he received people of various nationalities, led people in swimming in the yungchiang river, and encouraged the kwangsi people to advance victoriously on the road of socialism. recalling chairman mao's loving care for them, the people of all nationalities in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region are filled with inexhaustible strength. workers of chuang nationality under the nanning railway sub-administration these days are deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. they vie with each other for the heaviest jobs and work hard to make innovations as an expression of their sincere love and high esteem for chairman mao.

in the liupan mountains in the ningsia hui autonomous region, old people, who had acted as guides for the workers' and peasants' red army when it went through here on the long march, took their children to the places the red army had passed through to mourn chairman mao, the great liberator of the people of all nationalities. they said: "chairman mao has left us, but his brilliant thought and revolutionary line will remain with us forever and provide us with the correct orientation, weapon and strength. this is why we can certainly surmount all difficulties and win victories." right after the mourning ceremonies, the haiyuan county party committee in the autonomous region organized over 200 county and commune cadres to go to the mountainous areas, taking with them the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and

the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. these cadres joined the commune members in mourning chairman mao and in grasping revolution and promoting production. at present, some 10,000 people in the county have pitched into the work of building farmland improvement and water conservancy projects.

the hoche people in the northeast frontier area, china's smallest minority nationality, were driven into marshy wastes by the japanese aggressors and the kuomintang reactionaries and lived a primitive life in the old society. by the time of liberation, their population had been reduced to just about 300 people and the nationality was on the verge of extinction. today, the hoche people have developed a flourishing economy consisting of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery. one of them was elected deputy to the national people's congress and others have been promoted to leading posts. out of a population of 700 at present, a score or more have had the honour of meeting the great leader chairman mao. mourning chairman mao with tremendous sorrow, they said: "we hoche people will remember chairman mao's kindness for countless generations to come. we will hold high the red banner and make revolution forever excl.."

the li people on hainan island had been living a miserable life of farming by slash-and-burn right up to the time of liberation. in deeply mourning chairman mao, the cadres and members of the fanmao production brigade where li people live in compact communities said: "our production brigade has increased per-hectare grain yields from 0.75 tons before liberation to the present 13.5 tons. every household in the brigade now has surplus grain and bank savings. the overwhelming majority of the commune members are living in new tiled houses. we li people will never forget chairman mao's kindness."

chairman mao teaches: "the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." after restudying this teaching of chairman mao's, the people of minority nationalities in various places pledged to rally still closer round the party central committee. many minority cadres said: "chairman mao always attached importance to the training of minority cadres. we must conscientiously implement the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. cadres of various nationalities should unite still more closely and make common efforts to do all the work well."

compatriots of kaoshan nationality from taiwan now living on the mainland are determined to make still greater contributions in realizing chairman mao's great call "we are determined to liberate taiwan". they said: "our great leader chairman mao showed kind concern for the kaoshan people of taiwan province who are in an abyss of misery and for all the sixteen million compatriots in taiwan province. we are ready at all times to work with the people of all the other nationalities in the country for the liberation of taiwan, sacred territory of our motherland."

## Patriotic Compatriots from Taiwan Province Mourn Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

patriotic compatriots from taiwan province wrote a letter in peking to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, expressing their deepest grief over the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says: chairman mao was the founder and wise leader of our party, our army and our people's republic of china, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, and the greatest marxist of the contemporary era. he dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the chinese people and of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. all our victories were achieved under the wise leadership of chairman mao; they are all great victories for mao tsetung thought.

the letter says: "chairman mao was the great liberator of the people of all the nationalities of our country including the people in taiwan. we will never forget chairman mao's incomparably kind solicitude for the compatriots in taiwan. while taiwan was under the occupation of the japanese imperialists, chairman mao issued the great call to overthrow japanese imperialism and liberate all china which indicated the orientation for the people in taiwan in their struggle for liberation. inspired by chairman mao's instruction 'greet the new high tide of the chinese revolution', the taiwan people in 1947 staged the

'february 28' patriotic armed uprising against the chiang kai-shek clique. after the uprising broke out, we received timely instructions and encouragement from chairman mao. after the founding of new china, chairman mao issued the solemn call 'we are determined to liberate taiwan', and formulated a series of principles and policies for us. educated by the great leader chairman mao, the hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians on the mainland of our motherland have always been concerned about their kinsmen in taiwan and are ready at all times to liberate taiwan; the taiwan compatriots both in taiwan and overseas cherish boundless love for our great leader chairman mao and have been actively contributing their efforts to the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of our motherland. the wise policy decisions made by chairman mao on the liberation of taiwan have greatly inspired the taiwan people's fighting will in their patriotic struggle against the chiang clique and advanced the cause of the liberation of taiwan."

the letter says: "with the loving care from chairman mao, the taiwan compatriots living on the mainland of the motherland enjoy boundless happiness and warmth. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, a large number of cadres of taiwan province origin, including those of kaoshan nationality, are maturing politically. representatives of taiwan compatriots take part in all major political activities of the party and the state. delegates of taiwan province origin were elected members of the party central committee at the tenth party congress. at the fourth national people's congress, there were deputies of compatriots from taiwan province. calling to mind our past misery under the oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and our kith and kin still living under the dark rule of the chiang gang, and comparing all this to our happy life today, we taiwan compatriots feel that 'dear as are father and mother, chairman mao is dearer'. chairman mao's kindness is higher than mountains and deeper than seas."

the letter says in conclusion: "we pledge to rally closely round the party central committee, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we pledge to unite closely with the rest of the people of our motherland and strive for the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of the motherland. we vow to plant the great red banner of mao tsetung thought on our motherland's taiwan island."

People in Shanghai Mourn Chairman Mao at Revolutionary Site

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 16, 1976)

with the passing away of chairman mao, the city of shanghai, birthplace of the chinese communist party initiated and nurtured by chairman mao himself, is in deepest mourning.

from dawn till dark, group after group of workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, and people from various circles have been filing into the memorial hall where the first national congress of the chinese communist party took place to express their great esteem and love for chairman mao, the great leader and teacher, and to mourn his death.

it was here 55 years ago, when china was still in an oppressive darkness, that chairman mao lighted the torch of proletarian revolution in china and opened a new revolutionary era in the country.

standing in front of the portrait of chairman mao, the mourners vowed to carry out his behests, hold high the revolutionary torch he lighted, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause he initiated in china.

a national model worker, woman driver chang feng-chih of the shanghai docks, who was received on three occasions by the great leader chairman mao, was overcome with grief on learning the sad news of his death. she was unable to eat or sleep. wearing the same chairman mao badge she had worn when being received by chairman mao at chungnanhai in 1956, she stood before chairman mao's portrait in the memorial hall, deeply mourning the great leader and teacher. she said: "chairman mao is the red sun that will never set in our hearts, and the radiance of his thought will always light the road of our advance." before liberation, chang feng-chih had worked shoveling coal on board a ship at a daily wage that was hardly enough to pay for a bowl of noodles. chairman mao had rescued her from the ruthless exploitation and oppression and made her one of the masters of the country. she was among the first of the chinese women to become a dockside driver.

shen hsiao-lien, an old woman worker of the shanghai no. 2 stockings mill, has taken it upon herself to clean the grounds around the memorial hall every morning for the past fourteen years. she carried out this humble service to express her boundless love for chairman mao and the communist party. a mere child of eleven when she first started to work

for a living, shen hsiao-lien had taken part in strikes under the leadership of the party at that time. she had not shed a single tear, not even when the reactionaries had knocked out her teeth and stabbed her in the hand. but the eyes of this white-haired woman had streamed with tears of sorrow at the news. "chairman mao will live forever in the hearts of us workers," she said.

at a meeting held before the portrait of chairman mao, the workers' theoretical group of the shanghai watch and clock components factory recalled incidents of his great revolutionary practice. in the difficult years of the old society, chairman mao went among the worker-peasant masses to propagate revolutionary truth and fight against reactionary ideas. applying marxist-leninist revolutionary theory, he put forward the proletarian principle of party building and criticized various erroneous concepts and defeated them, so that "from its very beginning our party has based itself on the theory of marxism-leninism". they said: from the day of the birth of the chinese communist party, chairman mao represented the marxist-leninist line in our party. this is a thing of glory and happiness for our party. for over half a century, chairman mao led us in overcoming countless hardships and difficulties and going through the tests of all major line struggles within the party. our party has grown from its original 70 members represented by 12 delegates at the first congress, to the present great, glorious and correct party with 28,000,000 members, which is the leading core for the whole chinese people and a pillar of world revolution.. this shows that a proletarian party "can develop only through internal struggle."

among the mourners at the site of the chinese communist party's first national congress were many veteran cadres who had over the years followed chairman mao in making revolution. they said: chairman mao's revolutionary line is our lifeline. we will resolutely carry through to the end the struggle against teng hsiao-ping, the chieftain of the bourgeoisie in the party who pushed a revisionist line in outright opposition to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

People in Yenan Deeply Mourn Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Sian, Sept. 16, 1976)

in extreme grief and with boundless esteem, the 1.4 million people of yenan deeply mourn the great leader and teacher chairman mao. since the afternoon of the ninth -- the day of his death, workers, peasants, cadres, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and masses of other circles at this venerated place of the revolution have been going in groups to chairman mao's former residence and other places where he had carried out revolutionary activities to pay him tribute. viewing the objects and articles that chairman mao had used, they were reminded of chairman mao's untiring work in the years of the revolutionary wars and the moving scenes in which chairman mao reclaimed waste land and worked in the fields alongside the people of yenan. they vowed to turn their sorrow into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests, closely rally round the party central committee, carry forward the revolutionary traditions of yenan and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china.

it was in yenan, in the period 1935-1948, that our great leader chairman mao triumphantly directed and led the chinese people in fighting the kuomintang reactionaries and the japanese imperialists. it was in yenan that chairman mao wrote, in his cave home, some of his brilliant marxist-leninist works, nurtured the yenan revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and trained thousands of fighters loyal to the people to form the proletarian revolutionary task force and keep its ranks growing.

in mourning the passing of chairman mao, hei chen-tung, secretary of the party committee of the yenan may 7th cadre school, who joined the revolution in 1941, spoke to the students of the days when chairman mao led the broad masses of armymen and people in studying marxism-leninism in yenan. at that time, large numbers of revolutionary cadres and youth from all parts of the country made their way through the enemy's blockade to converge in yenan. everyone was equipped with a stool and a hoe, the basic essentials for study and production work. the people, ardent in their desire for revolutionary truth, studied hard works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. when there were not enough copies to go round, they wrote out by hand the works of chairman mao -- "combat liberalism", "reform our study", "rectify the party's style of work" and "oppose stereotyped party writing". the cadres and youth, armed with mao tsetung thought and entrusted with heavy responsibility, plunged into the revolutionary torrent to make their contributions to the cause of the liberation of the chinese people. with tears welling up in his eyes, hei chen-tung vowed to remain loyal to brilliant mao tsetung

thought, do a good job in the party's educational work, run the may 7th cadre school well and strive to bring up successors to the revolution with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

in the difficult years of war, workers of the yenan printing press, the press of the party central committee, produced quantities of books on revolutionary theory with simple, make-shift machinery. in 1938, chairman mao inspected the press and explained to the workers the importance of the printing work. chairman mao's instructions have all along inspired the workers of this press in their forward march. spurred by boundless proletarian sentiments touched off by the distressing news of the death of chairman mao, the workers of the press worked night and day to quickly complete the printing of papers, documents and other publications on chairman mao's death which they had been assigned. the workers vowed to respond to the call on the party central committee and turn their grief into deeds of grasping revolution and promoting production.

cadres and commune members of the nanniwan commune in yenan gathered round the terraced fields chairman mao had once inspected and stood before the cave chairman mao had lived in. the people will never cease to be inspired and encouraged by chairman mao's brilliant inscription on the chiulungchuan monument of revolutionary martyrs made during his inspection of nanniwan: "love the people, serve them sincerely, toil body and soul for them until death". this inscription has been the motto of the people of nanniwan in their conquest of one difficulty after another.

at the moment of deep mourning for our great leader chairman mao, the old heroes and veteran party members who had worked at the date orchard, yangchialing, wangchiaping, nanniwan and other sites of past revolutionary activities in yenan, and the broad masses taking part in the socialist revolution and construction there vowed that they will maintain the revolutionary spirit displayed at the time when chairman mao lived among them. they pledged to carry forward the revolutionary tradition and unite as one to win new victories of the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts and to strive for the ultimate realization of communism under the guidance of invincible mao tsetung thought.

## Workers of East China Steel Center Recall Chairman Mao's Inspection Tours

(NCNA-English Hofei, Sept. 16, 1976)

workers of the maanshan iron and steel company in anhwei province, east china, which chairman mao twice inspected during the years of the great leap forward, mourned with deepest grief the death of the great leader and teacher at gatherings on the furnace platforms where he had stood during his inspection tours.

the party branch of the no. 9 blast furnace at the no. 1 iron smelting plant which chairman mao had inspected got all the party members, communist youth league members and other workers together to make a vow before the furnace. choked with sobbing, fan lung-pu, a veteran worker and member of the party branch committee, recalled the scenes of chairman mao's inspection of the furnace on september 20, 1958. he said: "that afternoon, our great leader chairman mao, to whom we had been turning our thoughts night and day, came among us in the workshop. wearing a wicker helmet and a storm coat, chairman mao, his face glowing with health and in exuberant spirits, walked up with steady steps and joined us workers on the furnace platform.

"he chatted with us in a heartwarming way and asked in detail about the situation in our company. he gave us this instruction: 'conditions in maanshan are very favourable. it can be developed as a medium-sized integrated iron and steel enterprise, because such an enterprise takes less time to develop.' taking a blue-lensed goggle from a worker, chairman mao leaned forward and looked at the molten steel inside the furnace through an inspection hole. our hearts were then dancing like flames and our blood was boiling like the molten steel, and we could not help shouting 'long live chairman mao excl. a long, long life to chairman mao excl.' although our beloved leader chairman mao has left us forever, he will always live in the hearts of us workers, and his brilliant thought will forever illuminate our road forward."

during these days of deep mourning for chairman mao, the leading cadres at various levels of the maanshan iron and steel company recalled the instructions chairman mao gave during his inspection tours of the company. they drew tremendous strength from these instructions. a leading member of the company's party committee said: "chairman mao's instructions have lit up the road of our company's advance. in the past decade and more, these instructions have guided

us from victory to victory despite interference and sabotage by revisionism and all kinds of difficulties. a medium-sized iron and steel complex has begun to take shape in maanshan where there was only a single iron smelting plant. though chairman mao has left us forever, his instructions will shine forever. we must carry out his behests, advance triumphantly and strive to realize the company's five-year plan and ten-year plan of development and build it into a more comprehensive iron and steel complex.

hsiang li-fu, an old worker at the coking plant, took out a copy of newspaper he had dearly kept for 17 years. the paper had a picture showing chairman mao chatting with the workers of the no. 1 "red flag" coke-oven battery on his second inspection tour of the plant in october 1959. in the picture, chairman mao holds a lump of coke in his hand and is beamingly and approvingly examining this product from a small oven which was built by combining modern and indigenous methods. hsiang li-fu pointed out that this was a telling blow at peng teh-huai, the ringleader of a right opportunist line who slandered the great leap forward. it was also a powerful support and encouragement for the mass movement to develop the iron and steel industry. the big modern coking plant at maanshan today is an outcome of that mass movement.

recalling all this, hsiang li-fu declared at a meeting: "chairman mao's revolutionary line is our life-blood, a line that ensures our victories. we must carry through to the end the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts and always advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line."

in these days of deep mourning for chairman mao, all the workers of the maanshan iron and steel complex pledged to turn grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests, persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, grasp revolution and promote production, and do a better job at all posts. the night shift workers at the converter's shop of the no. 2 steel plant went to work with tears in their eyes after they had learned the sad news over the radio on the afternoon of september 9. with profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao, they used two furnaces to fulfil the production quotas for three as one furnace was being overhauled.

Miao Nationality Centenarian Deeply Mourns
Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

an article mourning the great leader chairman mao, written by a commune member of miao nationality aged 107 years, appeared in yesterday's "people's daily".

the centenarian writes: "pain at the grievous news of the death of our great leader chairman mao stabs my heart like a knife, and i cannot staunch the tears that wet my cheeks."

yang pao is a member of the yenla production brigade, bata commune, hsilin county in kwangsi, south china. he writes: "chairman mao is the great liberator of the people of all nationalities in our country. those who went through the biting cold of winter know the warmth of the red sun; the miao people, who suffered untold miseries, can appreciate deeply the great goodness of our liberator chairman mao."

"before liberation", he says, "under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and the landlords we poor and lower-middle peasants of miao nationality worked like slaves generation after generation. i rented half a hectare of land from a landlord and though i toiled from morning till night all year round, i and my family could not produce enough to pay the debts we owed the landlord. my father worked himself to death and the vicious landlord came to take my mother away. that night under cover of darkness, our whole family ran away. we hid in a 'monkey cave' up in the mountains. for four years my family fed itself on wild fruit and herbs. in those days of darkness four out of my eight children starved to death. the whole family of three generations had to keep moving from one mountain to another."

yang pao says: "the great leader chairman mao rescued us from misery. in 1950, chairman mao sent armymen to liberate us and help us wipe out bandits, denounce landlords for their crimes and distribute the land. all now belongs to the people. under the wise leadership of chairman mao, we gradually advanced from mutual-aid teams, agricultural cooperatives to people's communes. our bright road to socialism has become ever broader, particularly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we miao people now have a new happy life. there are four generations and 24 members in my family. some hold leading posts in production teams, some work in government offices and some have joined the army. my great-grandchildren are at school. in the past we lived in rock caves. now we have spacious houses. we have surplus grain, bank savings, new quilts and new clothes".

"chairman mao, your kindness and concern is engraved forever in the hearts of the miao poor and lower-middle peasants. we are determined to turn our grief into strength. although i am old i will continue to make revolution. together with my sons and my grandsons, i will carry out chairman mao's behests, and walk firmly along the socialist road. we will work with all other commune members to turn our miao mountain villages into new socialist villages as good as tachai. may the radiance of mao tsetung thought illuminate forever the miao people from generation to generation."

## Peking Papers Continue to Mourn Death of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

the "people's daily" and all other peking papers today carry on their front pages an editorial mourning the passing of chairman mao issued jointly by the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" under the title "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts".

the papers also frontpage a news report on the solemn mourning of the people in the capital for the great leader and teacher chairman mao and the paying of last respects to his remains.

in the upper right corner of their front pages, the papers print in black borders: "eternal glory to our great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl."

the papers devote nearly the whole of their eight to ten-page editions to the editorial and news, photographs, features, articles and messages mourning the death of chairman mao.

peking papers devote their second pages to six photographs printed under a black-bordered streamer "in extreme grief mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung, our great leader and teacher". among these are two big photographs showing:

one, peking workers, peasants, soldiers and people of all walks of life, in extreme grief, waiting silently at tienanmen square to file into the great hall of the people to pay last respects to the remains of chairman mao, our great leader and teacher.

two, peking workers, peasants, soldiers and others converging from all directions to pass into the great hall of the people to pay silent tribute before the body of chairman mao.

the other four photographs are:

peking little red guards mourn with unparalleled grief the passing of chairman mao, our most esteemed and beloved great leader, and vow to become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and always advance courageously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line;

representatives of the minority nationalities mourn with deepest grief the passing of chairman mao, the great liberator of the people of all nationalities throughout the country;

peking little red guards grieve with all their hearts the passing of our great leader chairman mao and are determined to bear firmly in mind chairman mao's teachings and become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause;

worker-peasant-soldier students of peking's universities and colleges vowing solemnly before the bier to translate their grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause he pioneered in china.

under the banner headline "mao tsetung thought shines forever in the hearts of the people of all nationalities", today's "people's daily" carries on its third page a report of solemn mourning ceremonies held by the people of over fifty minority nationalities of the country in keeping with their various traditions. they mourn with profound sorrow the passing of chairman mao, great liberator of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. the paper also prints on the same page a photograph of the solemn manifestation by worker-peasant-soldier minority students of the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute of their determination to carry out chairman mao's behests and be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

under the banner headline "the great leader chairman mao will always live in our hearts", all papers devote an entire page to eight photographs of chairman mao's life and work. they are captioned as follows:

chairman mao inspecting a p.l.a. navy unit in 1953;

chairman mao chatting with the cooks in the mess of a p.l.a. unit in 1958;

chairman mao receiving commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. air force unit in 1964;

chairman mao among friends from asia, africa and latin america in 1959;

chairman mao among teachers and students of the shaoshan school in 1959;

chairman mao shaking hands with khurban tulumu, an old poor peasant of uighur nationality in sinkiang, in 1958;

chairman mao receiving the performers after seeing the revolutionary modern peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" in 1967; and

chairman mao doing physical labour at the construction site of the ming tombs reservoir near peking in 1958.

under the black-bordered banner headline "carry out chairman mao's behests, carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat excl.", the "people's daily" devotes a whole page to three news features on the deep sense of bereavement felt at the passing of chairman mao by workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and people from all walks of life in shanghai and other places. also shown is a photo of the revolutionary masses of shachoupa in juichin county, an old revolutionary base in kiangsi province, gathered round the well which chairman mao had helped to sink. they drank water from the well in his memory, mourning with profound proletarian feelings and expressing their determination to turn grief into strength, to carry out chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

the paper devotes another page to five articles including those by the party committee of the peking february seventh rolling stock plant and the noted scientist chien hsueh-sen.

the "people's daily" devotes two full pages to messages and letters of condolence sent by foreign leaders and by foreign marxist-leninist parties and organizations. those printed were from: president of cape verde aristides pereira and prime minister pedro pires; president of the council of state of guinea-bissau luis cabral; president of rwanda habyalimana juvenal; president of somalia mohamed

siad barre; president of sao tome and principe manuel pinto da costa; president of cyprus makarios; king of norway olav the fifth and prime minister odvar nordli; king of spain juan carlos and prime minister adolfo suarez; president of indonesia suharto; chief of government of panama omar torrijos herrera; and secretary-general of the united nations kurt waldheim;

general secretary of the communist party of new zealand v.g. wilcox; chairman of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninist) ernst aust; the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of the u.s.a.; robert medernach of the political bureau of the communist league of luxemburg; the political bureau of the communist party (marxist-leninist) of san marino; the central committee of the italian (marxist-leninist) communist party; and chairman of the central committee of the communist league of union (marxist-leninist) of iceland ari trausti gudmundsson.

the "people's daily" devotes another full page to news reports on the condolence calls at chinese embassies and organisations in various countries made by foreign state leaders, government officials and people of all walks of life as well as leading members of some international organizations. memorial meetings and other mourning activities held in foreign countries are also reported.

under the headline "chairman mao's brilliant exploits inspire world people to advance triumphantly", the "people's daily" carries news of the expressions of deep sorrow over the passing of chairman mao by people and the press of various countries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ARGENTINA

### Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party General Secretary Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

rosendo irusta, general secretary of the revolutionary communist party of argentina, on september 13 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep grief at the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

we express our deep grief at the passing of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the party and people of china and the great leader and teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and peoples. mourning with our combat standards, we swear ourselves to defend through to the end the cause and the doctrine of the proletariat to which mao tsetung contributed his life.

## CHINA AND AUSTRIA

### Austrian Chancellor Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

bruno kreisky, federal chancellor of the republic of austria, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the death of mao tsetung, chairman of the communist party of china. please your excellency accept the sincere sympathy of the austrian government and that of my own on the tremendous loss suffered by the people's republic of china as a result of the sorrowful event.

## Austrian Officials, Personages of Various Circles Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Vienna, Sept. 15, 1976)

the presidents of the two councils of the austrian parliament, government officials and personages of various circles totalling more than 500, have called at the chinese embassy here since september 9 to express condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

among those calling at the chinese embassy were: anton benya, president, roland minkowitsch, second president, and otto probst, third president, of the national council of the parliament; r. schweiger, president, and f. skotton, vice-president, of the federal council of the parliament; friedrich gehart, director of the department of the federal chancellery who represents austrian federal chancellor bruno kreisky; erich bielka-karltreu, minister of foreign affairs; other high government officials and military officers; and leading members of various political parties.

victor brodnig, president of the austria-china society, and bruno pittermann, chairman of the austrian research institute on china, also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

franz strobl, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of austria, alfred jocha, chairman of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninists) and walter lindner, secretary of the central committee of the communist league of austria offered their condolences at the embassy.

other mourners included diplomatic envoys of many countries accredited to austria and high-ranking officials of the u.n.i.d.o. and other international organizations.

during his condolence call, r. minkowitsch said to chinese ambassador yu pei-wen: "in the death of chairman mao tsetung, china has lost a great man, so has the world. your grief is ours too."

first secretary f. strobl told the ambassador: the death of chairman mao tsetung is a tremendous loss to mankind. his passing has brought grief not only to you but to us. the great heart of chairman mao has ceased to beat, yet his thought is invincible for ever. we must turn our grief into strength and fight for the realization of communism.

chairman a. jocha wrote in the condolence book: "mao tsetung thought is evergreen and a guide to us working people."

secretary w. lindner said to the chinese ambassador: "the death of chairman mao tsetung is an irreparable loss to the proletariat of the world. we will, like the chinese people, turn grief into strength and strengthen our struggle in order to win still greater victory."

Secretary of Central Committee of Communist League of Austria Sends Message of Condolence on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

walter lindner, secretary of the central committee of the communist league of austria, sent a message on september 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

we are intensely shocked to learn of the passing of comrade mao tsetung. we avail ourselves of this occasion to extend to you our most cordial revolutionary regards.

comrades, we join you in grieving over this tremendous loss -- the passing of comrade mao tsetung, and share your sorrow. with the passing of comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people as well as the international proletariat and the people of all countries sustained a great loss. you have lost the greatest marxist-leninist and an outstanding leader and teacher of the contemporary era.

the development and growth of the marxist-leninist movement in austria is inseparably linked with the brilliant example of socialist construction and continued revolutionary class struggle in china and with the great historic struggle against modern revisionism initiated and promoted by comrade mao tsetung. china's revolutionary masses and their great leader mao tsetung have made inestimable contributions to the communist cause of the whole world as well as austria. workers with class consciousness and marxists-leninists in our country cherish the memory of comrade mao tsetung with great respect and tender highest gratitude to him and the party he once led.

the greater our shock caused by the death of comrade mao tsetung, the deeper our grief and sympathy, and the more we would like to express our revolutionary

solidarity with your party and people. comrades, we wish to pledge to you that we will turn grief into strength as the chinese people do and fight with greater determination for the emancipation of the austrian working class and people and for the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of china and austria and among the peoples of the world.

CHINA AND BENIN

Benin President Calls at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

mathieu kerekou, president of the people's republic of benin, called at the chinese embassy in cotonou on september 13 to extend condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from that city.

accompanying the president in the condolence call were all the ministers of the benin government and some members of the central committee of the party of the popular revolution of benin.

president kerekou wrote in the book of condolence: "in the name of benin, the central committee of the party of the popular revolution of benin and the revolutionary military government of benin, we express profound condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of the chinese people and the great leader of the proletariat of the contemporary world. the benin people, together with the peoples, revolutionary parties and revolutionary movements of all countries, pledge their firm resolve to turn this grief into more constant and more profound revolutionary action in studying marxism-leninism, the revolutionary teachings of chairman mao tsetung, and in applying them independently and with a spirit of responsibility to the concrete realities of our country."

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy since september 10 were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and representatives of international organizations in benin and more than 1,000 benin people.

on september 11, the central committee of the party of the popular revolution of benin issued a statement on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. it says, "the whole life of chairman mao tsetung was a brilliant

and everlasting example of hard work, persevering and unyielding struggle, of clear-sightedness, shrewdness and ardent tenacity and revolutionary zeal to the service of the just cause of total, radical and complete liberation of the proletariat and of the chinese people, an example of discretion and modesty as well as of firmness in implementing the marxist principle of proletarian internationalism and of constant and effective support to the struggle for the emancipation of the peoples of the third world." it says that chairman mao tsetung "passed away at his combat post in the service of the interests of the chinese people and for the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world. this worthy son of progressive mankind will live forever in the memory of the peoples of the world."

the central committee of the party of the popular revolution of benin decided to observe national mourning for the passing of chairman mao tsetung from noon september 11 to midnight september 18 with flags throughout the country flying at half-mast.

Benin President Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

mathieu kerekou, president of the central committee of the party of the popular revolution of benin and president of the people's republic of benin, has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing very sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the world proletariat and the oppressed nations and people of the world, has evoked great sorrow and profound affliction among the benin people. we hereby express to the friendly, great chinese people, the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china our very sincere condolences and deep sympathy. the life of chairman mao tsetung was a brilliant and inalterable example of hard work, persevering and unyielding struggle,

clear-sightedness, shrewdness, ardent tenacity and revolutionary zeal in the service of the just cause of radical and complete liberation of the proletariat and the chinese people, an example of discretion and modesty as well as of firmness in implementing the marxist principle of proletarian internationalism and of constant and effective support to the struggle for the emancipation of the peoples of the third world. the benin people under the leadership of their vanguard party, the party of the popular revolution of benin, and together with the other revolutionary peoples, parties and movements of the world, will draw correct lessons from this exemplary life, turn grief into still more profound and consistent revolutionary actions, study and apply independently and in the spirit of responsibility the principles of marxism-leninism and the teachings of chairman mao tsetung. eternal glory to the glorious image of the venerable chairman mao, worthy son of progressive mankind excl. eternal glory to the glorious image of the great proletarian leader chairman mao, venerable leader of the world proletariat and the oppressed nations and people of the world excl.

let's advance on the radiant path of october 1917 which was immortalized by mao tsetung, genius continuer of the imperishable revolutionary work of marx, engels and lenin.

be prepared for the revolution excl.

the struggle continues excl.

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Bolivian President Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

hugo banzer suárez, president of the republic of bolivia, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences over the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

in the name of my government and the bolivian people as well as in my own name, i convey to you deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. please accept, your excellency, expressions of high consideration.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President Asks Chinese Ambassador
to Convey Condolence

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1976)

burundi president and head of government michel micombero received chinese ambassador to burundi chen feng at the presidential palace in bujumbura on september 13, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from that city.

president michel micombero said to the chinese ambassador, "the passing of chairman mao causes profound grief not only to the chinese people but also to all the oppressed peoples of the world to whom he made great contributions. chairman mao passed away, but his brilliant thought will remain eternal for the oppressed peoples of the whole world. may this beacon-light illuminate forever the path of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world in their struggle for liberation from all exploitation."

present at the reception were bernard bizindavyi, minister of national guidance, melchior bwakira, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, major general thomas ndabemeye, chief of general staff of the burundi armed forces, and cajetan nikobamye, secretary general of the presidential office.

minister melchior bwakira called at the chinese embassy in burundi on september 10 to pay condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were also burundi senior officials and officers, representatives of mass organizations, friendly personages and foreign diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations in burundi.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian President of National Assembly
Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Sept. 15, 1976)

salomon tandeng muna, president of the national assembly of the united republic of cameroon, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express profound condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

those who have made condolence calls since september 10 included felix sabal lecco, president of the economic and social council of cameroon, sadou daoudou, minister of state for the armed forces, jean keutcha, minister of foreign affairs, and other high-ranking officials and cameroonian friends from various circles.

foreign diplomatic envoys and representatives of international bodies in cameroon also called at the chinese embassy to offer condolences.

with sorrow and respect the mourners stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung. they wrote tributes in the condolence book.

CHINA AND CANADA

Central Committee of Canadian Communist League (M-L) Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

the central committee of the canadian communist league (marxist-leninist) sent a message on september 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says, "the death of chairman mao is an immense loss to the chinese people, to the peoples of the world, to the working class and people of canada, as well as to the international workers' movement and to the international marxist-leninist movement.

"chairman mao was a great teacher of the international proletariat. he contributed greatly to the development of marxism-leninism. he enriched dialectical and historical materialism and, through the experience of the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people, developed the strategic principles of people's war. he also furthered the marxist theory of socialist construction and the dictatorship of the proletariat, developed the theory of the continuation of class struggle under socialism and made immense contributions to the struggle against modern revisionism."

it says that he was in the vanguard of this struggle against modern revisionism, firmly guiding the chinese communist party and leading the genuine marxist-leninist forces. it continues, "he fought revisionism and its chief of staff, soviet social-imperialism

relentlessly. chairman mao was able to draw important lessons from the degeneration of the once socialist soviet union, into a social-imperialist country."

the message says, "he led and participated in all the great battles of the chinese people, including the long march." "mao tsetung initiated and personally led many struggles around political line in the party itself. it was under his leadership that the chinese masses were mobilized in the great proletarian cultural revolution against the influence of liu shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters. the struggle against lin piao and confucius and against teng hsiao-ping's right deviationist wind, initiated under the leadership of chairman mao, contributed greatly to the prevention of the restoration of capitalism in china."

the message continues, "the life of chairman mao is a vibrant example of proletarian internationalism. he always took the side of the working class in its struggle against capitalism, and the side of the oppressed peoples, supporting all those who struggled against colonialism, imperialism, and the hegemonism of the two superpowers.

"comrade mao tsetung will live forever in our hearts and minds as one of the great teachers of the proletariat and leaders of the international marxist-leninist movement, side by side with marx, engels, lenin and stalin."

the message says, "the chinese people, inspired by the example and revolutionary line of chairman mao, will certainly reinforce their unity around the central committee of the communist party and achieve still greater victories in the building of socialism and then communism."

## Canadian Marxist-Leninist Group "In Struggle" Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

the canadian marxist-leninist group "in struggle" sent a message on september 10 to the central committee of the communist party of china, offering deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says that the demise of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese revolution and the great successor to the cause of marx, engels, lenin and stalin, is an immense loss not only to the

communist party of china and the chinese people, but also to the international marxist-leninist movement and all the peoples of the world.

the message says: "chairman mao led the chinese people in the chinese revolution and the great proletarian cultural revolution. his leadership was decisive in the worldwide struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

"chairman mao has deceased, but his thought will continue to serve as the fundamental guide for the international marxist-leninist movement, the international proletariat and all the peoples of the world.

"as an exemplary fighter and a great theoretician and teacher, chairman mao will remain immortal in the memory and the hearts of all marxist-leninists, all the proletarians and all the peoples of the world."

CHINA AND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President of Central African Republic Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

marshal jean bedel bokassa, president of the central african council of revolution and life president of the central african republic, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing most profound and sorrowful condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with extreme grief i learned the staggering news of the demise of the great helmsman chairman mao tsetung. at this mournful moment, the council of revolution, the people and the social evolution movement of black africa of the central african republic and i myself express to the family of the late chairman and the friendly people of the people's republic of china the most profound and sorrowful condolences. we share the deep sorrow with the glorious and friendly people of the people's republic of china for the disappearance of this illustrious and prestigious statesman whose unparalleled fine qualities, great clear-sightedness, devotion and wisdom have contributed to the liberation of his country and gave his people the pace which should belong to them in history. chairman mao tsetung has passed away, he was not only one of the greatest strategists and

heroes of modern times who made constant and untiring efforts to contribute to the liberation of the third world countries, but also one of the most indefectible statesmen devoted to the cause of peace and justice.

i am convinced that the courage which the heroic and friendly people of the people's republic of china have always displayed on the other occasions will help them restrain their sorrow which is sincerely felt by the people of the central african republic. i beg you, mr. premier and dear friend, to accept the assurances of my friendly, highest consideration.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Officials and Friends Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Santiago, Sept. 15, 1976)

on behalf of the chilean government, patricio carvajal prado, chilean foreign minister, and commander carlos pinto caceres, naval aide-de-camp of the president of the republic of chile, called at the chinese embassy here on the afternoon of september 9 to extend to chinese ambassador hsu chung-fu deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

calling at the chinese embassy to offer condolences in the last few days were: high-ranking chilean government officials and military officers, friendly personages of various circles and diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

according to the "national radio" of chile, chilean deputy interior minister enrique montero on september 10 declared september 12, 13 and 14 as days of official national mourning for chairman mao tsetung with flags on public buildings to be flown at half-mast.

CHINA AND COMOROS

## Comorian National People's Council President Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

adam mroivili, president of the national people's council of the state of comoros, sent a message on september 10 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing profound sympathy to the chinese people on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

" the comorian people learn with shock of the death of chairman mao tsetung. on behalf of the national people's council of comoros and the entire working people of my country, i would like to ask the national people's congress of the people's republic of china to convey to the chinese people all our sympathy at this sorrowful moment. the entire third world has lost a historic teacher, but his example and teachings will live for ever.

CHINA AND CONGO

## Congolese State, Mass Organization Leaders Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Sept. 14, 1976)

holding portraits of chairman mao tsetung, more than 1,000 people held a five-kilometre silent march to the chinese embassy here yesterday morning to express deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the marchers included members of the revolutionary special general staff (rsgs) of the people's republic of the congo, members of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, government ministers, members of the bureau of the congolese national people's assembly and leaders of mass organizations.

among the mourners were tchicaya-thystere, rsgs member in charge of the permanent affairs, organization and administration of the party and of mass organizations; denis sassou-nguesso, rsgs member responsible for the permanent commission of the army in charge of defence and security; luis sylvain goma, rsgs member, prime minister and head

of the government; and mouissou poaty, president of the national people's assembly.

they stood in silent tribute before the portrait of the late chairman mao tsetung at the chinese embassy. then, tchicaya-thystere, in the name of the revolutionary special general staff, wrote in the book of condolence: "it is with deep sorrow that the congolese party and people learnt of the tragic disappearance of chairman mao tsetung, the beloved teacher, founder and great leader of the communist party of china, and one of the greatest revolutionaries and marxists of our epoch."

"chairman mao tsetung gave all his life, all his energy and all his intelligence to the great cause of the world revolution, to the cause of the liberation of the oppressed nations and people and to the cause of socialism."

"the congolese people, party and government extend on this occasion their deepest condolences and profound sympathy to the brotherly chinese people, and reiterate their strong conviction that the brotherly chinese people will turn this great loss into new strength and continue to carry forward the immortal cause of chairman mao tsetung." "eternal glory to chairman mao tsetung exclamation"

prime minister goma and president poaty signed the book of condolence on behalf of the government and the national people's assembly of the congo respectively.

in the past few days, several thousand brazzaville citizens called at the chinese embassy group after group to pay silent tribute before the portrait of the late chairman mao tsetung in deep mourning for his death.

to express the condolences of the congolese people on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the revolutionary special general staff decided on september 10 that all flags will be flown at half-mast throughout the country from september 11 to 18, and that condolence activities will be held during the period. it was also decided that the anniversary of the death of chairman mao will be marked in the people's republic of the congo with official condolence activities.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Ecuadorian President Mourns Passing of
Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

vice-
admiral alfredo poveda burbano, president of the supreme council of government of the republic of ecuador, on september 9 sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

in the name of the ecuadorian government and people, i express to your excellency the feeling of grief for the passing of chairman mao tsetung, illustrious leader of the chinese people and eminent international figure who distinguished himself particularly in defence of world peace and in strengthening equality between nations on the basis of mutual respect. i avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency the feelings of distinguished consideration.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian President Mourns Death of Chairman
Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

dawda
kairaba jawara, president of the republic of the gambia, sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on september 10 expressing sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i have heard with profound regret and grief of the passing away of chairman mao tsetung, the great and esteemed leader of the communist party of china and the people of the people's republic of china. chairman mao tsetung was undoubtedly one of the greatest leaders the world has ever had and his death must be a great shock and a tragic loss to the chinese people. in view of the friendly relations existing between our two countries and of my own memories of chairman mao tsetung, this great loss is deeply felt by me and the people of the gambia. on my behalf and on behalf of the government and people of the gambia i extend to you and to the government and people of china sincere condolences.

CHINA AND GERMANY

## German Communist Workers' Union Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

the central leadership-secretariat of the communist workers' union of germany has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says that the passing of chairman mao tsetung "has deprived the international proletariat and the peoples of the world of their most outstanding leader". "as the founder of the communist party of china," it continues, "he led the chinese people in overcoming all difficulties and dangers, smashing all attacks by the imperialists and reactionaries, and victoriously engaging in the socialist revolution. in the socialist construction, comrade mao tsetung penetratingly expounded and developed the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, pointing out that class struggle continues to exist in socialist society, and applied this thought to the great proletarian cultural revolution."

the message says: "chairman mao tsetung summed up the experience of the chinese revolution and the international workers' movement, and greatly developed dialectical materialism and historical materialism. throughout his life he struggled against opportunism of all forms, particularly modern revisionism, and defended marxism-leninism. after the revisionist betrayal, it is precisely mao tsetung thought that once again gave courage to the proletariat and peoples of the world, and charted the orientation for them."

the message says in conclusion: "chairman mao tsetung taught us that we must consistently take class struggle as the key link and never divorce from the masses. to conduct class struggle in our country will be the best contribution we can make to engage in and inherit chairman mao tsetung's cause."

CHINA AND GUYANA

## Guyana President Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

arthur chung, president of the cooperative republic of guyana, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing his sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i am deeply distressed at the sad news of the death of your beloved and devoted leader and wish to express my sincere sympathy to chairman mao's widow, to your party and the government and people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND ICELAND

## Icelandic President Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

kristjan eldjarn, president of iceland, sent a message to the state council of the people's republic of china on september 10, extending most sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

on the occasion of the death of chairman mao tsetung, the great and beloved leader of the chinese people, please accept my most sincere condolences and those of the people of iceland.

CHINA AND IRELAND

## President of Ireland Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

cearbhall odalaigh, president of ireland, sent a message on september 10 to the funeral committee for chairman mao tsetung, extending deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

on behalf of the people of ireland and on my own behalf, i wish to express our deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the passing away of this historic figure, whose influence on the development of the people's republic of china has been so profound, will be keenly felt both by the chinese people and by the friends of china throughout the world.

CHINA AND ITALY

Central Leading Organ of Marxist-Leninist
Organization of Italian Bolshevik Communists
Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

the central leading organ of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says, "with the same sadness as that cherished by the world proletariat when marx, engels, lenin and stalin died, we extend to you our deepest condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the world proletariat and the defender of the oppressed nations and oppressed people."

the message adds, "it is for ever impossible for us to recount to the finish all the illustrious exploits performed by comrade mao tsetung on the chinese front and the world arena, because he devoted the long span of his whole life to the cause of the proletariat, the revolution and socialism. at every moment, at every crucial moment of national and international politics, he was learned in giving the correct answer and just direction to the party, the army and the people of china and to the whole international communist movement."

the message notes, "the theoretical works of comrade mao tsetung represent a vivid, creative and unequalled enrichment of the patrimony of marxism-leninism. comrade mao tsetung defended, consolidated and developed marxism-leninism in the ideological, philosophical, political, military, diplomatic, cultural, organizational and other fields, especially on the questions of the establishment, development and building of the communist party and of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the discovery of the political and organizational forms

of continuing the socialist revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat is wholly the immortal historic merits of comrade mao tsetung himself."

the message says, "that we can be here today, that marxism-leninism is triumphing in the whole world, that revolution is developing tempestuously in all the countries, and that revisionism is discredited and defeated and is heading for collapse together with imperialism -- all this is the great merit of comrade mao tsetung. as soon as revisionism emerged, comrade mao tsetung saw through its bourgeois nature and struck it with the unrelenting hammer of marxism-leninism."

in conclusion, the message states, "we should turn grief into strength, into revolutionary energy and resolve, and dedicate, as chairman mao did, our whole life to the common cause of socialism so as to achieve in italy such fruits as the heroic chinese people achieved under the leadership of chairman mao."

## Italian Senate President Sends Condolence Message to Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

amintore fanfani, president of the senate of the republic of italy, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

the death of chairman mao tsetung is a great loss to the people's republic of china.

at this time of deep grief please accept the sentiments of sincere condolences i express in the name of the senate of the republic of italy and in my own name.

## Italian Senate President Sends Condolence Message to Chinese NPC Standing Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

amintore fanfani, president of the senate of the republic of italy, sent a message on september 10 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's

republic of china, extending deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

the passing of chairman mao tsetung is a tremendous loss to the people's republic of china.

at the moment of extreme grief, please accept my deep condolences extended in the name of the senate of the republic of italy and in my own name.

## Over 10,000 Italians Stage March to Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 16, 1976)

over 10,000 italian people, carrying a portrait of chairman mao and torches, staged a solemn march here this evening to express their deep mourning for chairman mao tsetung.

workers, employees, students and citizens took part in the march. some parents had their children in their arms or on their shoulders.

at about 7 p.m., the marchers started from the "republic square". a chinese five-star red flag took the lead, which was followed by red flags with black streamers and a big portrait of chairman mao. in the procession were numerous torches and red flags with black streamers. some of the mourners carried big streamers inscribed with quotations from chairman mao tsetung. the demonstrators shouted: "long live marxism excl. long live leninism excl. long live mao tsetung thought excl." "long live marx, engels, lenin and mao tsetung excl." "mao tsetung excl. mao tsetung excl. mao tsetung excl." they sang the "internationale".

when the procession reached the chinese embassy, the demonstrators paid tribute to the memory of chairman mao by levelling their red flags and throwing their fists into the air. their representatives called at the chinese embassy to express deep condolences.

the march lasted for 2 hours.

## President of Italian Chamber of Deputies Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

pietro ingrao, president of the chamber of deputies of the republic of italy, sent a message on september 10 to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

## Central Committee of Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L) Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

the central committee of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist) sent a message on september 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says, "we are deeply grieved when the news of the passing of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the communist party of china, spreads all over the world."

it continues, "chairman mao tsetung was the great leader of the chinese people in their epic revolutionary struggles against imperialism, social-imperialism, domestic reactionaries and bourgeoisie and in their struggle for building socialism. he brought up the great and correct communist party of china in the struggles against all erroneous lines.

"chairman mao tsetung pointed out to the people of various countries the road of heroic struggle against imperialism and the two superpowers, the usa and the ussr, and for independence and autonomy. he personally directed the struggle against modern revisionism, educated a new generation of marxist-leninists on the basis of proletarian internationalism and made fundamental contributions to the establishment of marxist-leninist parties in the world."

the message says, "the thought shaped by comrade mao tsetung in his militant life has defended and developed marxism-leninism." "the example and teachings provided by his thought, life and deeds are our wealth

and the invincible weapons in the hands of the communists, the proletariat and the peoples," it adds.

the message says, "the immense wealth left over by the deeds of comrade mao tsetung will certainly live on for generations to come and bear ripe fruits, and a communist world, a new world without capitalism and imperialism, war and oppression, will certainly be born in the struggles of the people of various countries."

the message says, "our mourning for comrade mao tsetung will stimulate us to assimilate and apply more often marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought in reality and to work hard in class struggle with greater determination and a higher sense of responsibility."

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

prime minister of mauritius seewoosagur ramgoolam sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on september 10, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i have learned with deep sorrow of the death of the illustrious statesman chairman mao tsetung. on behalf of the government and people of mauritius and in my own name, please accept, excellency, and convey to h.e. mrs. mao tsetung and the government and people of the people's republic of china our heartfelt condolences. the death of chairman mao tsetung is a great loss not only to the people of china but also to the entire world community. he will always be remembered for his heroic struggle from his early years for the total liberation of his country and for his relentless and continued efforts towards the building up of china into a strong, powerful and respected country imbued with profound ideals of socialism. his selfless contribution to the modernisation of china and to world affairs will illumine the pages of history and his sense of sacrifice will serve as an inspiration to all generations. chairman mao tsetung's vision of humanity is unique and his breadth of vision and wisdom will continue to influence the entire world. we bow down before the grief that had suddenly struck the people of the people's republic of china and mourn with them the loss of this great patriot.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

## Palestinian Guerrilla Organization Leaders Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung at Chinese Embassy in Lebanon

(NCNA-English Beirut, Sept. 15, 1976)

abu jihad, leader of the palestine national liberation movement (al fatah), called at the chinese embassy here on the evening of september 9 to express deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

george habash, leader of the popular front for the liberation of palestine, nayef hawatmeh, leader of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine, and representatives of the palestine liberation army, the palestine federation of trade unions and some other palestinian mass organizations made condolence calls at the chinese embassy the next day.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

## Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

michael thomas somare, prime minister of papua new guinea, sent a message on september 10 to the government of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

it was with deep regret that i learnt of the death of your chairman mao tsetung. the people of papua new guinea and i wish to convey our condolences and join with the chinese people in the mourning of china's respected and inspiring leader.

despite this sad event papua new guinea is looking forward to entering into formal diplomatic relations with china, an event we regard as both significant and historical.

CHINA AND POLAND

## Central Committee of Communist Party of Poland Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of poland in a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china dated september 10 expressed its most profound condolences on the passing away of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says: "the heart of the leader of the world's biggest nation, a marxist-leninist thinker, revolutionary, theoretician, and strategist of revolutionary war, and the organizer and builder of socialism in a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat has ceased to beat and his mind has ceased to work. a man known for his great spirit and revolutionary exploits has passed away. the chinese people and the whole progressive mankind have suffered a heavy, grievous and irretrievable loss. the communist party of poland and the working class and the entire working people of poland wish to extend to the communist party of china, the chinese working class and the chinese people their most profound revolutionary condolences."

it says that in a period of two generations, mao tsetung, founder and builder of the communist party of china, stood dauntlessly at the forefront of the marxist-leninist revolutionary tide in china. basing himself on the universal principles of marxism-leninism, he formulated the general line of the communist party of china in the war of liberation and the general line for continuing the socialist revolution in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

it goes on to say that mao tsetung had guided the broadest masses of poor peasants to advance along the road to victory under the leadership of the working class and its vanguard, the communist party of china, up to the founding of the people's republic of china. "it is a brilliant theoretical development and successful and practical fulfilment of karl marx's idea about 'the possibility of backing the proletarian revolution by some second edition of the peasants' war'. this historic step which carried marxism forward turned into a magnificent action and became the greatest event in the history of mankind since the great october revolution. the world's biggest nation thus took the road of revolution and socialist construction and of strengthening socialist unity of that multi-national state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

this places mao tsetung in the ranks of the most distinguished classical theoreticians of marxism, marx, engels, lenin and stalin."

the letter says: "any stagnation is alien to mao tsetung thought. throughout his life, he was loyal to the revolutionary principle of class struggle which is the main motive force of progress of whole mankind."

it points out: "the communist party of china has grown up in the revolutionary struggle against the 'left' dogmatist tendency and the right opportunist forces of which khrushchov's modern revisionism is the most striking embodiment in the international communist movement and workers' movement. mao tsetung was the first to come out against the khrushchov clique of renegades to communism and stood at the very forefront of the revolutionary struggle to combat modern revisionism and uphold revolutionary marxism-leninism, revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. mao tsetung guarded the communist party of china against the possibility of degeneration into a bourgeois party and protected the chinese working class from possible degeneration of the dictatorship of the proletariat. at the same time, in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of all countries, he held high the revolutionary banner of marxism-leninism thrown down by renegades to communism such as khrushchov and his like."

the letter says that the chinese people have won great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by mao tsetung. they smashed the revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping and exposed and hit hard at the khrushchov-brezhnev clique of social-imperialists. "mao tsetung raised the spirit of revolutionary struggle and rebellion against modern revisionism, a spirit cherished by the marxist-leninists throughout the world. the communist party of china has been strengthened and tempered and the people's republic of china has become a powerful socialist state commanding high prestige among the peoples of the world," it points out.

the letter says: "mao tsetung has passed away, leaving behind his behest of continuing the revolutionary struggle in china and the world as a whole, and the task of strengthening the revolutionary unity of the communist party of china with the whole international marxist-leninist movement and making continuous advance along the road to win new victory in socialist revolution. imbued with a sense of revolutionary honour, we shall accomplish this task."

the letter points out that the communist party of china -- the party of mao tsetung -- and its strong contingents of revolutionary cadres comprising the three generations -- the old, the middle-aged and the young -- who have been tempered in the class struggle and the invincible people's revolutionary army follow mao tsetung's correct line, namely, the line of continuing the socialist revolution and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat as a fortress of the powerful socialist state, world revolution and socialism. the great chinese people will protect mao tsetung thought as the apple of their eye, unite round the glorious party to seize new victory in socialist revolution and march forward toward communism.

the letter says: "mao tsetung himself followed with concern the developments of the december incident and the june incident in poland and highly evaluated the revolutionary spirit of the polish working class. the polish communists and proletariat will cherish the memory of mao tsetung and derive from the history of his life an inspiration to make continuous struggle for the victory of socialist revolution in poland."

the letter concludes by saying: "mao tsetung has passed away but the creative cause which he championed throughout his life is immortal excl."

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary: Kremlin Bosses' "Overtake-and-Surpass" Business

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

the brezhnev clique, while classifying the soviet society today as one of "developed socialism", has vowed again and again to "overtake and surpass the most developed capitalist countries" in a bid for world hegemony.

indeed, the kremlin bigwigs have gone to great pains in this "overtake-and-surpass" business recently, which gave rise to some interesting comments in the foreign press.

one. "one of the recent developments of the soviet union" is its "ravenous appetite" "to absorb long-term credits from the western european countries and the united states as well as japan," and it is

doing so "with a vengeance" (japanese monthly "survey of soviet problems", august). statistics show that in the past year and more, the soviet union has borrowed a total sum of over 15,000 million u.s. dollars. this voracity for western credits has caused "increasing worry" among financial and banking circles in the west. thus, a u.s. news magazine coined the new term, "credit-card communism", to characterize this accomplishment of brezhnev's as distinct from "goulash communism" preached by khrushchov.

two. record imports of foodgrains. the latest figures place the total soviet imports of cereals in the year 1975-1976 at 30.5 million tons -- 16.5 million tons from the united states and the rest from canada, australia and other countries. now, moscow has again contracted for six million tons of u.s. grains for the year 1976-1977 to be delivered after october 1. it is anticipated that in this crop year, moscow will have to purchase some 15 million tons abroad. this is another accomplishment of brezhnev's which not only breaks all records in russian and soviet history but is also considered unusual internationally. it deservedly represents "a turning point" and "a new stage" brought about by the new tsars in the development of soviet agriculture.

three. a fourfold increase in the output of the american soft drink, "pepsi cola". soviet officials concluded an agreement with the u.s. pepsico corporation last month for the import of concentrated syrup and production equipment for three more pepsi cola plants to be built in moscow, leningrad and tallin, the first being already in operation at novorossisk under a 10-year agreement. when the three new plants start production, the present annual output of 36 million bottles will be quadrupled. "washington star" in an editorial on august 21 wrote: "we admit to mild curiosity why this american soft drink has been so well received in mother russia." it added that "this fizzing may be simply a matter of cultural bemusement."

four. import of "super-nourishments" for the minds of the soviet people. the british paper, "the guardian", said on august 19 that "the soviet decision to purchase a beetles' record from britain, after many years during which the beetles' songs have been banned from russia as a particularly pernicious form of western cultural poison, certainly marks the beginning of a new trend." and the u.s. "christian science monitor" reported on august 30 that rock and other pop music have gained a legitimate status in the soviet union. "one new trend .... is a 30-minute weekly radio program with the best of western pop music, called 'on all latitudes'. it has even featured the rolling stones," it said.

obviously, these efforts on the part of the brezhnev clique are part of its overall endeavour to "overtake and surpass the most developed capitalist countries", to elevate the soviet society to a "more developed" status. just imagine a country depending on the food of "developed capitalism" with many of its population sipping soft drinks of "developed capitalism", listening to the pop music of "developed capitalism", dancing to the "rock-and-roll" of "developed capitalism" and, on top of it all, enjoying all this with the money borrowed from "developed capitalism". isn't it "developed" enough?

of course, as a super-power, the soviet union has some "most developed" aspects of its own. in many fields, it has certainly "overtaken and surpassed" the other super-power, the united states. we may list some of the more conspicuous:

it has outstripped the united states in military spending in the last several years;

it has caught up with the united states in armament, and the numerical strength of its armed forces now doubles that of the u.s. armed forces;

the numerical strength of its armed forces stationed in other countries surpasses that of the u.s. forces overseas;

it has joined the united states in being the world's biggest munition exporters;

it boasts of having a larger number of prisons, concentration camps and "psychopathic hospitals" and its bureaucratic, police and secret service networks are more impressive;

its exploitation and oppression of the working people at home are more insidious and ruthless;

and its aggression, expansion, exploitation and plunder abroad are more truculent and unbridled.

what, then, has all this "overtake-and-surpass" business of the brezhnev clique brought to the soviet people?

the workers and peasants, once the masters of the soviet state, have now been denied all their political rights and subjected to ruthless fascist repression. the enormous wealth created by the working people is appropriated, artfully or otherwise, by a junta of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists to their own benefit or is squandered by them. the people have been impoverished and about one fourth of them now live below the "guaranteed

minimum level of subsistence". they are haunted by increasing unemployment or virtual unemployment and crushed under the onerous burden of taxation, inflation, price-hikes and an acute shortage of daily necessities. their minds are being insidiously poisoned by bourgeois ideology and culture, with the consequence that corruption and graft, theft and robbery, blackmail and extortion, and alcoholism swamp the country.

what the soviet revisionist renegade clique is actually doing and the ways and means it uses in its "overtake-and-surpass" business and the consequences thereof make it quite clear that the soviet society today is definitely not one of "developed socialism" as brezhnev and his ilk have claimed, but one of extremely reactionary, decadent and moribund imperialism covered with the fig-leaf of "socialism". the faster they "overtake and surpass", the deeper will they sink in the mire of insuperable contradictions and crises of imperialism, and the nearer will they be to their doom.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Vice President and Prime Minister
Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

rashid el tahir bakr, vice-president and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with deep sorrow we have learnt of the sad news of the passing away of chairman mao tsetung, the supreme revolutionary leader of the chinese people, leader of the creative socialist movement and a great man of thought whose ideas and philosophy have not only left ever-lasting effects on the whole of mankind but have also inspired man to mediate on the universe and his social conditions. with his contribution the chinese people have become both in theory and practice among the most prominent and highly esteemed nations of the world. chairman mao tsetung and the chinese people he led have demonstrated to the world the ability of human will

to create, maintain and promote decent living conditions in pursuance of the truth and in response to the call of duty within the confines of reason.

motivated by this constructive experience i send you our deepest condolences. the world as a whole has lost a unique leader and a rare hero.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Officials Offer Condolences at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 15, 1976)

gunnar lagergren, aide-de-camp of the royal court of sweden, on behalf of swedish king carl xvi gustaf and queen silvia, went to the chinese embassy here this afternoon to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

more than 300 officials and friendly personages from various circles made condolence calls at the chinese embassy in the past few days. they included sven andersson, swedish foreign minister, general stig synnergren, supreme commander, lt. general c. gunnar eklund, chief of the general staff, other senior officials and high-ranking officers.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were roland pettersson, chairman, klas borell, second vice-chairman, and christer lundgren, international secretary, of the communist party of sweden; ronny schueler, chairman of the swedish red youth; hans jonsson, chairman of clarte; christer leopold, chairman, and torbjoern wikland and sven andersson, vice-chairmen, of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

representatives of national liberation organizations in southern africa to sweden, foreign diplomatic envoys and representatives of chinese residents in sweden also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

according to the swedish newspapers' telegraph agency, swedish prime minister olof palme said on september 9 on the passing of chairman mao: "chairman mao tsetung, a great leader in the world history, has departed. his name and work will be linked for ever with the chinese people's liberation struggle. under his leadership, china got out of the abyss of colonialism and feudalism. mao tsetung's role is not confined only to china. his idea that the strength of man's will can reform our conditions of survival has influenced the people of the whole world."

## Swedish Marxist-Leninist Union of Struggle Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

the central committee of the marxist-leninist union of struggle of sweden, sent a letter on september 10 to the central committee of the communist party of china, the national people's congress, and the government of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says: "comrade mao tsetung was in the long and crowded months and years a most esteemed, beloved and respected leader of the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the whole chinese people."

the letter says: "comrade mao tsetung was a great communist. he developed scientific socialism, thus serving the interests of the international proletariat and the people of various countries. the chinese communist party under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung reminded the people in various countries of the consequences of the bourgeoisie's usurpation of power in the soviet union in the middle of the fifties as well as the threat to the world's people and to world peace posed by the present soviet leaders."

"the passing of comrade mao tsetung has caused deep grief. in china and in the whole world, people will cherish the memory and sing praises of mao tsetung and his magnificent contributions," the letter says.

## CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

### Swiss Head of Political Department Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 16, 1976)

pierre graber, member of the federal council and head of the political department of switzerland, on behalf of the swiss federal government, called at the chinese embassy in berne on september 13 to express condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. he said to chinese ambassador li yun-chuan: "in my own name and in the name of my government, i express deep condolences to you."

in the past few days condolence calls at the chinese embassy were also paid by high-ranking swiss officials and military officers, noted personages of various circles, diplomatic envoys of various countries to switzerland, leading members of organizations of friendship with china. and chinese residents in switzerland.

## Communist Party of Switzerland (M-L) Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of switzerland (marxist-leninist) has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china to express sincerest condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says, "our party and the swiss people, with their hearts linked with the great communist party of china and the glorious chinese people, deeply feel the enormous loss of the death of the venerated chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the communist party of china and the chinese people and the greatest marxist-leninist theorist of our time."

the message continues, "comrade mao tsetung led the chinese people in their struggle for liberation, in their struggle for socialism and in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. comrade mao tsetung teaches us that in everything it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link. his theoretic and practical contribution is guiding the marxist-leninists, the proletariat and the peoples of the world in the struggle against revisionism -- the counter-revolutionary bourgeois line."

the message says, "the analysis of the present world made by comrade mao tsetung is an inestimable reinforcement of the world current of the struggle of the peoples for independence, freedom and revolution and of the struggle against the biggest oppressors and exploiters of the world, the two superpowers."

the message concludes, "all the peoples of the world love and esteem comrade mao tsetung. the communist party of switzerland (marxist-leninist) and the swiss people extend to you their sincerest condolences and will keep high the revolutionary banner of comrade mao tsetung."

Bern Memorial Meeting Mourns Death of
Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 16, 1976)

the
switzerland-china friendship association in bern held a memorial meeting in the capital of switzerland yesterday evening to express deep mourning for the late chairman mao tsetung.

about 300 people, many of them from zurich, la charx de fonds, and lausanne, attended the meeting.

the meeting started with a one-minute silent tribute to the memory of chairman mao. chairman of the meeting margrit said that the swiss people were mourning the death of chairman mao tsetung in deep grief and with infinite sympathy for the chinese people. she said that while expressing their mourning, they were deeply convinced that chairman mao's teachings would always be instructive to the present and future generations.

at the meeting, well-known woman writer han suyin gave an account of chairman mao's great life dedicated to the revolution, particularly his great contributions to the successive struggles between the two lines in the chinese revolution and to the international communist movement. she expressed the conviction that the chinese people will translate their grief into strength, forever adhere to chairman mao's teachings and continue the revolution. china will never seek hegemony and will never be a superpower, she said.

pierre-robert gillieron, judge of the vaud cantonal tribunal, said that chairman mao was great in many respects. the cause of chairman mao was not only the cause of the chinese people, but also that of the people of the world. he made contributions not only to the chinese people, but to the people of the world as well. he pointed out that the passing of chairman mao is a tremendous loss to the chinese people who, however, will carry on the great cause initiated by chairman mao.

madame bridel, an activist in the momen's movement, spoke of the great significance of the liberation of women and the equality between men and women achieved in china under the leadership of chairman mao.

jacquet, a representative of the associations of friendship with china, vividly recalled the moving instances and scenes he had personally experienced in china of the chinese people's ardent love for chairman mao.

in a message sent to the memorial meeting, madame lois snow said that the world has lost one of the greatest leaders in our century, but his teachings will remain.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian State Leaders Offer Condolences on Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 15, 1976)

aboud jumbe, tanzanian first vice-president, chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council and of the afro-shirazi party, called at the chinese consulate in zanzibar yesterday to offer deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

accompanying him were general secretary of the afro-shirazi party thabit kombo, all members of the party's national executive committee, members of the zanzibar revolutionary council, chairmen of tanzanian zanzibar government departments and other officials and officers.

the first vice-president said to chinese consul liu hsu-chi, "at this moment of grief, we share with you your sorrow. we should follow the teachings which chairman mao made in his lifetime, and consolidate the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of our two countries."

on the same day, tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi mfaume kawawa, accompanied by some government ministers, went to the chinese embassy in dar es salaam to express profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

since september 10, people from various circles and leading members or representatives of african nationalist organizations in tanzania have also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy here or at the chinese consulate in zanzibar to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung. on september 10, some 400 teachers, students and workers of the dar es salaam university, holding high a portrait of chairman mao, went to the chinese embassy to offer condolences on his demise. in front of the embassy building, their representative read out a letter of condolence sent by the tanganyika african national union (tanu) youth league branch, the students' union and workers

of the university to the central committee of the communist party of china. five representatives from the tanu college at kivukoni made a special trip to the chinese embassy yesterday to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Mission of Venezuelan National Council of Culture Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

the mission of the venezuelan national council of culture left here for home by air on september 14 at the end of its visit to china.

the mission was composed of leading members of the venezuelan national council of culture mr. elio gomez grillo and mrs. gomez, mr. luis pastori aponte and mrs. pastori and mr. rafael alvarez marval and mrs. alvarez.

arriving in china on august 30 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the venezuelan guests toured shanghai, wuhsi, nanking and peking, calling at factories, people's communes, schools, a children's palace, a workers' cultural palace, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Central Committee of Communist League of West Germany Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

joscha schmierer, secretary of the central committee of the communist league of west germany, has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the state council of the p.r.c., to express deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the letter reads:

the central committee of the communist league of west germany extends to the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese working class and the entire chinese people its deep condolences on the passing of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, and honorary chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference. the passing of chairman mao tsetung is an extremely great and most grievous loss to the chinese working class, the chinese people and the communist party of china, as well as to the international working class and the peoples and all marxist-leninists of the world.

lenin pointed out in 1919: "the period of the awakening of the east in the contemporary revolution is being succeeded by a period in which all the eastern peoples will participate in deciding the destiny of the whole world, so as not to be simply objects of the enrichment of others. the peoples of the east are becoming alive to the need for practical action, the need for every nation to take part in shaping the destiny of all mankind." this prophecy has become a reality. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the chinese working class and the people of all nationalities throughout china led by the working class have, through revolution, transformed the formerly backward china under the rule of feudalism, bureaucrat-capitalism and imperialism into a thriving and prospering socialist country. thus, they made an enormous contribution to the world revolution of the proletariat, dealt a powerful blow to imperialism and revisionism, established a strong bulwark for the world revolution of the proletariat, and inspired the working class of various countries to continuously march forward in the struggle to wipe out capitalism and achieve the victory of socialism. the socialist people's republic of china has steadfastly pursued proletarian internationalism, unswervingly strengthened its solidarity with the proletariat and oppressed people of various countries in the just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and particularly against hegemonism of the two superpowers. chairman mao tsetung's instruction that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything" enabled the communist party of china to win one new victory after another in the successive struggles between the two lines, to give full play to the revolutionary initiative and creativeness of the masses and, in accordance with the policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", to smash the attacks by all class enemies at home and abroad and build the powerful new china.

under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china repulsed the frenzied attacks on marxism-leninism by the soviet revisionist clique, and defended and developed marxism-leninism. the aim of all revisionist fallacies such as "the peaceful path" and "the theory of the dying out of class struggle" is nothing but to disarm the working class which is fighting for the triumph of the proletarian revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the political power of the socialist soviet union has been temporarily seized by the revisionist renegade clique. "the rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie" -- the international proletariat should never forget this important teaching if it does not want to suffer serious setbacks on the road of eventually shaking off exploitation and oppression.

to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration and further build socialism, chairman mao tsetung personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution. through full mobilization of the masses and realization of the slogan "grasp revolution, promote production", he smashed the counter-revolutionary conspiracy of the bourgeoisie. the great proletarian cultural revolution has, in theory and practice, solved the most important problem in the international communist movement of our time: in socialist society, there are still struggles between the two classes, two roads and two lines, and it is necessary to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

chairman mao tsetung creatively developed marxism-leninism and enabled the international proletariat and the international communist movement to distinguish more clearly marxism from revisionism and to establish the party of the working class on the basis of genuine marxism-leninism.

chairman mao tsetung made the call: "let the marxist-leninists of all countries unite, let the revolutionary people of the whole world unite and overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of every country excl. a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without any system of exploitation is certain to be built." this call is bound to be realized.

the international proletariat and the oppressed peoples will turn their deep grief over the death of chairman mao tsetung into revolutionary strength. with his theory and exploits, chairman mao tsetung made indelible contributions to the proletarian world revolution. his theory, his example and his exploits will forever be engraved upon the minds of the working class.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

## President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending deepest and most sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

on the passing away of mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, an outstanding revolutionary and great leader of the chinese people, may i, on behalf of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name, extend our deepest and most sincere condolences.

chairman mao tsetung has made his great contribution to the promotion of all-round cooperation between the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and the people's republic of china, which, i am confident, will continue to strengthen between the peoples of our two countries.

## President of Yugoslav Federal Assembly Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1976)

kiro gligorov, president of the assembly of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, sent a message on september 10 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending most profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

it was with sorrow that we received the news on the demise of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, leader of the great chinese socialist revolution and indefatigable fighter for the construction of modern china who devoted all of his life to the struggle for the better future of his people. by the death of chairman mao, the chinese people have lost their

greatest son and the world lost a personality of undeniable historic significance.

on behalf of the assembly of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name i ask you to accept our most profound condolences.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Third World Countries Oppose Superpower Stand on "Free Passage Through Straits"

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 15, 1976)

the superpowers' hegemonic practice to pursue power politics on the question of free passage through straits was categorically refuted by a number of third world countries at the current fifth session of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea.

the representatives of these third world countries firmly supported the just stand of the strait states for "innocent passage" through straits which lie within their territorial seas and are used for international navigation.

the regime of strait passage is a big matter of principle which bears upon the sovereignty and security of a strait state. in calling for "free passage" or "free flight" of all foreign ships and planes, military or otherwise, the two superpowers are treating the straits within the territorial waters of other countries as high seas so that they can push their policy of aggression and expansion and gain domination of the seas.

the third world countries, in particular those bordering on straits, hold strongly that a strait within territorial waters forms an integral part of the territorial sea, through which merchant ships may enjoy the right of "innocent passage". but merchant ships must not be mixed up with military vessels. all foreign military vessels and planes in transit must abide by the laws and regulations of the relevant coastal states, and must give them notice or obtain authorization for passage beforehand.

at informal consultative meetings, the representatives of many medium and small countries were known to have strongly urged amendments to the relevant draft

articles concerning the regime of strait passage so as to safeguard the security and sovereign rights of the states concerned. since a strait within territorial waters is in the sea area within the sovereignty of a coastal state, all rules governing passage through straits must be in accordance with the fundamental principle of sovereignty. the use of such straits for international navigation cannot in the least alter the legal status of the straits as part of the territorial seas of the coastal states, the representatives insisted.

the representative of oman said that the principle of sovereignty and security for the coastal state must be reflected in the articles of a new maritime convention, and the convenience of international navigation will also be considered.

the representative of indonesia noted that some articles in the informal single negotiating text now under discussion fail to ensure the security and interests of the strait states; instead, they serve the interests of the maritime powers.

he added that ships of the maritime powers have so frequented the strait of malacca that the strait is now -- seriously polluted. he urged effective measures to be taken against such practice which goes against the interests of the coastal states.

the representative of egypt said that he would suggest amendments to uphold national interests. no foreign powers should be allowed to seize by force a strait used for international navigation, he declared.

during discussions and consultations, the soviet representative openly declared that free passage through straits is an "inalienable part of freedom on high seas", if not, it would obstruct "the international trade", "the international navigation" and "cultural exchanges". this gangster logic of social-imperialism has aroused indignation among representatives from many small and medium-sized countries. they pointed out in their speeches that sovereignty of the states bordering on straits must not be trampled upon and their independence and security threatened under the pretext of "free passage through straits". to oppose the soviet proposal, the arab yemen representative tabled a draft, which states, "the coastal state may require prior authorization or notification for the passage of foreign warships or nuclear-powered ships or ships carrying dangerous substances through its straits in its territorial sea."

the chinese representative expressed in his statement firm support for the just stand of strait states to uphold sovereignty and security. he refuted the absurdity of "free passage through straits" feverishly drummed by superpowers. he pointed out that the superpowers have insisted on mixing up the regime of passage for military vessels with that for ordinary merchant ships, saying that "all ships" should have the freedom of passage through straits. to put it bluntly, he continued, their purpose is to ensure that their military vessels can have the access at will to the straits of other countries. such freedom of passage of the superpower military vessels can only bring about threat and damage to numerous small and medium-sized countries, the chinese representative stated. he added that any foreign aircraft passing through the airspace above the territorial sea and the straits lying within the territorial sea should comply with the laws and regulations of the states bordering on straits. the superpowers' proposition of the "free overflight" and "free passage" through international straits is advanced to push hegemonism, the chinese representative pointed out.

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TRIBUTES TO MAO TSETUNG

## Chairman Mao's Teachings Will Forever Be Engraved on My Heart

by

Chou P'ei-yüan (周培源)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 18, 1976)

The esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has left us forever! With immense grief, we deeply mourn the most esteemed and beloved leader Chairman Mao.

After liberation, I had the good fortune of meeting the great leader Chairman Mao and listening to his warm teachings on a number of occasions. Whenever I recall these touching scenes, I always feel so excited that I can not calm down for a long time. The brilliant image and warm teachings of Chairman Mao will forever be engraved on my heart, and it is difficult for me to forget them all my life.

Before liberation, many intellectuals cherished the wishes of "national salvation through education," "national salvation through science" and "national salvation through industry," but their wishes went bankrupt one after another in the end. The Communist Party and Chairman Mao brought hope and light to China. On the eve of the liberation of Peking, I together with the progressive teachers and students of Tsinghua and Yenching Universities warmly greeted the People's Liberation Army personally built and commanded by Chairman Mao that had come to the outskirts of Peking.

After the liberation of the whole country, I was deeply elated and inspired by the victory of the great revolution of the people, and I deeply sensed the brilliance, wisdom and greatness of Chairman Mao! I could never forget the incomparable concern shown by Chairman Mao to the

transformation and growth of us intellectuals. He personally formulated the policy of our Party for uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals, and constantly found time from his very busy life to invite the intellectuals to attend meetings and forums. He listened to their views and answered their letters. The intellectuals were also invited to attend some important conferences of the Party and State, such as the Supreme State Conferences and the Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work. At the time of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic of China, I was invited to attend as a visitor the First Political Consultative Conference. At this conference, I saw the great leader Chairman Mao for the first time and I was most excited. I had not done any work for the Party and the people, but I was honored with an invitation to attend this conference as a visitor and also had the good fortune of seeing Chairman Mao. This fully embodied the enormous concern shown by Chairman Mao and our Party toward the intellectuals seeking progress.

On February 27, 1957, I had the great honor of attending the 11th "Enlarged" Session of the Supreme State Conference. There I listened to Chairman Mao's talk "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and was most profoundly educated. Chairman Mao's incise analysis of the intellectuals and his patient teachings are still deeply engraved on my heart up to the present. Chairman Mao graphically and profoundly pointed out: We have won a basic victory in the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, and this skin of the ownership of the means of production by the bourgeoisie has vanished. Where can the hair grow when there is no skin? Chairman Mao encouraged the intellectuals to strive to transform their world outlook and to gradually identify themselves with the workers and peasants, but not to become "gentlemen up on the beams," much less to move backward because there was no way out in moving backward. Chairman Mao's teachings clearly pointed out to the intellectuals the road to go forward and further strengthened my determination in closely following Chairman Mao to make revolution and contribution all my strength to socialist revolution and construction. It was precisely due to Chairman Mao's education that I was able to take a firm stand when the bourgeois rightists attacked in 1957, and to indignantly repudiate their reactionary fallacies against the Party and socialism.

Later, I took part in another enlarged Supreme State Conference, and at recess time, Chairman Mao warmly inquired me of about my work and gave me encouragement. All of a sudden, tears of happiness blurred my eyes and an enormous warm current surged through my heart and body. Every time I think of Chairman Mao's encouragement, there is vigor all over me. Chairman Mao's teachings are forever an enormous motive force that inspires me to go forward.

In the past, the International Labor Day on May 1 and the National Day on October 1 were my happiest days because on such days I could see with a happy heart the great leader Chairman Mao standing on the T'ienanmen Tower. Once, when I introduced a foreign physicist to Chairman Mao, as he warmly received the foreign guest, he at the same time warmly chatted with me. Chairman Mao's solicitude not only steeped me in matchless happiness but also greatly touched this foreign guest. He said: How warm and kind

Chairman Mao is to the intellectuals! Indeed, Chairman Mao was most concerned with and kind to the people as well as the revolutionary intellectuals. Chairman Mao is our most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher.

The great leader Chairman Mao was concerned first of all with the political and line awareness of the intellectuals. He always viewed the development of natural science from the plane of Marxism and dialectical materialism, and made extremely profound expositions on many problems of natural science. Meanwhile, he again and again taught us scientists that it was imperative to make exertions in the study of Marxism-Leninism and to warm our heads and guide scientific research work with the dialectical materialist philosophy so that science could serve proletarian politics and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and make greater contributions to mankind.

In 1964, when the scientific symposium was in session in Peking, Chairman Mao summoned us and discussed with us the divisibility of matter. He emphatically pointed out the danger of revisionism and taught us that we should arm ourselves with dialectical materialism. Chairman Mao used the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" to show the divisibility of basic particles, and pointed out that the endorsement of or opposition to the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" stood for the two-line struggle in philosophy. Chairman Mao's teachings inspired the physicists of our country to bring forward a model of straton in 1965. Today, the prescience of the presence of structure in base particles has gained wider and wider acceptance in international research on high energy physics.

Similarly, it is difficult for me to forget Chairman Mao's conversation when he received Yang Chen-ning. This conversation involved a very wide range of subjects extending from the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, opposition to imperialism, revisionism and hegemonism to the divisibility of matter. Its content was so rich that it was very educative to me. These teachings of Chairman Mao's brought enormous inspiration and strength to the scientists of China. The revolutionary line in science and technology formulated by him penetrates ever deeper into people's minds in the course of struggle and has given impetus to the vigorous development of scientific and technical undertakings in China. Viewed in retrospect, of the many important results obtained by China in science and technology, which one has not been obtained under the guiding light of his brilliant thought?

Although the great leader Chairman Mao has left us forever, his warm teachings will forever be engraved on our hearts and will guide the continued progress of the broad masses of intellectuals in our country. I am already over 70, but I am resolved to firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's bidding: "Act according to the principles laid down," persistently take class struggle as the key link and deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. In the course of struggle, I'll exert myself in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the transformation of my world outlook, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of proletariat, and dedicate the rest of my life to the most magnificent cause of mankind--communism.

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# Forever Go Forward and Never Stop for Rest

by

Feng T'ien-yü (冯天瑜)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 18, 1976)

"To the Internationale's stirring strains a wild whirlwind swoops from the sky."

The esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao has passed away. On receipt of the shocking news, the Chinese people and the revolutionary people all over the world feel boundlessly grieved over the loss of their own brilliant and wise leader and respected and beloved teacher.

The esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao has passed away. But his towering image of a proletarian revolutionary will forever live in our hearts, and his splendid and great revolutionary achievements, ever brilliant and shining, will forever be engraved on the hearts of the revolutionary people. We'll forever remember that it was the roaring guns of the Ching-kang Mountains, the footprints of the Long March, and the bright light on the Pagoda Mountain that ushered in the rise of the five-star red flag flying high in front of T'ienanmen. We'll forever bear in mind the admonition that the seizure of political power in the whole country " is but the first step taken on the Long March," the warning that "we must never forget class struggle," the decision to bombard the headquarters, the call for restricting bourgeois rights, the scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party"....These brilliant and wise teachings have clearly pointed out the navigation course for the Chinese revolution to advance in victory and opened up a bright future for the world revolution.

Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. All his life he waged tireless struggles against opprtunism of all descriptions--especially modern revisionism--and all exploiting classes. With the dauntless spirit of going against the tide and with the spirit of a far-sighted proletarian revolutionary, he personally launched and led many an important struggle in the ideological and political line. He launched one violent attack after another against the bourgeois battlefront in the realm of the superstructure, and was victorious wherever he directed his spearhead. It was Chairman Mao who guided this generation of ours to embark on the journey to criticize revisionism, capitalism, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the old world. We must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, further deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, continue to unfold the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, persistently carry on the socialist revolution on the political front and the ideological and cultural front, and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao was the most thoroughgoing critic of the old world and old tradition as well as the most passionate nurse of new things. With the sharp insight unique to a teacher of proletarian revolution, he went to

discover each tender seedling of socialism and communism on all fronts no matter how young and tender it was. He warmly supported the nobodies to attack the reactionary colossuses, and demonstrated great righteous indignation toward the decadent forces that repressed the new forces. He pointed out for the intellectuals the royal road to progress: to assiduously study Marxism-Leninism, follow the road of integration with workers and peasants and strive to transform the world outlook. We must follow the revolutionary direction indicated by Chairman Mao, forever go forward and never stop for rest.

The esteemed and beloved great leader Chairman Mao has left us! But the communist cause to which he devoted all his energy throughout his lifetime will be carried on by the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people. No matter how many hardships and setbacks lie ahead, the radiance of Mao Tsetung thought will forever shine on the future of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution which will head from victory to victory.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao is immortal!

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# Firmly Bear in Mind the Behests and Carry the Revolution Through to the End

by

Yüan Shui-p'o (袁水拍)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 18, 1976)

In the past, people walked with breezy steps through the road lined with pines and cypresses, mounted the broad steps and headed for the well-lit People's Great Hall. As they turned their heads upward and looked at the national emblem in red and gold, they suppressed their excitement with the happy thought that they would see him right away. It was the most respected and beloved Chairman Mao who walked leisurely to the front of the rostrum, waved his hand to the cheering masses and looked around with a smile! But today, this flight of steps appears to have changed and become too high with too many steps. The autumn rain beating against us rolls down our faces together with our tears. Our steps are so heavy that it is simply difficult for us to mount those steps.

The heart-breaking funeral music! The inconceivable black cloth streamer that clearly bears the characters "Forever Remembered by Posterity" in white! The gorgeous hall now suddenly becomes so quiet and solemn! Covered by the Party flag and surrounded by wreaths is actually that noble, wise, resolute and kind face we think of day and night....

Twenty-seven years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao personally hoisted the first five-star red flag to proclaim the birth of new China to the whole world. Today, twenty-seven years later, on the 9.6 million square kilometers of land liberated under his leadership, every red flag is flown at half-mast for him! Wearing black armbands or white flowers, the hundreds of millions of the people he cherished are mourning with deep grief the Great Savior who had delivered them from the abyss of suffering, given them the right to stand on their feet and restored them to happiness and life!

Many revolutionary writers and artists who owe the growth to maturity to the nursing of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art thought and revolutionary literary and art line weep bitterly but silently. They simply could not believe the shocking news that has come like a bolt from the blue. Revolutionary literature and art form an important front of great concern to the great leader. We have felt the immense happiness of bathing in the radiance of Mao Tsetung's literary and art thought. We are boundlessly grateful to Chairman Mao who time and again corrected our navigation course in the perilous storms of class struggle and the two-line struggle. A person like me who has gone astray but rescued feels the more that the benevolence of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao is higher than the sky and deeper than the sea. Those individuals who had been received by Chairman Mao and had heard with their own ears his inculcation in particular feel incomparably happy and it is difficult for them to forget their experience all their life. I must bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers, transform my world outlook, and forever charge forward along the bright road charted by him.

Chairman Mao's brilliant works and series of important directives are a scientific summarization of the new democratic revolution, socialist revolution and construction, great proletarian cultural revolution and international communist movement in the past fifty years and longer. Chairman Mao's brilliant poems have reflected, with their polished, grand and imposing language and vivid and dazzling poetic images, the powerful and earth-shaking class struggle and two-line struggle of various historical periods. They are of profound political, ideological and educational significance and play the enormous role of giving revolutionary inspiration. They are clarion calls for the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys and opposition to the bourgeoisie, hegemonism and modern revisionism. They are not only treasured by the Chinese people but also cherished and revered by the proletariat and the revolutionary people all over the world. The people of all countries in the world praise Chairman Mao not only as a great philosopher, statesman, military strategist and theoretician, but also as a great revolutionary poet.

"Chairman Mao's Poems" are widely recited among the people and have penetrated deep into people's minds. Especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, many of his poetic lines have become the sharp weapons of the broad revolutionary masses in combat. They are revolutionary lyrics as well as revolutionary epics. They are the highest models in the harmonious combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism. They have critically inherited the form of Chinese classic poetry as well as assimilated the vivid languages and folksongs liked by the masses. Are there works in the history of literature and even in the world history comparable to them?

Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary poems which are fabulous treasures of no equal are a component of the treasure house of Mao Tsetung thought. Like Chairman Mao's other works, they are immortal. "Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." This line published on the New Year's Day this year has become a treasured behest presented by Chairman Mao to his people and the revolutionary people of the world to enable them to draw inexhaustible revolutionary strength therefrom.

Chairman Mao, oh Chairman Mao! Our most revered and beloved leader and teacher! You have left us forever, but the high merit and great achievements you have rendered to the Chinese people and the people of the world will survive with the universe. Your four volumes of imposing articles, your important directives and magnificent poems, are the sources of inexhaustible strength and the guiding light for us and our posterity. Your towering image will forever be treasured in the hearts of hundreds of millions of revolutionary people and will be indelible!

The Central Committee's "Letter to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities in the Whole Country" is condensed and glistening with the radiance of Mao Tsetung thought. It spreads its resolute and heroic words to all parts of the motherland and gives the army and the people steeped in grief all over the country an ironlike conviction and the strength to continue the revolution through to the end. "We must turn grief into strength." "We must carry on the cause left behind by

Chairman Mao." It points out the course for us to go forward and expresses the voice of the proletariat, the revolutionary people and us revolutionary literary and art fighters already steeled by the great cultural revolution. Chairman Mao, oh Chairman Mao! We are resolved to be forever loyal to you, loyal to your thought, and loyal to your revolutionary line. We will resolutely respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, turn grief into strength, and rally closely around the Party Central Committee. We are resolved to carry on the cause left behind by you and follow your bidding: "Act according to the principles laid down." We will persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We will further deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, overcome all class enemies and any difficulties, and courageously forge ahead and fight through to the end for realizing the noble ideals of the proletariat made prominent by you.

* * *

MILITIA

## Chairman Mao's Thought on People's War Will Forever Guide the Hundreds of Millions of Militiamen to Advance Victoriously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 17, 1976)

In the cities and countryside of the motherland, at the old revolutionary base areas and frontier defense outposts, hundreds of millions of militia fighters are mourning with deepest grief and boundless reverence the passing away of our great leader Chairman Mao. They are determined to turn grief into strength, and under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's thought on people's war, build more powerful militia contingents and keep on scoring new victories.

### The Militiamen of the Chingkang Mountains Take Over the Banner of the Revolution and Bear the Rifles of Forerunners

Over the past several days the old insurrection detachment members, the old Red Militia detachment members and the younger generation of militiamen of the old revolutionary base at the Chingkang Mountains assembled one after another in front of the old residences of Chairman Mao at Tz'up'ing, Taching, Maop'ing, Lung Shih and Sanwan to study once again Chairman Mao's teachings. They said: Every inch of the Chingkang Mountains is shining with the radiance of Mao Tsetung thought. The red banners of Mao Tsetung thought are flying everywhere over the 500 li of the Chingkang Mountains. The militiamen of the Chingkang Mountains must firmly bear in mind the teachings of Chairman Mao, carry forward the glorious tradition of the revolution, take over the red banner of the revolution, bear the rifles of their forerunners and contribute their strength toward combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In Taching, Tsou Wen-k'ai, an adviser to the militiamen now 79 years old and formerly leader of the old insurrection detachment, picked up the rifle issued him by Chairman Mao in those years and told his 6-year-old grandson Tsou Lu-fa: "My boy, Chairman Mao is our Great Savior, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our lifeblood. We will never forget Chairman Mao's kindness generation after generation and we will follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line generation after generation." Tsou Lu-fa, with tears in his eyes, firmly replied: "We will defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line generation after generation."

The militiamen of the Chingkang Mountains today are mostly the descendants of the Red Militia in those years. For several days running, militiamen from Wutahsiaok'ou to Tahsiaowuching and from Pachuehlou in Maop'ing to Fengshup'ing in Sanwan, with rifles on their shoulders, stepped up military training and increased the number of patrols. They said: "The Chingkang Mountains formed the first Red base area personally built by Chairman Mao, and the Red Militia detachment was a people's armed force personally set up by Chairman Mao. In those years, under the guidance of

Chairman Mao's thought on people's war, our forerunners fought against local despots, killed the White bandits, defended the revolutionary regime, fought in coordination with the Red Army and played an important role. Today, we must embrace and glorify the glorious tradition of armed struggle of the Chingkang Mountains, unremittingly strengthen militia building and let Chairman Mao's thought on people's war shine forever."

## The Militiamen of the I-Meng Mountainous Region Pass on the Thought of People's War from Generation to Generation

Beginning on September 9, from the foothills of the Meng Mountains to the banks of the I River and from the main peak of Mengliangku to the foot of the Fenghuang Mountains, the old militia heroes of the old revolutionary base area at the I-Meng mountainous region mourned with grief and reverence the passing away of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. They brought out the pictures they took together with Chairman Mao more than a decade ago and fixed their gaze on them for a long time. Some summoned their whole family before them and told them the high merits, great achievements and boundless kindness of the great leader Chairman Mao. Yang An-t'ai, leader of a militia company who was personally received by Chairman Mao in 1960, said tearfully: "Today, Chairman Mao has left us forever, but his brilliant thought will always guide us in battle!"

The militiamen of the I-Meng mountainous region are heroic militiamen armed with Chairman Mao's thought on people's war. During the war years with shells flying everywhere, the broad masses of militiamen loudly sang the battle song: "A blazing fire rages on the I-Meng Mountains. Older brothers lead their younger brothers, and sons say farewell to their mothers. They go one after another to the battlefield to fight in concert against the Japanese." They tore down bridges, dug up roads, stood guard and manned outposts. They bravely took part in battle and attacked the enemy in coordination with the main forces. In the liberation war alone, they took part at different times in such famous campaigns as the Battle of Mengliangku, the Battle of Laiwu, the Battle of Huaihai, and the battle to cross the Yangtze River. They made important contributions to the cause for the liberation of the Chinese people. The heroic militiamen of the I-Meng mountainous region have personal experience of and profound feelings for Chairman Mao's thought on people's war.

During the last few days, militiamen and militiawomen, with tears of grief, came group by group to the site of a branch school of the "Anti-Japanese Political and Military College" at the foot of Mengliangku to listen to the talks of old students of former years on the deeds of the 8th Route Army in propagating Mao Tsetung thought and building people's armed forces at the I-Meng mountainous region. They said: Our great leader consistently attached great importance to the decisive role of the people in the revolutionary war. The practice of making every man a soldier to wage people's war is Chairman Mao's brilliant thought. Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on people's war is always our magic weapon for defeating the enemy and winning victory.

The militiamen of the Taiku production brigade who gloriously won the appellation of a "model militia company" in the liberation war looked up at the towering peaks of the Taiku mountains together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and as they recalled to mind the scene of the battle for the defense of the Taiku mountains in those years, they yearned for Chairman Mao even more. Pointing at the summit of the Taiku mountains, Yin Shu-te, an old militia hero, said with tears in his eyes: "During the war years, the militiamen in the vicinity of our place resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's instruction and fought a people's war. At that time, when the Japanese invaders and the puppet troops launched frenzied attacks on the Taiku mountains, the militiamen braved the hail of bullets and broke through the seven lines of encirclement of the enemy to deliver food and ammunitions to the top of the hill. Fighting in coordination with the main forces, they firmly held their positions for 42 days and nights, threw back hundreds of enemy assaults and won victory in the battle to defend Taiku." He said: "In the past, we relied on Chairman Mao's thought on people's war to defeat all enemies at home and abroad. Today, as we mourn Chairman Mao, we must study better Chairman Mao's thought on people's war, firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and keep on scoring new victories."

## On the Fukien Front, the Joint Defense of the Army and the People Defeats the Enemy and Wins the Battle

When the news of the passing away of our great leader Chairman Mao reached the Fukien Front, the militiamen of the Shihp'an production brigade on Nanjih Island and the commanders and fighters of the "Model Company in Cherishing the People" of a certain unit of the PLA stationed there were filled with the deepest grief.

Nanjih Island, separated by a stretch of water from an enemy occupied island, is an outpost in the coastal defense struggle against the enemy. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's thought on people's war, the militiamen and commanders and fighters of the "Model Company in Cherishing the People" have for the past two decades and more defended this battlefront together with the same cannon. They have smashed again and again the raids and sabotage of the Chiang clique and become a red banner in army-civilian joint defense.

On the afternoon of September 9, with tears in their eyes, the fighters and militiamen held a mourning ceremony to convey the grief of the armymen and civilians on the island at the loss of our beloved leader Chairman Mao. They recalled how the armymen and civilians on the island, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching that "Militiamen are the foundation of victory," practiced army-civilian joint defense and won victory in the struggle against the enemy. Ch'en Chin-chia, an old militiaman who had taken part in the battle to smash the intrusion of the Chiang gang and defend the island, related to the young commanders and fighters and the militiamen the heroic feats of the armymen and civilians on the island who in those years had fought shoulder to shoulder to annihilate the enemy.

In October 1952, not long after the liberation of Nanjih Island, the Chiang bandit gang vainly attempted to overthrow the new revolutionary

regime on the island, and banded together more than 10,000 bandit troops to stage a sneak attack on the island. At that time, the armymen and civilians on the whole island fought heroically shoulder to shoulder. More than 100 militiamen and militiawomen of the Shihp'an production brigade armed with harpoons and gaffs actively supported the fighting at the front, and in cooperation with the unit defending the island fought valiantly for three days and three nights against an enemy a hundred times stronger than themselves and made contributions toward repulsing the frenzied intrusion of the enemy and defending the island. Ch'en Chin-chia said: "Chairman Mao's thought on people's war is a revolutionary heirloom. In the past, we relied on it to defeat the enemy. Henceforth, we shall still rely on it to annihilate the enemy who dares to invade us."

Immense grief is turned into immense strength. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," the armymen and civilians cling firmly to the guns in their hands and resolutely guard their battle stations. The armymen and civilians solemnly pledge: "We must raise high the banner of Mao Tsetung thought on people's war, consolidate the army-civilian joint defense, build the island into a bastion of steel, and be prepared at all times to annihilate all enemies who dare to invade us! We must liberate Taiwan!"

## Militiawomen of Hsi Island Have High-Aspiring Minds, Love Their Battle Array, and Bear Arms for Coastal Defense

The militiawomen of Hsi Island fighting on the outpost of the South China Sea, held Chairman Mao's poem "Militia Women" in their hands, mourned Chairman Mao with boundless affection and recalled the course of the gradual growth of the Hsi Island militiawomen company under the loving concern of Chairman Mao. Militiawoman Wu Chao-feng said with tears in her eyes: "Chairman Mao is linked heart-to-heart with the militiawomen. Inspired by Chairman Mao's brilliant poem, we have overcome one obstacle after another and marched dashingly on the parade ground. Inspired by the brilliant poem of Chairman Mao, we daughters of fishermen have developed high aspiring minds and a love for battle array. The militiawomen of Hsi Island have grown from one squad to two squads and then to a powerful militiawomen company, standing like a rock on an outpost of the motherland in the South China Sea. Today, Chairman Mao has left us forever, but his boundless concern and the brilliant poem will always inspire the advance of the militiawomen. Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on people's war will forever inspire us to score new victories."

In the days of mourning for Chairman Mao, the Hsi Island militiawomen turn their grief into strength, and firmly guard their battle stations night and day. When the bell of the political evening school is sounded in the fishing village, militiawomen converge on the evening school from every direction to study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. Early in the morning before the morning mist dissipates, the militiawomen start to work strenuously on the wharves and at worksites. As soon as the conch horn is sounded, the beach swings into action as the lithe and healthy militiawomen assemble in quick order. The militiawomen company

has long been known as an advanced collective in "carrying out to the letter three things" in militia work. Today, they continue to lay a firm hold on "carrying out three things to the letter" in militia work, study seriously, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and strive to strengthen the building of the militia company. Over the past few days another group of young sisters from fishing families have borne rifles and taken the oath to join the fighting ranks of the militiawomen company.

## The Worker-Militiamen of the Capital Vow To Become the Iron First of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

When the broad masses of militiamen of the Peking People's Machine Works in the capital of the great motherland heard the news of the passing away of Chairman Mao, they were deeply grieved. They held a mourning ceremony together with the staff members and workers and expressed their determination to further strengthen militia building in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Organize contingents of people's militia on a big scale" and defend the capital of the socialist motherland.

The militiamen and militiawomen of this plant ardently loved our great leader Chairman Mao, the Communist Party and the guns of the revolution when they were young. After growing up, they bear arms, stand guard, man outposts, and go on patrol to hit out at the class enemies, protect the people and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In April this year, in the course of smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident which took place at T'ienanmen Square, the militiamen and militiawomen of this plant fought heroically against a handful of counter-revolutionary rioters and gloriously won a collective order of merit, third class. Today, standing in silence before a portrait of Chairman Mao, they said with infinitely deep emotion: "We are a generation of worker-militiamen which nurtured and brought up by Mao Tsetung Thought. The building of urban militia and the organization of contingents of people's militia on a big scale were advocated by Chairman Mao. We clearly remember the glittering characters "Capital Militia Division" personally inscribed by our beloved Chairman Mao for the capital militiamen and his review of the capital militia contingents at T'ienanmen Square on the 10th National Day anniversary. We shall never forget the loving concern and patient teachings of Chairman Mao for the militiamen, and we shall always battle under the guidance of Chairman Mao's thought on people's war.

When P'an Ching-ch'un, Han Chih-kang and P'an Tseng-fu, militiamen who gloriously won orders of merit, third class, for smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, mourned the passing away of Chairman Mao, they described the masses of workers how guided by Mao Tsetung thought they heroically battled the counter-revolutionary rioters. They said: "When we were confronted by a handful of counter-revolutionary forces who frenziedly hurled abuse against us, encircled and attacked us and brutally beat us up, the moment we saw the huge portrait of Chairman Mao, we felt that we had inexhaustible strength. When we thought of defending Chairman Mao, the CCP Central Committee and the capital, our fighting spirit and

confidence rose. All of us charged bravely forward, and closely cooperated with the people's police and the garrison fighters. We smashed the sinister activities of the handful of class enemies at a single blow and scattered them in all directions. The facts show that the militia is a useful lieutenant to, as well as a powerful reserve army of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and is a solid foundation for fighting a people's war and defeating the enemy. The organization of contingents of people's militia on a big scale is very good!

As the militiawomen of the "March 8" squad in the No. 2 mechanical engineering workshop of the Peking People's Machine Works who had made positive contributions to the anti-quake and relief struggle held in their hands the "Message to the Whole Party, Whole Army, and People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" by the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, they could not suppress their grief at heart. They said: "In the old society, we women were trampled underfoot and suffered untold hardships. It was our great leader Chairman Mao who saved us from the living hell. Chairman Mao praised the women for propping up half the sky and called on us to bear arms and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat. Without Chairman Mao how could we have won our position and how could we be what we are today! Chairman Mao has not left us, and his heart will forever be linked with ours!"

Early in the morning on September 11, the militiamen of this plant, on behalf of the broad masses of militiamen of the machine building trade in the capital, came with profound grief and boundless reverence to the Great Hall of the People to pay final respects to our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Upon their return to the plant, they stood respectfully before the portrait of Chairman Mao, raised their right arms and solemnly pledged: "We will carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, strengthen militia building, make preparations against war, vigorously hit out at the sabotage activities of the class enemies, and are prepared at all times to cooperative with the Chinese People's Liberation Army to annihilate all those enemies who dare to invade us!"

- NCNA correspondents and
NCNA reporters

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING'S FALLACIES

# The "Genuine" and the "Revised"

by

Liang Tso (梁佐)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 15, 1976)

Teng Tsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party and the gang of counter-revolutionary rioters in the T'ienanmen Square counter-revolutionary political incident yelled that what they "want is genuine Marxism-Leninism." This cannot help make one recall the need for "genuine socialism" brought up by the traitor Lin Piao in the "Outline of Project '571'." Although they obviously wildly practiced revisionism, yet as if by common consent they both put up the signboard of "the genuine." This phenomenon is really food for deep thought.

Before liberation, for the sake of promoting business by "attracting large numbers of customers," many capitalists played numerous tricks on the names of their shops. For instance, because Chang Hsiao-ch'uan of Hangchow was well-known for his scissors, other places therefore used the name of "genuine Chang Hsiao-ch'uan" to fool people. In Shanghai, because business was good at "Queen's Shoes Shop," very soon another shop called "Queen Mother's Shoes Shop" was opened to stage a rival show. Although things took place many years ago, indistinct signs of "genuine Lao Cheng Hsing," "genuine Lao Ta Fang," etc. could still be noticed on the walls. The masses detest this practice and describe it as "selling dog meat while hanging out a sheep's head for advertisement." This really hits the nail on the head.

In the past, most opportunists stepped into the shoes of the capitalists and toyed with the tricks of passing the false for the genuine and blending the genuine and the false in political struggle to hoodwink people and cheat the world. Lenin once pointed out: "In the marketplace it often happens that the vendor who shouts loudest and calls god to witness is the one with the shoddiest goods for sale." ("Unity of Workers and Intellectuals''Factionalism'," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XX, p. 296)

Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the handful of counter-revolutionary rioters in the T'ienanmen Square counter-revolutionary political incident have precisely plagiarized the counter-revolutionary old tunes of the old opportunists and capitalists. Because of the might of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in order to delude the people, they cannot but carry out the fraudulent deals of "revisionism" under the cover of a "genuine" signboard. They put on a revolutionary countenance and wear a beautiful mask, but sell "sour wine" or "rotten meat" and sprinkle "arsenic compound" "into the food." However, their tricks have been laid bare by the facts. Their counter-revolutionary deeds of beating up people and setting fire make it clear to people that what they carry out is genuine revisionism and that they are the most ferocious enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

One has to be very careful in distinguishing between the "genuine" and the "revised," otherwise it is easy for one to be fooled. As long as over forty years ago, the great communist fighter Lu Hsün warned us "to guard against being duped." If anybody puts up the revolutionary signboard claiming that "I alone, am the proletariat" but shows not the slightest semblance to a revolutionary, then we must sharpen our eyes and find out what he is. Lu Hsün has also said: "Comparison is a good prescription for giving treatment to the duped." If we know "genuine gold" in the form of Marxism-Leninism, we will be able to discern "copper sulphide" which looks like gold. This is an extremely profound truth.

From historical experience, we can learn useful lessons. Hereafter, as long as we persist in socialist revolution, there would be continued actual practice of capitalist restoration by the bourgeoisie inside the Party in the name of "genuine socialism." As long as we adhere to Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the bourgeoisie inside the Party would continue to use the name of "genuine Marxism-Leninism" to confuse people and bore through our revolutionary ranks from within. In the face of the complicated class struggle, we must even more consciously study Marxism-Leninism and acquire a pair of sharp eyes that are capable of discerning the demons and monsters. In this way, we will not be afraid of the constant metamorphosis of the white-boned demon to pass the false for the genuine, and will be able to persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat without losing our bearings on the long voyage.

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MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG

## Whole Party, Whole Army and People of All Nationalities Throughout China Mourn Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao with Concrete Action

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

while mourning our great leader and teacher chairman mao with profound grief, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout china repeatedly studied and chewed over chairman mao's teaching "act according to the principles laid down" and received a deep education from it. this important adjuration chairman mao bequeathed to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the country is inspiring them to rally still more closely round the party central committee and advance valiantly along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao to win still greater victories.

in all organizations, army units, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools, neighbourhood communities and other grass-roots units across the country, people are recalling chairman mao's immortal contributions and making the solemn pledge before his portraits: chairman mao, though you have left us forever, our red hearts will always remain loyal to you and your revolutionary line. we are determined, under the guidance of your brilliant thought, to take class struggle as the key link, earnestly implement the party's basic line, criticize revisionism and capitalism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, advance our socialist revolution and construction and ensure that our socialist state will never change its political colour for endless generations to come.

turning grief into strength, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are conscientiously studying the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. they are persevering in studying chairman mao's series of important instructions and in deepening the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. they have not suspended their political study and criticism of teng hsiao-ping even in these days of deep sorrow.

the party committee of the shanghai no. 5 steel plant called a meeting on the evening of september 9 and mapped out a plan for intensifying study and deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping in the plant. "with boundless esteem and love for chairman mao, the workers and cadres of the plant have in the last few days conscientiously studied chairman mao's works and his important instructions and indignantly repudiated teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line."

members of the group producing the modern revolutionary peking opera "raid on the white tiger regiment" under the shantung peking opera theatre said: "chairman mao paid great attention to the revolution in literature and art. in 1964 he saw the opera "raid on the white tiger regiment" and kindly received the actors and actresses. this was a tremendous encouragement to us. in the past decade and more, we have followed his teachings and kept to the general orientation of staging revolutionary modern operas, thus winning approval from workers, peasants and soldiers. in mourning chairman mao, we vow to allow no feudal, bourgeois and revisionist literature and art to stage a comeback in china. we will deepen our criticism of teng hsiao-ping, repulse the right deviationist attempt and strive for new victories in the revolution in literature and art as our concrete deeds in paying tribute to the memory of chairman mao."

"chairman mao was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era. we must pass on his brilliant thought to countless future generations," say commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army. in mourning the death of chairman mao, they are studying his works even more consciously. the party committee of an artillery division of the peking units made a decision at a special meeting on studying all over again all the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung". now the commanders and fighters of this division are studying "analysis of the classes in chinese society" in connection with the criticism of teng hsiao-ping. the commanders and fighters of a division of the shenyang units are bringing about an upsurge in making a conscientious study and deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping while repudiating his crime in disrupting the building of the army.

in these days of mourning the great leader and teacher chairman mao with profound sorrow, workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have been taking vows to fight for the consolidation and development of the fruitful results of the great proletarian cultural revolution and be unswerving promoters of new socialist things. the more than four hundred educated young people settled

in a people's commune in chiahsien county, honan province, which had been commended by chairman mao, once again studied his brilliant writings on the integration of educated youth with the workers and peasants. they said: "chairman mao pinned high hopes on us. we must carry on the cause he left behind, keep to the road of integrating with the workers and peasants as chairman mao indicated, and temper ourselves into reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

teachers and students of the shenyang mechanical and electrical engineering college, as early as last year when they were studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, began discussing the question of whether or not they should identify themselves with the workers and peasants and waging a resolute struggle against teng hsiao-ping's attempts to reverse correct verdicts and restore capitalism. in the days of mourning they said: "chairman mao has left us, but the broad road of revolution in education he charted remains forever. we are determined to press ahead along this road and, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line in education, carry the revolution in education through to the end. we will identify ourselves with the workers and peasants all our lives, remain ordinary workers forever and train ourselves to be staunch fighters good at spotting capitalist-roaders and courageous in fighting against them."

amateur peasant painters in huhsien county, shensi province, known for their excellent paintings, created many new works to express their deep mourning for chairman mao. they said: "it was chairman mao who led us poor and lower-middle peasants in winning liberation; it was chairman mao's revolutionary line that guided the workers, peasants and soldiers to mount the stage of the superstructure. we will use our brush as a weapon, keep on criticizing revisionism and capitalism, carry forward the socialist revolution in the superstructure, and strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie."

cadres and members of the loyuan commune in changyang county, hupeh province, who took the lead in introducing the cooperative medical service during the great cultural revolution, recalled with tears in their eyes the loving care and support the great leader chairman mao had given to this new socialist thing and reviewed the steady growth of this new institution in the commune under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they are now taking practical steps to consolidate and improve the service and are criticizing teng hsiao-ping's absurd statements about medical and health work in the light of actual

conditions as their concrete action to support and foster this new socialist thing.

in mourning the death of chairman mao, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in all parts of the country, with staunch revolutionary will, have persevered in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and scored many new successes. with immense grief, more than 70,000 coal miners of the fushun mining administration in liaoning province have since the evening of september 9 gone in groups to attend memorial services at the place where chairman mao had inspected 18 years ago. turning profound grief into great strength, they have gone in for coal production with tremendous drive. coal output for the entire administration in the six days between september 9 and 14 topped the production quotas by 17 per cent. in the last few days, one-third of the cadres in the yangchuan mining administration have gone to mining areas to join the workers in mourning chairman mao and grasping revolution and promoting production. the whole mining administration produced over 26,000 tons of coal more than planned in the five days between september 10 and 14.

textile workers in hantan city, hopei province, recalled chairman mao's inspection tour of the textile mills there in 1959. they said: "chairman mao's inspection tour has always inspired us in our advance, and we are filled with infinite strength whenever we think of him." in the last few days, workers of the textile mills in the city have deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping and scored outstanding achievements in production. the average daily output of cotton yarn and cloth between september 9 and 13 topped the targets by nine and four per cent respectively.

while deeply mourning the great leader chairman mao, the "red flag militia regiment" of the chuehhsieh people's commune of haian county in kiangsu province, east china, a nationally-known advanced unit in militia work, has repeatedly checked the concrete measures to ensure a high level of preparedness against war. the militiamen made the firm pledge that the people's armed forces created by chairman mao personally are resolved to act on the party's orders at all times, be ready to assemble at the first call, be capable of fighting and winning, and devote their strength to the defence of the socialist state.

in the vast rural areas all over the country, the cadres and commune members, turning grief into strength, are fighting the elements and striving to do a good job in the autumn harvest and sowing and wrest another excellent harvest this year.

Chairman Mao's Magnificent Achievements
Will Always Shine, Over 300,000 People
in Capital Deeply Mourn Chairman Mao and
Pay Last Respects to His Remains

(NCNA-English Peking,Sept. 17, 1976)

the magnificent achievements of our great leader and teacher chairman mao in the cause of the chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people the world over will last and shine in history for all time.

the whole nation is gripped by immense sorrow at the passing of chairman mao. in the last seven days, more than 300,000 cadres of party, government and people's liberation army units, workers, peasants and soldiers and people from various circles in the capital, with grief and esteem and love, came to the mourning hall in the great hall of the people to pay last respects to the remains of chairman mao. the people pledged to carry out chairman mao's behests, turn grief into strength, rally closely round the party central committee, keep to chairman mao's revolutionary line, resolutely act according to the principles laid down by chairman mao, march forever valiantly along the road of revolution opened by chairman mao and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution initiated by chairman mao in china.

today, at the end of the mourning services, party and state leaders once again took part in collective mourning and stood as guards of honour at the bier. they were hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, hsu shih-yu, wei kuo-ching, li teh-sheng, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien. also attending were su yu, a leading member of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, shen yen-ping and pebala getieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and chiang hua, president of the supreme people's court. with tears in their eyes, party and state leaders observed silence for three minutes before chairman mao's bier with boundless esteem and love for the great leader and teacher chairman mao. comrade hua kuo-feng led them in bowing three times in respect.

ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea, and his party who arrived in peking today on their way home went straight to the great hall of the people to pay last respects and lay a wreath at the bier. the comrades-in-arms from democratic kampuchea were received by chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, and keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee. deputy prime minister ieng sary embraced vice-premier chi teng-kuei and expressed profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. with tears in his eyes, deputy prime minister ieng sary observed silence before the bier and gazed for a long time at chairman mao's face. he said to vice-premier chi teng-kuei: chairman mao's brilliant thought is not only great for the chinese people but everlasting for the people of the world, particularly the people of kampuchea. we are tremendously grieved at chairman mao's passing, but we will turn grief into strength and carry the revolution through to the end.

the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france today presented a wreath to chairman mao tsetung. wreaths were also presented by h.r.h. jean, grand duke of luxembourg, and zentaro. kosaka, japanese minister of foreign affairs.

today is the final day of the week-long solemn mourning in the capital. people were all filled with extreme grief. at the first light of day, the mourners with tears welling up in their eyes came to mourn their esteemed and beloved leader. the mourning hall was filled with the sound of crying all day long. the mourners cried "chairman mao, chairman mao excl." every time they moved a step forward before the bier. their clothes were wet with tears. they lingered, unwilling to leave. many workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who suffered bitterly in the old society and have a deep class hatred wailed loudly at the loss of their most esteemed and beloved leader. chairman mao's kindness is higher than heaven and deeper than seas. at this sorrowful moment, they felt that no words were adequate to express their boundless love for chairman mao and their everlasting memory of him. everyone who had lived in the old society and every young person who has been nurtured by mao tsetung thought and grown up under the red flag fell into deep thought when they came before the remains of chairman mao. it was chairman mao who saved them from misery, it was chairman mao who led them in winning emancipation and becoming masters of their own destiny, and it was chairman mao who gave them a happy life for several generations. chairman mao's revolutionary line is inseparably linked with them. many gazed at chairman mao's face

and shouted again and again: "chairman mao, we will always remember your kindness. no words can really reflect all you did for us. your great thought will always be our beacon light excl."

with tears streaming down her cheeks, a cook who was sold as a maid to a capitalist at the age of eight in the old society said: "chairman mao excl. you saved me from the dark old society and enabled me to see the sun. as great are heaven and earth, still greater is your kindness; as deep are the rivers and seas, still deeper is your loving care. but for you, i would not have been what i am today."

three retired old workers of the peking "february 7" rolling stock plant who are all over 70 years old came to the mourning hall, supported by young workers. they said in a choked voice: "in the old society, we poor people were looked down on as beasts of burden. it was you who liberated us and enabled us to become masters of the country. we veteran workers of the 'february 7' general strike will always cherish your memory. you have not departed from us excl."

gazing at the remains of chairman mao, li kuo-hsing who worked for a landlord at the age of 15 in the old society and now is the deputy secretary of the party branch of the nantunfa production brigade of the pangkochuang people's commune in tahsing county said: "chairman mao, it was you who liberated us poor and lower-middle peasants from the abyss of misery and enabled us to lead a happy life. we'll always be loyal to you and carry the revolution through to the end."

wearing the red guard armband and standing by the bier holding in her hands a red banner inscribed with the words "resolved to settle in the countryside", a girl declared with tears in her eyes: "we will take the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants, take the road chairman mao indicated. we are determined to make revolution in the rural areas." the middle-school red guard and her school mates are learning to do farm work in the muchiawu production brigade in miyun county. on february 10 of this year they set up a group of those determined to go to settle in the rural areas. they pledged to work where the conditions are the hardest and dedicate themselves to the building of new socialist villages. the passing of our great leader chairman mao plunged them into deep sorrow. on behalf of her fellow students, she made the pledge to chairman mao today. they used one noon to embroider on the red banner "esteemed and beloved chairman mao, we are determined to carry out your behests and defy death to defend your revolutionary line. we have pledged to settle in the countryside and continue the revolution all our life."

people in all walks of life in the city are determined to "act according to the principles laid down", as chairman mao adjured. they are studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought still more assiduously, deepening the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, and striving to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war. workers of the peking general knitwear mill, the peking hsinhua printing house, the peking no. 3 chemical works, the peking peichiao timber mill and the peking "february 7" rolling stock plant had in the last few days held meetings to make penetrating criticism of "on general programme" and two other poisonous weeds which were concocted on the instructions of teng hsiao-ping. they have become more aware of the need to adhere to the party's basic line. their factories are doing well in making deep-going revolution and keeping up production. under the militant slogan "mourn chairman mao with deepest grief and turn sorrow into a mighty force", many other factories, mines and enterprises have constantly made new achievements in production with their soaring revolutionary drive. the city's steel output has topped the production quotas every day since september 10 and the average daily output was 14.4 per cent more than originally planned. coal miners overfulfilled their production quotas every day and between september 10 and 16 they topped the production plan by more than 19,000 tons. textile workers kept at their posts day and night. in the last seven days, the average daily output of cotton yarn in the city was 16.6 per cent above the same period of the previous month. workers of the railway and electric power departments have also scored new production successes.

while launching a drive to criticize teng hsiao-ping, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in the suburban areas have intensified field work. peasants of pingku county, an advanced unit in learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, persevere in criticizing teng hsiao-ping in the fields, and have done autumn harvesting, manure collecting, wheat sowing and other farm work well and at a fast pace. workers of trade and commercial departments expressed their determination in written pledges: "with tears in our eyes, we vow to carry over the revolutionary cause and keep the red flag flying forever" and with concrete action they mourn the great leader chairman mao.

the solemn mourning services have come to an end. chairman mao's brilliant image, however, will live forever in the hearts of the hundreds of millions of people and the radiance of mao tsetung thought will always illuminate their advance.

also attending the mourning services in the past seven days were: members and alternate members of the party central committee; members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; leading members of departments under the party central committee and state organs; leading members of the general departments, services and arms, the scientific and technical commission of national defence, military academies and the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of the peking municipal party committee and revolutionary committee and the peking garrison; representatives from former revolutionary base areas; representatives of taching, tachai, "the good 8th company on nanking road", and other advanced units; representatives of people of all walks of life; patriotic democrats; and compatriots from taiwan, overseas chinese and hongkong and macao compatriots who are now in peking.

the members of the funeral committee and representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and red guards in peking who stood as guards of honour at the bier today were: ting kuo-yu, ma ning, yu sang, yu hui-yung, wang cheng, wang hung-kun, fang yi, teng ying-chao, kung chao-nien, feng hsuan, tien wei-hsin, liu wei, liu hsiang-ping, liu hsi-chang, chuang tse-tung, chiao kuan-hua, chen kang, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, chen mu-hua, li ta, li chiang, su ching, chang tsai-chien, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang tsung-hsun, chang wei-min, chang yi-hsiang, hsiao ching-kuang, chou hung-pao, lin li-yun, lo ching-chang, chu chia-yao, keng piao, chien chih-kuang, chien chen-ying, kuo yu-feng, chin chi-wei, tao lu-chia, chi peng-fei, wei feng-ying, tsao li-huai, tsao yi-ou, fu chuan-tso, hsieh ching-yi, tsai hsiao, tsai shu-mei, liao cheng-chih, ma ming, ma hsiao-liu, wang liu-sheng, wang ching-sheng, yeh fei, shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, liu chen-hua, chu kuang-ya, hsiao ke, yang kuei, yang po-lan, yang chun-sheng, yang fu-chen, chang ling-pin, chang shih-chung, chang chi-hui, sung shih-lun, yao yi-lin, tang liang, tang wen-sheng, chien hsueh-sen, kao shu-lan, kang lin, huang wen-ming, tsui hsiu-fan, mao yuan-hsin, wu pao-hua, lu ying, hsu chien-sheng, mo ai, sha feng, chou tzu-chien, hsiao han, kuo lu, chang ching-fu, fan tzu-yu, chen kuo-tung, chih chun, fang chiang, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, tan shan-ho, yang jung-kuo, liu ta-chieh, chu yung-chia, feng tien-yu, feng yu-lan, hsia chen-huan, huang kun, kung chi-tao, hao jan, wang kuei-chen, tao shou-chi, tung chia-keng, liu chung-yang, tao chih-yueh, chou chi-tsai, chu li-chuan, liu chien, huang shu-tse, mao wei-chung, wang ti-kang, wu chien-hua, li meng-fu, lung hsu, liu chuan-hsin, chia ting,

lai kuei, yu kuang, chen shu-lin, chou chan-ao, kuo feng-lien, tai ta-hsi, li jen-chun, chou kuang-chun, chia fa-chen, hu yung-chin, cheng hsiu-lan, li yung-kuei, wang chih-kuo, hou teh-hsiao, po tai-ho, hsu ke-fang, jen shu-fen, tso chun-li, jen cheng-shui, fu huan-chih, kuei yu-peng, tiao kuei-hsiang, tang cheng-hou, pai chien-chun, tsui yen-tien, fan shih-cheng, han tao, chan yun-feng, sun chin-hung, yang shou-chiang, chou ta-tsai, chi ya-ni, wang teh-shan, wang chih-fen, yi chan-yun, hsu wen-hua, tu shu-nuan, chao chun-lai, tieh li-yen, ma yi-min, pai chang-chun, pai shu-mao, hsu fang-chien, wu hsiang-chih, hu chang-cheng, hsu hsiu-ying and tao hung.

## "Chairman Mao, We Will Cherish Your Memory from Generation to Generation"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

group after group of workers, peasants and soldiers in the chinese capital and representatives from all parts of china have been filing into the great hall of the people in the past week to mourn the death of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and pay their last respects to his remains. in the depths of their grief the people throughout the country have affirmed that chairman mao will live in the hearts of the chinese people forever, that the chinese people will cherish the memory of chairman mao from generation to generation, and that mao tsetung thought will light the road of their advance like a radiant beacon for generations to come.

peng hsueh-tang, deputy secretary of the party committee of the anyuan coal mine in kiangsi province, was among the representatives at the great hall of the people. standing beside chairman mao's bier, he poured out what his fellow miners had asked him to convey: before liberation, we coal heavers suffered the most at the lowest rung of the social ladder. you travelled all the way to anyuan, wearing a pair of straw sandals and carrying your umbrella. an oil lamp in hand, you came among us and charted for us the road to liberation. half a century has elapsed, and we former slaves have become the masters of the new society. we, who suffered untold misery in the old society, love you, our great liberator and leader chairman mao, with all our hearts. we anyuan people deeply cherish you in our memory.

chen chi-nien, a model worker of the peking motor vehicle plant, was unable to restrain his sorrow and

burst into sobs when he stood before the body of chairman mao. this veteran worker, who suffered bitterly in the old society and has a deep class hatred, began working in a factory as a child labourer when he was only eight years old, doing heavy work 16 hours a day. on one occasion, he got his hands injured on the job. instead of having them treated, the capitalist chopped off his fingers. after liberation, chen chi-nien joined the communist party and was commended as a model worker. at conferences of labour heroes and on the rostrum of tienanmen gate, chairman mao had several times warmly clasped chen chi-nien's hands with their missing fingers and encouraged him to be a good worker, a good master of the state and be good at continuing the revolution. now, standing by the bier, chen chi-nien raised his right hand and took a vow: esteemed and beloved chairman mao, i am determined to make still more contributions to socialism with this pair of hands and carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution initiated by you in china.

tremendous, earthshaking changes have taken place in socialist new china in the past 20 years and more.

recalling the magnificent exploits which chairman mao had performed in founding new china, returned overseas chinese hung hsueh-tuan was choked with sobs. she said, "in old china, we were orphans abroad subject to bullying and insults. in 1949, chairman mao proclaimed to the whole world: 'the chinese people have now stood up excl.' since then, we overseas chinese have had a powerful backing and can hold up our heads. oh, chairman mao, but for you we chinese people could not have regained our dignity excl."

when workers of the administration of the ming tombs reservoir learned the news of chairman mao's death, they walked to the dam and with tears in their eyes gazed at the five golden characters of the name of the reservoir which chairman mao had inscribed for them. they felt a boundless sense of loss at the passing of their esteemed and beloved leader. in the great leap forward year of 1958, chairman mao came to the reservoir construction site and in high spirits took hold of a spade and worked alongside the builders at the eastern end of the dam. he refused to take a rest, though his clothes were wet through with sweat. he talked to the cadres on the site and encouraged them to go on taking part in collective productive labour. productive labour tempered one and was a help in remoulding one's ideology, he said.

fighters of the 8341 unit of the chinese people's liberation army standing guard in the hall of mourning said they felt that chairman mao might awaken at any moment to listen to the outpourings of their hearts.

although chairman mao had had to deal with a thousand and one important questions every day, he had always been solicitous about the study and welfare of the fighters. once, chairman mao grasped the soot-grimed hand of a stoker and said to him: "we can't do without you. there is a division of labour in the revolution, and every kind of work serves the people, serves the revolution."

chairman mao taught the guards to be modest and prudent and not to put on airs. once, while chairman mao was on a trip, traffic was blocked by a motor vehicle ahead which would not start. the guards were put out with the driver but chairman mao said amiably: "if the vehicle won't start, let's go and help him push it." he got down and joined in pushing until the engine sputtered into life again. the guards say: "chairman mao was the great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the world's revolutionary people. however, he lived among us like an ordinary worker and his heart was close to ours."

fighters of the 8341 unit recalled that, while revisiting shaoshan, his birthplace, chairman mao came on a commune peasant sitting in front of his house. he went up and sat down next to the peasant on a rough-hewn wooden stool. nearby, a heap of burning weeds was giving out a heavy cloud of smoke and soot. that didn't bother chairman mao. he went on chatting jovially with the peasant. the guards suggested that chairman mao move to another place but the chairman turned smilingly to the peasant saying: "we don't mind a bit of smoke, do we? we'd better stay right here, don't you think?"

throughout the years chairman mao took not a single day off. day in day out, year after year, he worked for the people. recently, despite his illness, he read every news report on the rehabilitation and relief work among the quake-stricken tangshan people. the guards begged him to rest. but he went on working with great resolve and even when he was critically ill, he continued to be concerned about the people in the quake-afflicted areas and to ponder over the problems of reconstruction. on the night before his death, chairman mao, lying in bed, still read and studied documents. his mind and heart were given to the chinese revolution and the world revolution up to his last breath.

"we will always be chairman mao's loyal fighters, and we are determined to carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution which he pioneered in china."

chairman mao loved most the people and knew them best. at critical moments in the acute class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, he always supported the revolutionary pioneering spirit of the people. when the arch capitalist-roaders in the party liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in an attempt to hold back history, chairman mao personally initiated the great proletarian cultural revolution with the great, sublime and heroic resolve of a proletarian revolutionary. he received 13 million young red guards and other revolutionary masses on eight occasions to support them in their rebellion against the capitalist-roaders. in his letter to the red guards, chairman mao wrote: "i support you" excl. chairman mao put a red armband on his green army uniform, and mounted the rostrum at tienanmen to receive the young red guards. he also talked with some of them up on the rostrum. later, driving along the east and west changan boulevards he waved to them to encourage and acknowledge them. the recollection of these crowded months and years filled the hearts of the red guards with boundless esteem and love for chairman mao excl.

a young man who had just filed out of the great hall of the people wiped the tears from his face and said: "i'll defend chairman mao's revolutionary line and struggle relentlessly against the capitalist-roaders all my life.

wu wei-yu, who was a young red guard in the early period of the great proletarian cultural revolution, is now deputy head of the political department of tsinghua university. he had pressed boldly forward in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and is now taking a fervent part in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

on their way to the great hall of the people on the evening of september 11, wu wei-yu and his comrades-in-arms talked about their determination to conquer their overwhelming grief and carry on the struggle. they pledged to turn their tears of sorrow into direct action to wage a tenacious struggle against the capitalist-roaders. after returning to the university that night, they wrote a big-character poster in criticism of teng hsiao-ping.

the bereavement has plunged the whole nation into unparalleled grief. in tangshan, the quake-stricken people look at the rice and flour sent by chairman mao with tears pouring down their cheeks. in tientsin, grandparents and their grandchildren stood sorrowfully in silent tribute before chairman mao's portrait; in tibet, the emancipated serfs, standing in grief on the snow-capped mountains with saussurea blossoms

in arms, turned their gaze towards peking; on hsisha and chenpao islands the lament of the p.l.a. fighters resounded over the surging waves and faraway mountains: "chairman mao, our memory of you will remain throughout the generations excl." from the southern tip of the country to its northern border, from the eastern coast to the foot of tienshan mountains, the people express their grief in different ways, but their hearts and minds are at one -- to advance unswervingly along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the news of chairman mao's death came as a terrible blow to the fighters of the first company of the p.l.a. peking unit stationed at the foot of yenshan mountain. this company, which was awarded the banner "glory to those who stand guard for chairman mao", had heard chairman mao report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the party in march 1949, at hsipaipo, pingshan county, hopei province. after holding a solemn memorial meeting the fighters dried their tears and returned to their sentry posts to stand erect, with eyes gazing vigilantly ahead and hands holding their rifles at the ready.

tien fu-ta, a deputy to the fourth national people's congress and a compatriot of the kaoshan nationality of taiwan province, recalled in his grief the words chairman mao had spoken at spring festival time in 1965 in the huaijentang hall: the taiwan people are suffering excl. in paying his last respects to the remains of chairman mao, tien fu-ta said: the dark clouds cannot stop the taiwan people from cherishing the memory of the great leader chairman mao. we are determined to liberate taiwan, sacred territory of the motherland excl.

standing before the monument to the people's heroes in this time of deep sorrow, columns of little red guards wept as they cried out: chairman mao excl. your children will always cherish your memory. the children pledged to always follow chairman mao's teachings, study well and make progress everyday and strive to grow up to be worthy successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. they expressed the resolve to carry on from generation to generation the proletarian revolutionary cause initiated by chairman mao in china till the realization of communism.

Peking Papers Continue to Mourn Chairman
Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

today's "people's daily" gives top frontpage prominence to a news report on the continuing mourning in deep sorrow by the people of peking over the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao and their paying last respects to his remains. the headline reads: "follow the great leader chairman mao's behest, 'act according to the principles laid down,' and resolutely carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end."

the other peking papers also give top prominence to this news report on their frontpages.

the "people's daily" prints three photographs in the lower half of the frontpage:

the first photograph shows men and women of the peking worker-militia paying their last respects to the remains of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, and making solemn vows to carry out chairman mao's instruction to "organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale," and further strengthen militia building to defend the capital of the socialist motherland.

the second is of peking peasants paying their last respects to the remains of the great leader and teacher chairman mao while taking a solemn oath that they will carry out chairman mao's behests and march in big strides forever along the golden path of socialism indicated by chairman mao.

the third shows representatives of the fighters and commanders of the ground, naval and air forces of the people's liberation army solemnly vowing to resolutely carry out chairman mao's line on army building and that they will defy death to defend the party central committee, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great socialist motherland.

all the papers carry in the top right corner the following slogan bordered in black: "eternal glory to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl."

the "people's daily" gives a whole page coverage to five photographs showing:

one. workers, peasants and soldiers and people of all walks of life in the capital standing solemnly in front of the bier in the mourning hall, vowing to carry out chairman mao's behest to "act according to

the principles laid down", and to carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china;

two. while paying their last respects to the great leader and teacher chairman mao, workers of the capital solemnly vowing to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, carry out the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company", develop the movement of learning from taching in industry, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by chairman mao in china;

three. commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. airforce unit vowing before the bier of the great leader and teacher chairman mao that they will fulfil his behests, rally closely round the party central committee, build the people's liberation army which he founded and commanded into a stronger pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and make fresh contributions in defending the great socialist motherland and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat;

four. grief-stricken workers, peasants, soldiers and people from all walks of life in the capital waiting silently on tienanmen square to pay their last respects to the great leader and teacher chairman mao whose body lies in state in the great hall of the people;

five. red guards of the capital solemnly vowing before the remains of the great leader and teacher chairman mao: "we will live up to your expectations, become worthy successors to the revolution and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by you in our country."

nearly all the ten-page editions of today's papers are devoted to the continued mourning over the death of chairman mao.

the "people's daily" carries on its second page a long feature entitled "chairman mao, the memory of you will be cherished by all our generations to come excl.". on its third page it carries a feature entitled "chairman mao's concept of people's war will guide hundreds of millions of militia in victorious advance" and an article mourning the death of chairman mao by the commanders and fighters of a company of the kwangchow units.

the same page carries a message of mourning over the passing of chairman mao from compatriots from taiwan province to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the military

commission of the party central committee. the message is published under the headline "we pledge to plant the great red flag of mao tsetung thought onto the taiwan island of our motherland" and subtitled "compatriots from taiwan province deeply mourn the great leader and teacher chairman mao".

the "people's daily" devotes a whole page to five articles by workers, peasants and a professor and a photograph showing that while mourning the death of chairman mao with deep sorrow, militia of mongolian nationality are guarding the frontier of the motherland with rifles slung over their shoulders, ready to annihilate any enemy that dares to intrude.

the papers devote a full page to a series of photographs of chairman mao's life and work. they are captioned as follows:

chairman mao at the tenth plenary session of the eighth central committee of the communist party of china held in 1962;

chairman mao reviewing for the first time the mighty army of the great proletarian cultural revolution on tienanmen gate on august 18, 1966;

chairman mao at chingkangshan in 1965;

chairman mao at the eleventh plenary session of the eighth central committee of the communist party of china held in 1966;

chairman mao on lushan mountain in 1961;

chairman mao at the rally held by people of all walks of life in peking in 1965 in support of the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation;

chairman mao, riding in an open car, reviewing the red guards hailing from all parts of the country in 1966.

under the black-bordered streamer "deeply mourn the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung", the "people's daily" carries on two pages the full texts of messages and letters of condolence from the following heads of state, government leaders, marxist-leninist parties and organizations and their leaders: benin president mathieu kerekou; gambian president dawda kairaba jawara; guyana president arthur chung; president of central african republic jean bedel bokassa; icelandic president kristjan eldjarn; surinamese president johan henri ferrier; sudanese vice-president and prime minister rashid el tahir bakr; president of the yugoslav federal assembly kiro gligorov;

president of the yugoslav federal executive council dzemal bijedic; prime minister of papua new guinea michael thomas somare; mauritian prime minister seewoosagur ramgoolam; federal chancellor of the republic of austria bruno kreisky; comorian national people's council president adam mroivili; president of ireland cearbhall odalaigh; president of the supreme council of government of ecuador alfredo poveda burbano; and bolivian president hugo banzer suarez;

the central committee of the communist party of poland; argentine revolutionary communist party general secretary r. irusta; secretary of the central committee of the communist league of west germany joscha schmierer; the central leadership-secretariat of the communist workers union of germany; the executive committee of the marxist-leninist groups of finland; the central committee of the canadian communist league (marxist-leninist); and the central leading organ of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists.

the "people's daily" also devotes the greater part of two pages to reports of the condolence calls at chinese embassies abroad by state leaders, government officials and people of various circles of foreign countries. the paper also reports the news of the mourning over the death of chairman mao tsetung, by a full-member special session at the third u.n. conference of the law of sea, and of mass meetings to mourn over chairman mao held in some countries by the deeply grieved people there.

Peking Press Continues to Mourn Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

top frontpage news in the "people's daily" and all other papers in peking today is the attendance during the last seven days of well over 300,000 cadres of party, government and army departments, workers, peasants and soldiers and people of other circles in the capital at the mourning services for the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao. with feelings of utmost grief and boundless esteem, the mourners paid their last respects as they filed past the body of chairman mao lying in state.

a huge photograph on the frontpage of the papers shows the party and state leaders once again standing vigil by the bier of chairman mao on september 17 at the end of the mourning services, under the caption "remember the goodness of chairman mao and be loyal to his revolutionary line."

the papers print in the upper right corner of their frontpages the black-bordered motto: "eternal glory to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl."

the papers devote nearly the whole of their ten-page editions to articles and photographs on the mourning over the death of chairman mao.

on its second page, the "people's daily" prints six photographs under the black-bordered streamer "in extreme grief mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher". a large photo in the upper part of the page shows party and state leaders standing in silent tribute before the remains of chairman mao with tears in their eyes and with boundless esteem and love for the great leader and teacher.

the other five photographs are:

one. cadres and fighters of a p.l.a. company guarding tienanmen square, where chairman mao personally hoisted the first five-star national flag, weep as they take a solemn oath: "chairman mao, we will always be loyal to your great thought and your revolutionary line, brave death to defend the five-star red banner you personally hoisted and keep it flying on high forever excl.";

two. retired workers of the peking february 7th rolling stock plant are overwhelmed with sorrow as they look on the face, serene in death, of their respected and beloved chairman mao and say: chairman mao's kindness to the workers is beyond words and his heart is closely linked with ours;

three. representatives of minority nationalities mourning in the deepest grief the death of their most respected and beloved great leader and teacher chairman mao, whom they describe as the great liberator of the people of all nationalities and the never-setting red sun shining in their hearts;

four. the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout china cherish the memory of chairman mao; the passengers on buses passing through tienanmen square cannot restrain their grief as they look at the black-draped portrait of chairman mao hung on tienanmen gate;

five. cadres of party, government and army departments, workers, peasants, soldiers and people of other circles in peking file into the great hall of the people to pay their last respects to the remains of chairman mao and express their profound grief and high esteem.

the papers report that while mourning the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country pledge to conscientiously study chairman mao's important behest to "act according to the principles laid down" and rally closely round the party central committee to win still greater victories.

the "people's daily" devotes nearly two pages to three feature articles on the mourning over the decease of chairman mao by people in various parts of the country.

the fourth pages of all papers are entirely taken up with seven photographs of chairman mao at different periods of his life:

chairman mao speaking at the enlarged twelfth plenary session of the eighth central committee of the communist party of china held in 1968;

chairman mao making an important speech at the ninth national congress of the communist party of china held in 1969;

chairman mao on may 20, 1970 issuing the solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs excl.";

chairman mao at the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china held in 1970;

chairman mao in peking in 1972;

chairman mao at the tenth national congress of the communist party of china held in 1973;

chairman mao dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the liberation of the chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. chairman mao will live forever in our hearts.

the "people's daily", under the banner headline "the radiance of mao tsetung thought will always light our road of advance", carries one whole page with five articles and a photograph on the people's mourning over the death of chairman mao. the photograph shows teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students of the central institute for nationalities studying the "message to the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country" issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national

people's congress, the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, and vowing to fulfil chairman mao's behests and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end.

the "people's daily" devotes nearly two whole pages to two features on the mourning by people of various countries over chairman mao tsetung's death, entitled "chairman mao's magnificent contributions inspire the world revolutionary people in their forward march" and "chairman mao will live forever in the hearts of the revolutionary people the world over".

the "people's daily" carries on two pages reports of condolence calls at chinese embassies abroad made by foreign state leaders and government officials and people of various circles and messages of condolence from foreign government leaders, marxist-leninist parties and organizations.

the messages of condolence from foreign government leaders carried in the "people's daily" are from philippine president ferdinand e. marcos, iraqi president ahmed hassan al-bakr, turkish president fahri koruturk, kenyan president jomo kenyatta, lebanese president suleiman franjia, guinea-bissau principal commissioner of the council of commissioners of state francisco mendes, greek prime minister constantine caramanlis, king of bhutan jigme singye wangchuck and ivory coast president felix houphouet-boigny;

the condolence messages from marxist-leninist parties and organizations in other countries are: the central committee of the communist party of switzerland (marxist-leninist), the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist), the central committee of the spanish revolutionary organization of workers, the central committee of the marxist-leninist union of struggle of sweden, and the canadian marxist-leninist group "in struggle".

Commanders and Fighters of Naval Vessel
"Loyang" Mourn Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 17, 1976)

commanders and fighters of the naval vessel "loyang" of a naval unit of the chinese people's liberation army guarding an outpost in the east china sea are in deep mourning over the death of the great leader and teacher chairman mao. grief-stricken, they have paid silent homage before chairman mao's portrait in the conference room where he worked during his inspection of the vessel in 1953.

at this moment of profound sorrow, the navymen recalled the scenes of chairman mao's visit to the vessel navy unit from february 19 to february 24, in 1953. at that time chairman mao lived for four days and three nights with the cadres and fighters aboard the vessels "changchiang" and "loyang". with utmost concern over the building up and training of the navy, he inspected all the emplacements and cabins and asked in detail about the life and training of the navymen. he received the cadres and fighters and had his photograph taken with them. at that time chairman mao wrote an inscription in his characteristically bold calligraphy: "in order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful navy."

in these days of national mourning, 13 former crew members who were present when chairman mao inspected the vessel "loyang" returned to join the cadres and fighters in the memorial service held on board. chang tse-yu, now the captain and one of those then present, showed the fighters the conference room in which chairman mao had worked. standing before the picture of chairman mao with the sailors, chang tse-yu described the warm and friendly was chairman mao had talked to them. he told them that when someone placed a chair near chairman mao so that he could sit down, the chairman insisted on standing. he asked the sailors whether they had got accustomed to life at sea, and when they answered with a unanimous affirmative, chairman mao smiled and nodded in approval. then he told them that just as when they were on land they loved the mountains and the earth, now that they were in the navy they should learn to love their ship, the islands and the seas.

the commanders and fighters of the naval vessel "loyang" remembered clearly that while inspecting the ship, chairman mao asked the political commissar to show him the books a sailor was reading. the great leader carefully turned over the pages of the sailor's copies of the "selected works of mao tsetung", leafed through a book depicting the heroic deeds of

fighters of the people's liberation army and the former chinese people's volunteers and some others dealing with technology. chairman mao was delighted to see the selection of books and urged the ship's cadres to pay great attention to political education so as to heighten the enthusiasm of all comrades. then chairman mao came to the afterdeck for a chat with the sailors. his talks ranged from the orientation for building the navy to the bright future of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the commanders and fighters said: it was thanks to the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought that our boat was able to win one victory after another for the past two decades and more. they pledged to turn their grief into strength and, in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, strengthen the building of the navy, love their ship, the islands and the seas and raise an impregnable bastion of iron around the vast coasts of the motherland.

## Workers of Changchun No. One Motor Vehicle Plant Mourn Chairman Mao's Death

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 17, 1976)

workers of the changchun no. one motor vehicle plant in northeast china stood with heads bowed in grief beside the white marble foundation stone which bears chairman mao's inscription and the "tung feng" sedan on which the chairman had ridden to mourn the death of the esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher chairman mao.

chairman mao's inscription made in 1953 and incised on the white marble foundation stone reads: "in commemoration of the laying of the cornerstone of the no. one motor vehicle plant." it is at present surrounded by potted pine and cypress trees and bordered by black crepe and white flowers. with tears in their eyes, members of the plant party committee and representatives of the workers recalled chairman mao's loving concern for the automobile workers. party committee secretary chao hsueh-yi noted that the great leader chairman mao had paid great attention to the development of china's automobile industry and had written the inscription to mark the construction of the plant, china's first automobile industry centre. in 1958, he had come to the plant to inspect it and had paid glowing tribute to the workers' revolutionary creativeness. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the workers of the plant overcame

the handicaps posed by the revisionist line, firmly implemented the "charter of the anshan iron and steel company" and mobilized the masses in a big way. they were thus able to double the production capacity of the plant and diversify its products, turning out not only ordinary lorries but cross-country lorries, limousines and other types of vehicles. chao hsueh-yi pointed out that the growth and development of the changchun no. one motor vehicle plant and every advance made by china's automobile industry had been achieved under the wise leadership and solicitous concern of chairman mao. "his heart was always with us automobile workers and his memory will forever inspire us in our victorious advance," chao hsueh-yi stressed.

in these days of deep mourning, the workers of the foundry, chassis and assembly plants recalled with feelings of great esteem and deep affection. the scenes in the precious photographs taken of chairman mao during his inspection of the plants. woman model worker of the chassis plant gear shop, chiang li, who met chairman mao at that time, has for all these 18 years been perfecting her skill in accordance with his instructions. of the several hundred thousand gears she has turned out, all have been of uniformly fine quality without rejects. since news of the death of chairman mao she and her team have redoubled their efforts and overfulfilled their production quota every day. she said: "chairman mao is no longer with us, but his brilliant image will always live in our hearts, inspiring us to march forward along the road of socialist revolution and construction excl."

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, workers of the changchun no. one motor vehicle plant trial-manufactured china's first "tungfeng" sedan in 23 days during the great leap forward year of 1958. on the afternoon of may 21 that year, chairman mao rode in it, going twice round the garden behind the huaijentang, a hall in chungnanhai. during the last few days group after group of workers, cadres and technicians have come to the car, which is decorated with wreaths of white flowers, to re-study chairman mao's directives on developing china's industry. they are resolved to better carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, keep to the principle of independence and self-reliance, deepen criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy and the theory of "crawling at a snail's pace" advocated by teng hsiao-ping. they have pledged to do their utmost to help build china into a powerful socialist country.

Grief-stricken People of Tsunyi Take Oath

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Sept. 17, 1976)

the people of tsunyi in kweichow province, southwest china, were overwhelmed with grief at the news of the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao. they vowed to turn their sorrow into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests, persist in chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and, in the spirit of the tsunyi meeting, rally still more closely round the party central committee, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause which chairman mao pioneered.

the city of tsunyi is a milestone in the history of the chinese revolution. in january 1935 when the revolution was at its most crucial moment, chairman mao led the red army in making a forced crossing of the wuchiang river to seize the city. there the party central committee called the now-famous tsunyi meeting, which criticized the "left" opportunist line of wang ming and bringing its domination in the party central committee to an end, established chairman mao's leadership in the whole party and the whole army. this brought the chinese revolution into the correct marxist-leninist orientation. since then chairman mao's revolutionary line has guided the party from victory to victory. the experience before and after the tsunyi meeting provides the following important historical lesson: no matter how tortuous and arduous the path of the revolution, the resolute implementation of chairman mao's line brings triumphs and developments to the revolution; while departure from it leads to setbacks and defeats.

over the last few days, thousands upon thousands of people have come to the memorial hall at the tsunyi meeting place where, with feelings of boundless esteem and respect, they have looked on the portrait of chairman mao and with deep emotion touched the tables and chairs used in chairman mao's time.

tsai sheng-chin, a veteran red army soldier and now secretary of the hall's party branch, said: "though chairman mao has left us, his revolutionary line will always guide us forward triumphantly. we are resolved to turn our grief into strength, study deeply the works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, conscientiously propagate the great significance of the tsunyi meeting so that the revolutionary torch lighted there will forever burn bright in the hearts of the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people."

tsai sheng-chin, a cowherd who had often been lashed by the landlord's whip in the old society,

lived through many revolutionary struggles after he found the communist party. he joined the red army and followed chairman mao in fighting north and south to make revolution. to make better propaganda of the great historical significance of the tsunyi meeting and chairman mao's revolutionary line after the liberation of china, he led the working staff of the memorial hall to make a detailed study of the path along which the red army had passed during the long march and to collect historical data and relics of the revolution. he had lost an eye during the war years but he nevertheless studies hard to master the works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao as well as the history of the two-line struggle in the party. he and the working staff of the memorial hall are making the tsunyi meeting hall into a good classroom for propagating chairman mao's revolutionary line.

tsunyi workers dearly cherish the memory of the great leader chairman mao as they continue to deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts. they can never forget that it is precisely under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and by emulating the revolutionary spirit -- "the red army fears not the trials of the long march", working hard and relying on their own efforts that they have been able to build tsunyi into a new, socialist industrial city since liberation. tsunyi today has dozens of industries including metallurgical, machine-building, chemical, electronics, power, building materials, textile and plastics industries. the total industrial output value is 398 times that of pre-liberation days and three times the figure before the start of the cultural revolution in 1966. they say: the tremendous changes that have taken place in tsunyi are victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the fruitful results of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we workers will never allow teng hsiao-ping to tamper with chairman mao's revolutionary line, reverse the correct verdicts of the great cultural revolution and square accounts with it.

seventy-year-old poor peasant wang yu-chang of the shaping production brigade, kaochiao commune, recollected the happiness he had felt in meeting chairman mao in tsunyi in 1935. he said: "chairman mao's arrival at tsunyi was like the sudden lighting of a lamp in the darkness of night. it was chairman mao who led us in expropriating the local tyrants, distributing land and overthrowing the three big mountains to make ourselves masters of the country, and it was chairman mao who led us step by step from land reform to the golden path of the people's commune. we will live up to chairman mao's teachings and march forward forever along chairman mao's revolutionary line."

Members of East China People's Commune
Mourn Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Hofei, Sept. 17, 1976)

commune members and cadres of the shucha people's commune in shuchong county, anhwei province, walked in deep sorrow to the fields and mountain slopes where chairman mao had walked during his inspection tour, there to mourn the passing away of the great leader and teacher chairman mao. recalling chairman mao's visit, they pledged to cherish his memory forever, turn grief into strength, fulfil chairman mao's behests and carry through to the end. the cause of the proletarian revolution pioneered by chairman mao in our country.

the great leader chairman mao visited the shucha commune on the afternoon of september 16, 1958. in high spirits, chairman mao looked over the commune's long-term programme, inspected the commune's first tea processing factory and, pointing to the chingkang ridge of the tapieh mountain, remarked "more and more hillside tea-gardens should be opened up in future."

hsu tzu-chang, secretary of the commune party committee who had heard chairman mao give his instruction at that time, recalled the scenes of chairman mao's inspection tour and the fighting course traversed by the commune. he said: "on september 9, 1958, in response to chairman mao's great call 'people's communes are fine', we set up the shucha people's commune, the first in the county. a week later, chairman mao took time out of his extremely busy life to come to our commune to encourage personally the growth of this new socialist thing and point out the orientation for its growth and development. in the last 18 years, the people of shucha have unswervingly advanced along the road indicated by chairman mao. during the three years (1959-1961) when our national economy met with temporary difficulties, liu shao-chi pushed the revisionist line and advocated individual farming. we put up resistance and kept to the socialist road and defended chairman mao's revolutionary line."

hsu tzu-chang went on: "guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, we also resisted the interference and sabotage by the revisionist line of lin piao and teng hsiao-ping, took class struggle as the key link and deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. inspired by chairman mao's instruction, the commune members battled wind and snow on the chingkang ridge every winter and spring to open up, on the rocky slope, over 160 hectares of terraced tea gardens which preserve soil, water and fertilizer. in order to always remember chairman mao's instruction, the poor and lower-middle peasants gave the chingkang ridge a new name,

'september 16 tea plantation'. compared with 1958, the acreage under tea plant of the commune this year has been enlarged by 300 hectares and there are five tea processing factories. the annual output of processed tea leaves has increased five times. now the commune sells 2,000 tons of grain to the state every year, instead of having, as in the past, to buy yearly 1,000 tons of grain from the state. the collective economy of the commune keeps developing, and the socialist road becomes broader and broader. all these victories have been achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line; they are all victories for mao tsetung thought."

he said: "our beloved leader chairman mao has passed away. but his brilliant image will live forever in our hearts. mao tsetung thought is immortal, as his proletarian revolutionary line. we pledge to live up to his profound teachings and concern for us and advance along the revolutionary road he indicated."

in their deep mourning for the great leader chairman mao, the cadres and members of this commune also recalled the histories of their villages and families and of their own growth. they pledged to follow chairman mao's instruction by building more tea gardens and make new contributions to the motherland's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

## Hsipu Production Brigade Peasants in North China Mourn Passing of Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 17, 1976)

in mourning the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao, the cadres and members of the hsipu production brigade in tsunhua county, hopei province, said with deep feeling: "chairman mao will live forever in our hearts." they pledged to carry on the revolutionary "pauper spirit" which chairman mao praised.

the predecessor of the hsipu production brigade was one of the country's pioneer agricultural cooperatives during the cooperation movement. originally consisting of 23 poor-peasant households which owned "three legs" in the ownership of a donkey, it was called "the paupers' co-op". but relying on their own efforts, its members achieved great successes in a short time. chairman mao commended it and received its leader wang kuo-fan on several occasions.

on the afternoon of september 9 when the sad news of chairman mao's death reached hsipu, wang kuo-fan, who was working in the fields with the commune members, was overwhelmed by grief. he led the members to the museum of the village's history and they stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. with tears in his eyes, wang kuo-fan told the commune members "chairman mao was the great leader and teacher of the proletariat and the great liberator of us poor and lower-middle peasants. the chinese revolution and the hsipu brigade owe what they are today to chairman mao and his revolutionary line excl."

the cadres and members of hsipu recalled that after the founding of new china, the poor and lower-middle peasants in hsipu set up an agricultural cooperative in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "get organized". but the capitalist-roaders in the party liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping did their utmost to cut down the new socialist sprouts. at the critical moment, chairman mao, with the penetrating vision of a great proletarian revolutionary, saw through their scheme. in the introductory note to the article "the party secretary takes the lead and all party members help run the co-ops", chairman mao denounced the right opportunists within the party who attempted to slash back the cooperatives. the great leader chairman mao gave warm-hearted support to the "paupers' co-op", praising it as "the entire nation in miniature". this boosted the morale of the poor and lower-middle peasants and inspired the hundreds of millions of "paupers" in the country to take the socialist road.

tung chi, former book-keeper of the "paupers' co-op", showed others the abacus he had used more than 20 years ago, and said: "we have come a long way from the former paupers' co-op to today's hsipu. our production brigade has in the main mechanized farming and our grain output is 20 times that of the paupers' co-op days. our livelihood has greatly improved. we have achieved all this thanks to chairman mao's guidance and his brilliant thought."

wang sheng, who belonged to one of the 23 poor-peasant households which formed the "paupers' co-op", toiled for landlords for 18 years before liberation and the whole family went begging for more than two decades. this misery and sorrow of his life made him blind. thanks to medical treatment after liberation made possible by chairman mao and the communist party, he regained his sight and the whole family is living a happy life. standing before the portrait of chairman mao, he said with tears of grief streaming down his cheeks: "in the old society, i held out a begging bowl. but now i have a socialist bowl of happiness which i owe to the great liberator, chairman mao, and the guidance of his revolutionary line. i will never forget this."

in the past few days, the production brigade party branch and the communist youth league, militia, and women's organizations have been holding mourning activities. they pledged to turn grief into strength and deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and achieve still greater successes in the earthquake relief and rehabilitation work.

"Mao Tsetung Locomotive" Crew Mourns Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

in extreme grief over the passing of the great leader chairman mao, crew members of the "mao tsetung locomotive" under the peking railway administration vowed to study hard works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, resolutely act according to chairman mao's revolutionary line, and drive the locomotive of socialism until communism was reached.

the "mao tsetung locomotive", which now regularly travels the peking-shanhaikuan line, was named on october 30, 1946. in the past 30 years the locomotive crew has rolled up an outstanding record in support of the liberation war and to china's socialist revolution and construction. the crew is regarded as a standard bearer among china's railway workers, and was recently commended as an advanced unit in peking municipality for its meritorious performance of relief and rehabilitation work in earthquake-stricken tangshan-fengnan area.

current chief engine driver chen fu-han, who had met chairman mao on several occasions, was one of the guards of honour on duty on behalf of the crew members at the bier of chairman mao in the great hall of the people. three former chief engine drivers of the locomotive made special trips from other parts of the country to join the crew members here in a memorial meeting. standing beside the locomotive they recalled the care chairman mao had bestowed on the locomotive crew and his teachings.

the locomotive's third former chief kuo shu-teh had had the honour of also meeting the great leader chairman mao on october 31, 1951. at kuo shu-teh's request, chairman mao had signed the three characters of his name in a firm and bold hand on the fly leaf of kuo shu-teh's copy of the first volume of the "selected works of mao tsetung". the crew members gazed at chairman mao's signature in the book and were deeply

stirred. they said: "chairman mao's signature on the 'selected works' is a source of inspiration to us workers. we will always study his works, follow his teachings and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause initiated by him in china."

the crew members of the "mao tsetung locomotive" have gone through all four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and many other marxist-leninist works. recently, they drafted new study plans. they said: "the radiance of mao tsetung thought will lead us to victory in the struggle of marxism against revisionism and that of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie excl."

Chairman Mao Will Live Forever in Hearts of Anyuan Coal Miners

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Sept. 18, 1976)

cadres and workers of the anyuan coal mine, kiangsi province, together with their families were gripped by immense grief when the sad news of chairman mao's death reached there. they gathered in front of the building where chairman mao had once carried out his revolutionary activities and stood in silent tribute before his portrait, deeply mourning their great leader and teacher.

anyuan is the cradle of the chinese workers' movement. chairman mao came here many times to organize the anyuan workers to stage the general strike that shook the whole country. a veteran worker chin tsai-yun who had seen chairman mao and listened to his teachings told the mourners how chairman mao led the anyuan workers in carrying out the revolutionary struggle.

he said, our great leader chairman mao came to anyuan in the autumn of 1921. he went down the coal pits and visited the workers' huts to talk with the miners, inquire into their conditions and spread marxism-leninism to awaken their class consciousness. he called on them to unite to fight against imperialism, the feudal forces and the bureaucrat capitalists. following chairman mao's teaching, the anyuan workers soon got themselves organized, set up a workers' evening school and a workers club, and built a party branch and a socialist youth league branch. then they called in september 1922 the general strike of anyuan mine workers. under the leadership of chairman mao, the workers' movement forged ahead. recalling all this, chin tsai-yun said with deep emotion: "the

victories of the anyuan workers movement were due to chairman mao's wise leadership and a victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. although chairman mao now has left us for ever, he will always live in our hearts."

hsu sheng-yuan, a communist party member and a veteran worker who had taken part in the 1922 strike at the anyuan colliery, recalled how chairman mao had at that time struggled against liu shao-chi, chieftain of opportunism inside the party. liu shao-chi had come surreptitiously to anyuan two days before the strike; he had thrown himself into the arms of the capitalists, betrayed the interests of the working class and attempted to undermine the strike. led and backed by chairman mao, the anyuan miners waged a tit for tat struggle against the reactionaries at the risk of their lives, promptly smashed liu shao-chi's scheme against the strike and won victory in the struggle. hsu sheng-yuan said with profound feelings: the historical experience of the anyuan workers' movement tells us that only by constantly exposing and defeating the opportunists inside the party can the revolutionary cause advance victoriously.

in these days of mourning in deepest grief for our great leader chairman mao, the anyuan miners have responded with unswerving revolutionary will to the party central committee's call. they are resolved to turn their grief into strength, unite as one, deepen their criticism of teng hsiao-ping, consistently grasp revolution and promote production and further develop the present excellent situation in both these fields.

## Members of Central China People's Commune Cherish Memory of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Sept. 18, 1976)

members of the chiliying people's commune in hsinhsiang county, the central china province of honan, which our great leader chairman mao inspected in 1958, have been streaming to the memorial hall and exhibition centre in commemoration of the occasion to pay tribute to the memory of chairman mao.

gathered before photographs showing chairman mao on the inspection tour, they recalled the happy moments of his visit here, reviewed the fighting course of their advance along the socialist road, and hailed chairman mao's magnificent contributions. the 50,000 members of the

commune pledge themselves to carry out chairman mao's behests and hold high the red banner of the people's commune till the realization of communism.

lu shu-mo, deputy secretary of the commune party committee and secretary of the chiliying production brigade party general branch, who was the first director of the commune, had the honour of accompanying chairman mao throughout his inspection tour and reported periodically to him on the situation in the commune. with boundless grief and a profound sense of loss, he said:

"we people of the chiliying commune will never forget the red-letter day of august 6, 1958, the third day after the establishment of the commune, when our great leader chairman mao arrived to make an inspection. he took great joy in looking in on our commune offices, 'red and expert' college, home for the aged, kindergarten, commune-run workshops and experimental cotton plot, and inquired in detail about the size of the commune and the life and work of the commune members. chairman mao gave high praise and great support to the people's commune as a new-born thing, saying again and again: 'people's communes are fine.' shortly afterwards, chairman mao issued the great call 'people's communes are fine' to the whole nation, encouraging the 500 million chinese peasants to take the bright road of the people's communes. drawing tremendous inspiration from that inspection tour, our commune has steadily expanded its collective economy over the past 18 years. this old disaster-stricken area, where famine had driven many into beggary or exile, has now turned into a thriving new socialist countryside. but for chairman mao's wise leadership, we could not have become what we are today."

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, lu shu-mo was elected delegate to the party's ninth and tenth national congresses and had the honour of meeting chairman mao in peking on several occasions. he has also been elected a standing committee member of the honan provincial revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the provincial congress of poor and lower-middle peasants.

in the days of solemn mourning for chairman mao, he took the over 200 communist party members in his brigade to the exhibition centre in commemoration of chairman mao's inspection tour where they vowed before his portrait to turn their grief into strength, carry out his behests and steadily improve the work of their commune.

seventytwo-year-old former poor peasant ting hsien-jung went to the experimental cotton plot which chairman mao had inspected 18 years ago. he recalled how he

stood beside chairman mao, who cordially shook hands and chatted with him.

at this, tears streamed down his wrinkled face and he said to those around him: "in the vicious old society, my family had no land to till and no roof over our heads. i went begging at the age of six. in a famine year. when i grew up, i worked as a farmhand for the landlords for more than 20 years. what bitterness i suffered in those days excl. it was chairman mao who saved me from that abyss of misery. chairman mao was the great liberator of the poor and lower-middle peasants. chairman mao's kindness to us was greater than the heavens. when i think of this, i am determined, despite my age, to roundly criticize teng hsiao-ping, continue the revolution without halting and serve the interests of the people's commune with redoubled efforts."

ma yen-chin, deputy secretary of the party general branch, and liu ke-li, secretary of the youth league general branch of the chiliying production brigade, were just children at the time of chairman mao's inspection. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, they have in 18 years matured into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. sorrow overcame the two strong-willed young people when they heard the sad news. they went to the hall in commemmoration of chairman mao's inspection tour and took a silent vow to always bear in minds chairman mao's instructions, make great efforts in political studies, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fight for the cause of communism till their last breath.

## Patriotic Compatriots in Hongkong and Macao Mourn Death of Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1976)

the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency held a solemn memorial service on september 16 and 17 in deep mourning of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung.

with their boundless esteem and love for chairman mao, a total of 59,000 patriotic compatriots from all circles in hongkong, compatriots from taiwan province and overseas chinese now in hongkong attended the ceremony. they expressed their determination to turn grief into strength, rally still more closely

round the party central committee and make still greater contributions to advancing the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland, the cause of liberating taiwan and reunifying the motherland and the patriotic cause of opposing hegemonism.

the mourning service was held in the bank of china building. in the memorial hall and around the building were rows of wreaths from the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency and other organizations stationed in hongkong and trade unions, societies, schools, newspaper offices, industrial and commercial enterprises in hongkong and kowloon and compatriots from various circles in hongkong and compatriots from taiwan province, overseas chinese and foreign friends in hongkong.

to the strains of the funeral music, group after group of mourners entered the mourning hall and stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. many could not control their deep sorrow and burst into tears.

sir murray maclehose, the governor, presented a wreath and attended the mourning service. also paying their respects were other british officials in hongkong and diplomatic and commercial officials of other countries and foreign friends in hongkong.

liang wei-lin, director, and chi feng and chu yi, deputy directors, of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, received the foreign mourners in the memorial hall and expressed gratitude to them.

a solemn mourning service was also held by the nam kwong trading company in macao on september 16 and 17. more than 20,000 patriotic compatriots from all circles in macao and overseas chinese now in macao went to the memorial hall to deeply mourn the passing of the great leader chairman mao.

attending the mourning ceremony were also the acting governor of macao, joaquim chito rodrigues, and other portuguese officials in macao and foreign friends there.

earlier, the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions and the macao federation of trade unions also held mourning services. more than 30,000 workers of various trades and their families in hongkong and macao paid their respects to the great leader chairman mao.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARABIAN COUNTRIES

## Mass Media of Arab Countries Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and people, has thrown the arab people into bitter grief.

"the whole world mourns for mao tsetung," announced the newspapers, radios and t.v. stations of most arab countries, paying tribute to chairman mao's magnificent contributions to the chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world. they also expressed arab people's wholehearted love and boundless esteem for chairman mao.

in the past few days, many newspapers of the arab countries gave prominence to huge portraits of chairman mao and devoted daily a lot of space to features of mourning activities in china and throughout the world. a number of newspapers devoted special columns to eulogies of the revolutionary activities of chairman mao, while others carried poems and quotations of chairman mao. many radios and t.v. stations mourned for chairman mao in special programmes. they pointed out that the passing of chairman mao is a loss "not only to the chinese people but also to the whole third world," adding that "the arab people have lost a great friend", and "the people will long honour his memory".

kuwait paper "al siyassah" praises chairman mao for "setting his seal on the whole of our era" and "for being the significant landmark of the 20th century".

the sudanese paper "el sahafa" says in an article: "we express deep condolences to the chinese people, whose strong hands we clasp firmly. we are absolutely convinced that relying on people's unity, and adhering to the revolutionary line and mass line, china can certainly stand the test of grief and continue their march on the road of people's revolution to win still greater victories which are beneficial not only to the chinese but also to the world people who love peace and strive for progress and happiness."

the sudanese paper "el ayam" in an article writes: "chairman mao is immortal. he constructed a great country and brought up a great people for the world. he will forever be the beacon-light for the countries and peoples of the world in their construction, progress and development."

the syrian daily "tichrin" says in a commentary: "by following chairman mao, all revolutionaries of the world can raise their heads." it points out that the most important thing that chairman mao teaches us is that "the poor, oppressed and exploited peoples can be victorious in their revolt, and that imperialism can be defeated."

algerian "el moudjahid" says in an editorial that chairman mao is "one of the outstanding figures in the world revolutionary movement. his thought and analysis have inspired many revolutionaries far beyond china's borders." the editorial points out that chairman mao's principles of armed struggle and self-reliance "have been gloriously verified by history and are being further verified in the third world."

the tunisian paper "as sabah" says in an editorial that chairman mao "has tremendously influenced not only the history of his own country where a population of 800 million becomes united, but also the region in which his country is situated and the world as a whole," the paper adds, "the passing of mao tsetung is a great and irreparable loss to the world."

"14 october", a paper of the democratic yemen, says in an editorial, "chairman mao made many exploits in his life. he will always remain a beacon illuminating the way for the working people and revolutionaries of the whole world. his great history is an inspiration which will never be exhausted."

a lebanese paper says that chairman mao's "strategy for the liberation of a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country is the protracted people's war, and his slogan 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun', have contributed to the changing of the course of modern history."

the egyptian paper "egyptian mail" says in an editorial that chairman mao's accomplishments are legion. "the programme he initiated tackled many of the problems the third world is facing today," the paper adds.

another egyptian paper "al akhbar" says editorially that chairman mao "persistently supported the arab people in their struggle for the elimination of the traces of the israeli aggression and the restoration of the rights of the palestinian people." it points out, "people's china has always been sincere in backing us in our bitter struggle against imperialism and zionism."

CHINA AND BHUTAN

## King of Bhutan Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

jigme singye wangchuck, king of bhutan, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

on behalf of my government and people, and on my own behalf, i would like to offer our deepest condolence to your excellency, and to the government and people of china, on the passing away of chairman mao tsetung. he was a truly outstanding leader and statesman and his demise is a great loss not only to the chinese nation but to the entire international community.

CHINA AND DENMARK

## Danish Prime Minister Calls at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

anker jorgensen, prime minister of denmark, called at the chinese embassy in denmark yesterday morning to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a copenhagen report.

accompanying the prime minister in the call was jorgen gersing, permanent under-secretary of state at the prime minister's office.

paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy earlier on september 10 were knud borge andersen, foreign minister, ivar norgaard, minister for foreign economic affairs and nordic affairs, eigil joergenson, permanent under-secretary of state of the foreign ministry, and k. knuth-winterfeldt, aide-de-camp of the queen.

benito scocozza, chairman, morten meisner, international secretary, and peter arctander, member, of the central committee of the communist league marxist-leninists of denmark, also went to the chinese embassy on september 10 to express condolences.

per fynbos, president, and philip arctander, vice-president, of the denmark-china friendship association, friendly personages from various circles, friends from other countries and chinese residents in denmark as well as diplomatic envoys from various countries also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

## Solemn Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung Held in Copenhagen

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

the denmark-china friendship association held a solemn memorial meeting in copenhagen on september 14, deeply mourning the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a copenhagen report.

among the more than 800 people from all walks of life attending the meeting were danish foreign minister knud borge andersen, president per fynbos and vice-president philip arctander of the denmark-china friendship association and former president of the association paul hansen. chinese ambassador yueh liang was also present at the meeting.

a solemn atmosphere prevailed in the meeting hall. a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung was hung against the dark backdrop on the rostrum. on the stage was a big wreath made of white flowers and bearing the inscription "eternal glory to great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung".

when the memorial meeting began amid the strains of sombre music. all participants stood up in silent tribute. then passages of chairman mao's works and poems were recited at the meeting.

in his memorial speech, foreign minister andersen said that under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, "the wise and industrious chinese people have made wonderful contributions which are unique in china's long history and have been closely watched and admired by many people the world over." he said that chairman mao tsetung "was the greatest state leader of our time and one of the leaders in world history who achieved the greatest successes." mao tsetung thought "has become the common wealth of the biggest nation in the world," he said.

in his memorial speech, per fynbos said, "the chinese people, taking mao tsetung as their teacher and inspirer, have fully displayed their inexhaustible

creative power." he said, "we are deeply convinced that the chinese people will turn grief into new strength by continuing the building of new china, on the basis of which the friendship between the danish and chinese peoples will be developed and promoted."

poul hansen also made a memorial speech at the meeting.

attending the memorial meeting were people old and young: workers, students, employees, teachers and friends from other circles. some of them arrived with all members of their families. a few invalids arrived in wheel-chairs. many presented bouquets for mourning, while others wore fresh white flowers in front of their breast. in sadness and grief, they expressed deep condolences on the death of chairman mao.

the memorial meeting was rounded off amidst the magnificent strains of "the east is red".

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Memorial Meetings in Equatorial Guinea
Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

the equatorial guinean government held a memorial meeting in bata on september 11 and another in malabo on september 15 to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to reports from malabo.

at the meeting held in front of the presidential residence in bata on the evening of september 11, president masie nguema biyogo made a memorial speech. he announced the decision to observe a five-day national mourning in the country from september 11 for the passing of chairman mao tsetung. he said, "the great chairman mao tsetung has left us forever, yet his spirit is immortal." "there is a close relationship between equatorial guinea and china. this friendly relationship is created by chairman mao tsetung," he said.

president masie expressed the firm conviction that "the chinese people will surely follow chairman mao's teachings and carry on his unfinished cause through to the end.

the memorial meeting in malabo, the capital, took place on the afternoon of september 15 with a portrait of chairman mao tsetung hung at the rostrum.

after the playing of the national anthems of china and equatorial guinea, all the participants stood in one-minute silent tribute.

minister for foreign affairs and friendship with all peoples nguema esono nchama delivered a memorial speech on behalf of president masie, the central committee of the national united workers party and the government of equatorial guinea. he said, "we will forever cherish the memory of chairman mao tsetung, great friend of the equatorial guinean people." he said that after the attainment of independence and especially at the most difficult moment in consolidating the independence in equatorial guinea, the late chairman and his people continuously extended solidarity and support to the country which were conducive to achieving victory.

attending the malabo meeting were government ministers, members of the central committee of the national united workers party, other senior officials and people of all walks of life, about a thousand in all.

lin chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and members of the chinese medical team working in malabo were also present.

after the memorial meeting, several hundred participants filed in grief to the chinese embassy where they presented wreaths.

foreign minister nguema esono nchama called at the chinese embassy on september 10 to offer deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were all government ministers in malabo, other high-ranking officials and friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys of a number of foreign countries to equatorial guinea also called at the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

### President of Equatorial Guinea Calls at Chinese Ship to Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

president masie nguema biyogo of equatorial guinea went on board the chinese oceangoing freighter "yung ning" mooring at port bata, on the afternoon of september 15 to offer once again deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from bata.

president masie together with the ship's entire chinese crew stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao.

speaking with deep grief to the ship's captain li chen and political commissar chang jui-hsiang, the president said "chairman mao tsetung is the greatest statesman of the contemporary era, the great friend of the equatorial guinean people." "we equatorial guinean people will never forget china's friendship towards the third world, towards our country in particular, and will never forget china's moral and material support to us," he said.

the president asked the captain to convey to the chinese people his profound condolences on the passing of the great chairman mao tsetung and his boundless admiration and respect for the chairman.

## CHINA AND FRANCE

### French Leaders Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 17, 1976)

french president valery giscard d'estaing, prime minister raymond barre, and many other high-ranking government officials as well as personages of various circles were among the 2,000 mourners who had called at the chinese embassy here since september 10 to offer condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

president valery giscard d'estaing, accompanied by french minister of foreign affairs louis de guiringaud, visited the chinese embassy today to pay his homage to chairman mao tsetung.

in the book of condolence he wrote: "in memory of chairman mao tsetung who had restored dignity to

china and restored it to its place. with general de gaulle, he had opened the way of friendship and understanding between china and france."

he said to tseng tao, chinese ambassador to france: "the french people are aware of the tremendous loss which the chinese people sustained in the passing of chairman mao. this is not only a loss to the chinese people, but also to all mankind." he wished that the friendly relations between france and china will continue to develop.

french prime minister raymond barre expressed condolences at the chinese embassy on september 16. he told chinese ambassador tseng tao that "chairman mao tsetung will go down in history as one of the greatest figures of this century". he noted that he "will in particular take care of the friendly relations (between france and china) that general de gaulle and chairman mao tsetung established so that these relations may be developed and consolidated."

making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were also michel poniatowski, french minister of state and minister of the interior; jean lecanuet, minister of state and minister for planning and territorial management; and many other ministers as well as a number of representatives of the french government, the national assembly, the senate and the armed forces.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were former prime minister maurice couve de murville, and former ministers maurice schumann, andre bettencourt, alain peyrefitte and jean de lipkowski.

among the mourners at the chinese embassy were also friends from the france-china friendship society including honorary chairman maurice baumont, executive chairman charles bettelheim, executive vice-chairman regis bergeron, general secretary mrs. helene marchisio and chairman of the presidium jacques jurquet; dutch film director joris ivens; french film worker marceline loridan; famous woman writer han suyin; and french friends from various walks of life.

representatives of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) and a number of portuguese friends also called at the chinese embassy to express deep condolences.

amadou mahtar m'bow, director-general of the secretariat of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco), permanent representatives of many countries to unesco and diplomatic envoys from over 80 countries also made condolence calls to the chinese embassy to pay tribute to chairman mao tsetung.

many representatives of chinese residents in france went to the chinese embassy to express deep condolences on the death of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung.

## France-China Friendship Society Meets in Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 17, 1976)

the france-china friendship society held a meeting here this evening in memory of chairman mao tsetung.

among the more than 5,000 people attending the memorial meeting were former french foreign minister maurice schumann, former deputy to the national assembly mme. irene de lipkowski, political director of "l'humanite rouge" jacques jurquet, former french ambassador to china etienne manac'h, famous dutch film director joris ivens, famous woman writer han suyin and leaders of the france-china friendship society.

counsellor chu li-ching and other diplomats of the chinese embassy here also attended the meeting.

the meeting, presided over by the society's executive chairman charles bettelheim, began with a silent tribute by all those present.

in his tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung, charles bettelheim said, "the death of chairman mao presses an immense weight on the chinese people and the peoples of the whole world conscious of what his work was worth." he added, "with the development of the friendship between france and china the passing of chairman mao evoked particular deep emotion in france."

charles bettelheim emphasized, "chairman mao passed away but his thought lives and will always do so." he added that mao tsetung thought will continue to guide the chinese people's action and struggle, and that "the chinese people will keep alive the cause which mao tsetung lived for and march incessantly towards new victories."

also speaking at the meeting were maurice schumann, etienne manac'h, han suyin, and mme. helene marchisio, general secretary of the france-china friendship society.

an article and a poem by chairman mao were read out at the meeting.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Prime Minister Mourns Death of
Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

greek prime minister constantine caramanlis sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on september 10 expressing deepest sympathy on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

on behalf of the greek government and myself, may i ask your excellency to accept the expression of my deepest sympathy for the passing away of chairman mao, great leader of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

President of Guinea-Bissau Council of State
Pays Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Bissau, Sept. 16, 1976)

luis cabral, president of the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, called at the chinese embassy here on the afternoon of september 13 to pay deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

president luis cabral received chinese ambassador to guinea-bissau chia huai-chi in bafata, city of bafata province on september 12, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

Guinea-Bissau Principal Commissioner Mourns
Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

francisco mendes, principal commissioner of the council of commissioners of state of the republic of guinea-bissau, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

shocked to learn the news of the death of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the friendly chinese

people, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and founder of the people's republic of china. at this moment of grief which struck the friendly chinese people, may i ask the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese people and their government to accept the sentiments of condolence of the council of commissioners of state of the republic of guinea-bissau and convey them to the family of the deceased.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

ahmed hassan al-bakr, president of the republic of iraq, sent a message on september 11 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing most sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

we learned with a heavy heart of the passing of mr. mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. on behalf of the iraqi people and government and on my own behalf, i express to the chinese people, the chinese government and the family of the deceased most sincere condolences on this tremendous misfortune and great loss. with his passing, china has lost a unique leader and we have lost a dear friend. on this moment of sorrow which we share with you, we hope friendly china will turn her grief into strength.

CHINA AND IVORY COAST

Ivory Coast President Mourns Demise of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

felix houphouet-boigny, president of the republic of ivory coast, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing his very deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with extreme grief i learned of the demise of chairman mao tsetung. no matter how different are the choices made by the leading members of the nations for their domestic development and international cooperation, they all pay homage with profound respect. to this great figure of universal history.

the exceptional adventure of the long march will remain for the whole mankind an example of the possibilities of man when he is deprived of everything except energy and faith. mao tsetung's profound love for his country permitted him to triumph over foreign occupation, bring about the unification of his country and make it advance on the road of economic and social development at an accelerated speed, placing it in the first rank of nations today. it is from his country that he drew his poetic inspiration, which placed him among the foremost men of culture and action.

i myself highly appreciate his affection for the land and the peasantry and the realism of his behaviour.

on this occasion of immense grief which struck you, may i ask you to convey my very deep condolences and the profound sympathy of the entire ivory coast people to the chinese government, the bereaved family and the entire chinese people who have suffered an inestimable loss.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Speaker of Japanese House of Representatives
Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

shigesaburo maeo, speaker of the house of representatives of japan, sent a message on september 10 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i am much grieved at the passing of his excellency mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. his excellency mao tsetung was the great leader of china, whose great exploits will go down in history.

while remembering his accomplishments, i express my deep condolences.

please kindly convey my expression of condolences to the bereaved family.

Speaker of Japanese House of Councillors
Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

kenzo kono, speaker of the house of councillors of japan, sent a message on september 10 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

learnt with deep sorrow of the passing of his excellency mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. hereby i express my condolences.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan President Mourns Passing of Chairman
Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

jomo kenyatta, president of the republic of kenya, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

it is with profound shock that i have learnt of the sudden death of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the father of modern china.

the late chairman mao was an outstanding elder statesman who served his nation with devotion, honour and dignity. his leadership was an inspiration to the heroic and great people of china, and through him china has been able to become a modern state. chairman mao was highly respected not only in the people's republic of china but throughout the world.

with the death of chairman mao, china, and indeed the world, has lost a great elderly statesman.

on this sad moment, i wish to convey, on behalf of myself, my government and people of kenya, our heartfelt condolences and sympathies to madame mao and to the government and the people of the people's republic of china.

please accept, your excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration during this sad occasion.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Mourns Death of
Chairman Mao Tsetung at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Bairobi, Sept. 16, 1976)

kenyan foreign minister munyua waiyaki, on behalf of his government, called at the chinese embassy here on september 13 to extend condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

accompanying the foreign minister in the condolence call were other officials of the foreign ministry.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy in the past few days were kenyan government officials, personages from various circles, diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to kenya and chinese residents in kenya.

the president office of kenya ordered on september 10 that all flags be flown at half-mast at government institutions and schools all over the country from september 10 to 12 in mourning for chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese President Mourns Passing of
Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

suleiman franjia, president of the republic of lebanon, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

the passing of chairman mao tsetung is a loss grieved by the whole world. in my own name and in the name of lebanon, i express to you sincere condolences.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Extends Deep Condolences
on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Bamako, Sept. 17, 1976)

moussa traore, malian head of state and government, received here this morning chinese ambassador to mali fan tso-kai, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

he said to the ambassador, "i am deeply grieved to learn the sad news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the death of chairman mao is an immense loss not only to the chinese people, but also to the peoples of the third world, to mali in particular."

he said, "i remember the fruitful talks which were full of rich instructions that i had in 1973 in peking with chairman mao, great helmsman of the chinese people. these talks have left an indelible impression on me and on all the members of the delegation which accompanied me and on all the malian people."

he said, "at this sorrowful moment of the passing of the great helmsman chairman mao tsetung, i request you to convey my deep condolences and sincere sympathy to premier hua kuo-feng, the chinese people, the chinese government and the chinese party, as well as the family of the great deceased."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Government Officials Call at Chinese
Embassy to Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Sept. 17, 1976)

many nepalese government officials and friends from various circles called at the chinese embassy here in the last few days to express heartfelt condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

among the more than 1,700 persons paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy by september 12 were nayan bahadur khatri, chief justice of the supreme court; ram hari sharma, chairman of the national panchayat; bedananda jha, chairman of the standing committee of the council of state; rabindra nath sharma, acting foreign minister and minister of law,

justice and communications; other leading nepalese government officials; high-ranking officers; former prime ministers bista, thapa and acharya; mani harsha jyoti, president of the nepal-china cultural association; and poorna bahadur, chairman of the preparatory committee of the nepal-china friendship association; as well as other nepalese friendly personages and prominent figures.

chief justice of the supreme court nayan bahadur khatri, chairman of the national panchayat ram hari sharma, chairman of the standing committee of the council of state bedananda jha, former prime minister bista and chairman of the preparatory committee of the nepal-china friendship association poorna bhadur wrote tributes in the condolence book.

foreign diplomatic envoys here also extended condolences at the chinese embassy.

the national panchayat adopted at a meeting on september 10 a resolution expressing condolences on the passing away of chairman mao tsetung.

the ministry of home affairs of the nepalese government announced on september 11 that flags would be flown at half-mast in the country on september 12 and 13 in mourning.

CHINA AND NAURU

Nauru President Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

hammer deroburt, president of the republic of nauru, has expressed condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

his message reads: on behalf of the government and people of the republic of nauru, allow me to express to the government and the people of the people's republic of china our sympathies and condolences on the death of your beloved chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

## Philippine President Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, has sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending most sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

it is with profound sorrow that i express to you my most sincere condolences and those of the philippine government and the filipino people on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the death of chairman mao tsetung marks the passing of the last of the giants of the twentieth century. men and nations may look at him differently, according to their respective political view-points, but no one will deny his enduring qualities.

he was a leader of men, a mover of history; he belongs to the ages. he welded china into a great self-reliant nation and led it with wisdom, courage, and self-sacrifice to claim its position in the family of nations.

that many small nations of the world are able to maintain equalities of friendship with china is one of chairman mao tsetung's achievements in the name of world peace.

## Vice Chairman of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves for the Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and head of a chinese exhibition delegation to the philippines, left here for manila by air on september 15.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Romania to Observe National Mourning Day to Honor Chairman Mao's Memory

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 17, 1976)

the
state council of the socialist republic of romania has decided to declare september 18, 1976, national mourning day, the day when a solemn memorial rally to honour the memory of chairman mao tsetung is to take place in peking.

according to an agerpres dispatch, national flags will be furled and craped and appropriate radio and television programmes broadcast on september 18.

## Solemn Bucharest Meeting in Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 17, 1976)

a solemn
memorial meeting took place here today to pay last respects to the memory of chairman mao tsetung.

the meeting was attended by emil bobu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the communist party of romania, secretary of the c.p.r. central committee and vice-president of the state council; paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the c.p.r. central committee and deputy prime minister; gheorghe pana, member of the executive political committee of the c.p.r. central committee and chairman of the central council of the general trade union confederation; gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive political committee of the c.p.r. central committee and deputy prime minister; ion dinca, alternate member of the executive political committee of the c.p.r. central committee, first secretary of the bucharest city committee of the c.p.r. and mayor of bucharest city; and aurel duma, secretary of the c.p.r. central committee; as well as representatives of central organs and popular organizations, workers, generals and officers of the armed forces, scientists, writers and artists.

chinese ambassador li ting-chuan and the embassy officials were present.

a big portrait of chairman mao tsetung bordered in black overlooked the hall in solemn silence.

the meeting was presided over by comrade ion dinca.

at the beginning of the meeting, all present rose to pay a silent tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung.

delivering the memorial speech, comrade radulescu said that the romanian people were today paying their last respects to the memory of comrade mao tsetung, founder and leader of the communist party of china and the people's republic of china and a brilliant fighter of the international communist movement and workers' movement. "in this moment of shock and grief, our communists and the entire working people share the sorrow of the chinese people. mao tsetung will live forever in the hearts of the chinese people as one of the most glowing figures in the thousands of years of chinese history and as the father of modern china. the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung has produced a powerful effect in the world. all have emphatically pointed to his outstanding qualities and the magnitude of the revolutionary cause he led."

comrade radulescu went on to say: "our people are joining the chinese people in mourning the death and cherishing the memory of a great and faithful friend of socialist romania, who set special store by the cause of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. the message of condolence sent by comrade ceausescu gave expression to the very deep feelings of grief of the romanian people over the passing of comrade mao tsetung. it stated the conviction that the friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our two parties and two countries will grow stronger and develop steadily."

the life and work of comrade mao tsetung is the life and work of a communist revolutionary fighter, he said. his whole life and revolutionary activities were interwoven with the course of the glorious battle of the communist party of china against imperialism and reactionary forces, he said.

after giving an account of chairman mao tsetung's brilliant course of revolution and his historical exploits, comrade radulescu declared: "the victory of the chinese revolution and the birth of people's china marked a turning point in the thousands of years of history of the chinese people and opened up before them the vistas of a new life, the vistas of dignity and progress. meanwhile, the founding of the people's republic of china is an event of historic significance which has exerted a strong influence on the people of various nations in their fight for freedom and national independence and for a better life. today, the fact that the eight hundred million chinese people

have taken the road of socialism is profoundly influencing the balance of forces in the world and the whole process of socio-political development of the present era.

"the name and activities of comrade mao tsetung are not only interlocked with the founding of the party and the victory of the war of national liberation, but also with the tremendous achievements in the cause of building a new china."

he said: "the 27 years since the founding of the people's republic of china have unfolded before the world a picture of vigorous development in a socialist state. the successes scored hitherto have laid a firm foundation for the realization of the objective laid down by the party and state. all these great victories of the chinese people are inseparable from leadership by the communist party of china."

"with his theoretical works, comrade mao tsetung became one of the great contemporary thinkers in the science of socio-political revolution," he pointed out.

he said: "seeing that people are a social force in the making of history, comrade mao tsetung invariably emphasized the great role of unity and constantly called on the people to get united in their struggle and work for the victory of the revolution and the building of a new system."

he added: "as is well known, people's china plays an important role on the international arena. in the present era, she is a strong force in the struggle to combat imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to uphold peace by advocating that the peoples should fight for the sacred right to shape their own destiny, choose their own road and make use of national resources for their own development."

"the romanian people have lost such a great and faithful friend as comrade mao tsetung, a staunch champion working for the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the romanian communist party and the communist party of china, between our two countries and between our two peoples," he said with grief.

referring to romanian-chinese friendship and cooperation, he said: "these relations are always based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, equal rights, independence, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect."

he emphasized: "the meeting and talks held between comrade nicolae ceausescu and comrade mao tsetung

were important and decisive contributions to the establishment of a firm foundation for these mutual relations and to their all-round development and expansion."

he said: "in the innermost of their hearts, the romanian people share the immense grief of the chinese people caused by the passing of their beloved and respected leader comrade mao tsetung. the romanian communists are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between romania and china will grow steadily."

he said: "comrade mao tsetung passed away but he left behind a firm and strong party which strikes root in the national reality, keeps close ties with the masses and boasts many revolutionary cadres tempered by war. in response to the call of the party to turn grief into strength, the working people in china are determined to carry on the behests of their leader and build socialism and communism. each of them is working with redoubled efforts at his post to win fresh success. the romanian people wholeheartedly wish the chinese working people still greater achievements."

he concluded by saying: "the heart of chairman mao tsetung has ceased beating. but just as marxism-leninism and the great cause of socialism and communism are always vigorous, immortal and invincible, he will forever live in our hearts."

similar memorial meetings were held today in bucharest university, the brasov automobile plant, the ploiesti "may 1" plant, the resita machine-building plant and the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural producers' cooperative in ialomita county.

## CHINA AND SINGAPORE

### Singapore Prime Minister Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

lee kuan yew, prime minister of the republic of singapore, sent a message on september 10 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending deep sympathy on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

on behalf of the government of singapore, i extend my deep sympathy to the government of the people's republic of china on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

he was one of the giants of this century. he transformed china and thereby changed the course of events in asia and the world. his passing is a great loss to the people and government of china.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Union Steps Up Military Control Over East European Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

stepping up their military control over the east european countries by every means, the soviet social-imperialists have in recent years turned the warsaw treaty organization into a tool for enslavement of these countries, for intimidating west europe and contending for world hegemony with the united states.

the soviet union has for years monopolized the right of being the chief leader of the warsaw treaty organization. the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the warsaw pact is invariably the soviet first vice-minister of defence and the chief of staff of the warsaw pact forces is always the deputy chief of general staff of the soviet armed forces, while the ministers and vice-ministers of defence of other warsaw pact countries can only fill deputy posts. soviet army chiefs are always appointed commanders of various arms of the warsaw pact forces and their general and staff headquarters are in moscow. in this way, some of the ministries of defence of the warsaw pact member states have actually become subordinate bodies of the soviet ministry of defence. with the command of the unified armed forces under its control the soviet union is actually controlling the armed forces of other warsaw pact member states. in recent years it has daily tightened control over them through conferences of member states convened under all kinds of pretexts, "meetings" under various labels and so-called "coordinated" action.

the soviet union has in recent years kept increasing its troop strength in east europe and modernized their equipment. according to the london international institute for strategic studies, the soviet union has deployed in east europe 31 divisions of first-grade combat-ready troops, 9,000 medium-sized tanks, and four aviation armies with 1,500 aircraft. it is disclosed that during the 1975 "european security conference" the total number of soviet troops in east europe was increased by more than 100,000 men and

2,000 tanks and three war zone commands were established separately in north europe, central europe and south europe, organizing the warsaw pact armed forces into three regional corps. the "sam-2" and "sam-3" guided missiles of the soviet forces have been replaced by "sam-6" and "sam-7" missiles. launch pads for medium-range missiles have been replaced by new ones, airfields and depots expanded, and war materiel stockpiled, stepping up preparations for war. a western news agency quoted a recent u.s. study as saying that "these forces" deployed by the soviet union on the european theatre "are organized and trained for massive, preemptive attack." it added, "increases in manpower and the modernization of weapons in the soviet army and air force in central and eastern europe have sharpened western europe's anxiety." soviet troops stationed in east european countries and soviet military representatives sent there under various pretexts are lording it over in these countries, unscrupulously interfering in the internal affairs of the armies of these countries and putting them under "unified command, training and formation" together with soviet troops, thereby pushing "military integration" and exercising control over the war preparations, military training and arms production of these countries. exposing soviet control over the east german armed forces, the u.s. journal "the newsday" said on august 23: "the russians carefully disperse the six east german divisions among their own 20 and never allow even two east german divisions to train together. they are all integrated into the higher formations alongside them and would never operate under national command in wartime. the east germans are not even permitted to develop their own designs of military equipment."

offensive military exercises held one after another in recent years are another important soviet means to tighten control over east europe and threaten west europe. as disclosed in the soviet press and by various circles, the warsaw treaty organization has held numerous military manoeuvres and all kinds of joint military exercises. large-scale joint military exercises are held more than ten times a year and limited-purpose or small-scale exercises are held several times a month. through these military exercises the soviet union made a show of force before and blackmailed the west european countries and at the same time strengthened its control of east european countries. the main items and purpose of these military exercises which take certain neighbouring countries as hypothetical enemies are to solve the question of how to attack and technical problems in troop advance. an article in west german paper "die welt" on september 2 said that the aim of the soviet union in inviting its western neighbours to watch the military exercises is "eventually to frighten them."

to contend for world hegemony with the united states and expand towards west europe, the soviet union compelled the east european countries in recent years to repair or rebuild east-west railways and express highways in accordance with its own strategic plans. the permanent committee for communication under the "council for mutual economic assistance" decided at its meeting last december to rebuild and repair 24,000 kilometres of highways, running mainly from moscow to warsaw and berlin. the session also laid down that before 1990, first-class highways should account for 45 per cent of the total length of highways, 85 per cent of the highways should be able to carry 10-ton trucks while all highways should have telephone communication. besides, 27,000 kilometres of railways will be rebuilt. the austrian newspaper "kurier" reported that beginning last year, the soviet union has forced poland to change the standard gauge on two east-west railways in northern poland into the soviet-type broad gauge so that soviet locomotives can run on these railways. the main aim of this project, a british journal revealed, is to speed up transport across northeastern poland and the russian border and these railways are mainly be used for transport of military personnel and equipment. meanwhile, a plan to broaden the railways in the german democratic republic is being carried out. the soviet union is reported to extend its broad-gauge railways with lvov, ukraine, as the centre to hungary and czechoslovakia.

however, the tighter soviet control over east europe only shows up more clearly the weakness and fear of the new tsars who have to maintain their reactionary rule by arms because truth is not on their side. but reality shows that arms cannot intimidate the east european peoples who have risen again and again against the rule of the new tsars whose fond dream to dominate europe is doomed to complete bankruptcy.

CHINA AND SPAIN

## Spanish Revolutionary Organization of Workers Sends Message of Condolence on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

the central committee of the spanish revolutionary organization of workers has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says: "the passing of the great leader of the chinese people and the teacher of the world proletariat is undoubtedly an unmatched loss. the name of mao tsetung will live forever in the hearts of the working class and masses of people of china. comrade mao tsetung made decisive contributions in leading the chinese communist party in the struggle to wipe out exploitation, oppression and enslavement. his name will always be linked with the independence of the chinese nation, the establishment and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the building of socialism."

it adds, "mao tsetung was the great leader of the world proletariat. he carried on the cause pioneered by marx, engels, lenin and stalin, and immensely enriched the theory of marxism-leninism. his contributions to the proletarian revolutionary theory on the materialist philosophy, the military doctrine, the people's democratic political power and other important questions constitute an irreplaceable guide to the struggle of the working class of all countries for emancipation and socialism."

the message notes, "we will remember for ever the vivid and important lessons mao tsetung taught us in leading the communist party of china in the resolute struggle against modern revisionism and in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat by means of the great proletarian cultural revolution."

## Spanish Labor Party Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

the political bureau of the central committee of the labour party of spain sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 9 expressing condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says, "comrade mao tsetung, one of the greatest leaders of the international proletariat, has passed away. like marx, engels, lenin and stalin, he marked out a complete historical stage of mankind with his tremendous revolutionary wisdom, his fidelity to marxism-leninism and his staunch confidence in the masses."

the message continues, "mao tsetung raised marxism-leninism to a new level, and applied it creatively to socialist revolution in colonial, semi-colonial and semi-feudal countries, and to the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism under new conditions, thereby guiding the communist party of china and the chinese people to success on socialist construction".

the message notes, "comrade mao tsetung's contribution to revolutionary theory and practice has become an inseparable part of the scientific thought of mankind, and will be an inestimable weapon in our hands in the struggle for democracy, for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the realization of communism."

the message says in conclusion, "our whole party and the people of various nationalities of spain, together with the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people, mourn for the great marxist-leninist revolutionary and the leader of the proletariat and the oppressed people of the world. we share your grief."

CHINA AND SYRIA

## President of Syrian People's Council Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

mohammed ali halabi, president of the people's council of the syrian arab republic, sent a message on september 10 to the leadership of the people's republic of china, expressing sincerest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with great sorrow we learned the news of the passing of mao tsetung, the great commander, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and the great leader who had accomplished the greatest achievements for his country and nation.

in my own name and in the name of all the members of the people's council of the syrian arab republic, i express to you and to the deputies to the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the friendly chinese people sincerest condolences on the passing of the leader mao tsetung, whose name will always be a symbol of the struggle of the oppressed people of the world against colonialism, imperialism and all kinds of tyranny and exploitation.

we join you in mourning the late great leader. may you always be victorious and successful.

CHINA AND THAILAND

## National Assembly President of Thailand Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

utai pimchaichon, president of the national assembly of the kingdom of thailand, sent a message on september 10 to the leadership of china, expressing profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

learned with heartfelt regret that chairman mao tsetung had passed away, please convey my expression of profound condolence and deep sympathy to the members of the national people's congress and the people as well as the bereaved family.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

### Head of Chinese Exhibition Delegation Leaves Peking for Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

tsao wen-pin, head of a chinese exhibition delegation to trinidad and tobago, left here for port-of-spain by air yesterday.

### Trinidad and Tobago Foreign Minister Condoles on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

cuthbert joseph, minister of external affairs of trinidad and tobago, called at the chinese embassy in port of spain on the afternoon of september 15 to extend condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from port of spain.

he observed silent tribute in front of the portrait of the late chairman mao tsetung.

since september 11, many trinidad and tobago government officials and friendly personages, foreign diplomatic envoys and overseas chinese have made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

among the mourners were also visiting friendly personages from barbados and martinique.

CHINA AND TURKEY

### Turkish President Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1976)

fahri koruturk, president of the republic of turkey, sent a message on september 11 to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincerest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i have learned with sadness of the passing away of his excellency mao tsetung, founder of the people's republic of china and chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

with the demise of this great statesman who has left his print to our century with his effort to bring a new way of life to the people's republic of china as well as to all communities in the world, the international political scene has lost its most outstanding and interesting personality.

on behalf of the turkish people and on my own, i would like to express to the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people my most sincere condolences.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Foreign Minister Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung on President's Behalf

(NCNA-English Kampala, Sept. 16, 1976)

ugandan foreign minister juma oris called at the chinese embassy here on september 13 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung on behalf of president idi amin and the ugandan government and people.

the foreign minister said to chinese ambassador ke pu-hai, "the great leader chairman mao, who was well-known in this world, had done a lot for china, uganda and the world at large." "the death of chairman mao is not only a loss of china but also a loss to us here in uganda and the whole world," he added.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy since september 9 were other government officials, friendly personages, representatives of chinese residents in uganda and diplomatic envoys.

foreign minister oris announced here today that to mourn over the death of chairman mao tsetung, president amin and the ugandan government decided yesterday that the national flag be flown at half-mast throughout the country on september 18.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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TRIBUTES TO MAO TSETUNG

## Hold Higher the Banner of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company"

by

the Revolutionary Committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 18, 1976)

The shocking news of the passing away of our most esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao makes the 200,000 staff members and workers of our Anshan Iron and Steel Company sink in immense grief. Up and down the mines, within and outside the bounds of the plant, everybody sobs silently with tears rolling down his face to painfully mourn with profound proletarian feelings our Great Savior Chairman Mao. Neither the boundless esteem and ardent love of the Anshan Steel workers nor their deep yearning and grief for Chairman Mao can be expressed or told with countless words.

Chairman Mao is the builder and brilliant and wise leader of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China, the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and peoples, as well as the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. The misfortune of his passing away is an inestimable loss to our Party, our Army and the people of all nationalities in our country, to the international proletariat and the people of all countries, and to the international communist movement.

As we staff members and workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company hold the "Message to the Whole Party, the Whole Army and the People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country" in our hands, look at Chairman Mao's portrait with upturned faces, recall the combat course which Chairman Mao had led us to go through, and eulogize Chairman Mao's high merit and great achievements with a churning mind and immense grief, there arise in us a boundless yearning and matchless ardent love for Chairman Mao.

We would never forget those numerous blood brothers buried at the dreary Hushih Gully under the wicked old society and the countless class and national hatreds condensed in the dark Showa Steel Plant. It was Chairman Mao who led us to overthrow the three big mountains and delivered from the abyss of suffering the Anshan Steel workers exploited, oppressed, trampled upon and bullied by imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries.

We would never forget that in the early days of liberation when we scored achievements in rebuilding the Anshan Steel on the ruins, it was Chairman Mao who twice wrote us in 1952 and 1953 congratulating and commending us, and calling on us to make continued efforts, bring into play our wisdom and strength, and strive for greater successes. He gave us tremendous encouragement and inspiration and inexhaustible strength, and clearly pointed out for us the orientation to move forward.

We would never forget that when the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique rabidly attacked the Party in 1959, it was Chairman Mao who personally made a comment on the report of the Anshan Municipal Committee to support our great leap forward, our opposition to Right deviation and our revolutionary action in going all out, and encouraged us to brave the evil wind, go against the ferocious waves, and wage a resolute struggle against Right opportunism.

We would never forget that when the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries in the international arena frenziedly opposed China and the class enemies at home worked in collaboration with them from a distance, it was Chairman Mao who profoundly criticized the Soviet revisionist "Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine" and once again personally commented on the report of the Anshan Municipal Committee. The "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" has appeared in the Far East and China to become the fundamental charter for the proper running of socialist enterprises. Like a gloriously shining lighthouse, it sheds light on the bright future in the development of socialist industry.

We would never forget that at the crucial moment when the bourgeoisie inside the Party headed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing stubbornly resisted the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and frenziedly pushed the counter-revoutionary revisionist line in a vain attempt to change the Party's basic line, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism and turn us once again into hired slaves under the "golden whip" and "steel whip," it was Chairman Mao who saw through everything, personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle to criticize Lin Piao, Confucius and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and defeated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, thus enabling the Anshan Iron and Steel Company to advance with big strides in class struggle and the two-line struggle. In the Anshan Iron and Steel Company today, Mao Tsetung thought has been popularized as never before, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has penetrated deep into people's minds, and the consciousness of the broad masses of staff members and workers has been further raised. With the sturdy growth of socialist new things, the situation of production is excellent.

All achievements made by the Anshan Iron and Steel Company are the results of the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. All victories won by the Anshan Iron and Steel Company are great victories for Mao Tsetung thought.

Chairman Mao has left us forever. At this moment of immense grief, we communist Party members, CYL members, and revolutionary staff members and workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company make as a whole body a solemn pledge to Chairman Mao: We are resolved to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee and turn our deep grief into immense strength. We will firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's bidding, "Act according to the principles laid down," rally round the Party Central Committee like a rock, persistently take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We will not fail Chairman Mao's earnest expectations, and will hold higher the brilliant banner of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," launch in depth the mass movement "to learn from Tach'ing in industry," persist in making socialist revolution in the two sectors of the superstructure and the relations of production, deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revoutionary revisionist line, build the Anshan Iron and Steel Company into a strong battlefront for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, make greater contribution toward developing China's iron and steel company, socialist revolution and socialist construction, and carry the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by Chairman Mao through to the end.

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MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG IN PEKING UNIVERSITY

## Chairman Mao's Loving Care Will Forever Inspire Us To Fight for Starting and Building a New Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 18, 1976)

After the shocking news of the passing away of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao reached Peking University, the teachers, students, staff members, workers and their dependents for days experienced the most grievous moments of their lives. Many people felt a great pain in their hearts while tears welled up like a fountain in their eyes. Churning with thoughts, many people could not sleep a wink all night. They all kept crying: "Chairman Mao! We think of you day and night!"

With boundless reverence, they recall the high merit and great achievements made by Chairman Mao in the Chinese revoution and the world revolution. They recall Chairman Mao's benevolence which was higher than the mountains and deeper than the sea, and also his loving attention for Peking University. They all feel that their fate is linked by flesh-and-blood ties with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, that every bit of their progress has been achieved under the nurture of the sunshine and dew of Mao Tsetung thought and that they owe every one of their victories to the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao.

The teachers, students, staff members and workers stood in silent tribute before Chairman Mao's portrait. A million words in their hearts converged to become one voice: "Oh Chairman Mao! Your lofty and great image will live forever in our hearts; your patient teachings will forever be engraved on our hearts; your brilliant thought will forever light up the direction of our advance. We must unswervingly and consistently adhere to your proletarian educational line, deepen the revolution in education, criticize the old Peking University, start and build a new Peking University and turn it into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must defend your proletarian revolutionary line with our blood and lives, and carry through to the end the cause of proletarian revolution started by you."

The teachers, students, staff members and workers of the department of library science held mourning services at Hunglou (the Red House--tr.), the building of the Peking University library where Chairman Mao had worked in 1918. With tears in their eyes, they recalled how Chairman Mao studied and propagated Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the October Revolution, and spread the embers of revolution here. They seemed to see the lights of Hunglou breaking through the thick fog and illuminating the long fighting course of the Chinese revolution. Chang Chin-ti, a young teacher of the department of library science who stood as guard of honor at the bier in the Gret Hall of the People as representative of Peking University, said: "We are determined to turn grief into strength and turn the library where Chairman Mao had worked into a classroom for the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and a battlefield for criticizing revisionism."

The members of the university's CYL committee and student union joined the old comrades who had worked with the student government of Peking University in the early days of liberation in reviewing Chairman Mao's loving attention for Peking University. In the spring of 1949, just after the Chinese People's Liberation Army commanded by Chairman Mao had liberated Peking University from the reactionary rule of Kuomintang, the revolutionary teachers and students decided to adopt "May 4" as the anniversary day of Peking University and intended to hold celebration meetings. With boundless reverence, they wrote a letter to Chairman Mao and reported the situation.

It was then the crucial moment when Chairman Mao led the Chinese People's Liberation Army in "the countrywide advance." Though Chairman Mao was busy with a myriad affairs every day, he still personally wrote the two letters of reply to the student government of Peking University and the preparatory committee for the "May 4" anniversary of Peking University, warmly congratulating us on our progress. Afterward, despite the pressure of his work, Chairman Mao took time to write inscriptions for Peking University on a number of occasions, calling on the revolutionary teachers and students to carry forward the glorious tradition of the "May 4 Movement" and to unite and strive to build a new China. What loving attention and tremendous inspiration!

Today, the members of the CYL committee and student union study again and again Chairman Mao's letter of reply and inscriptions written in his own hand-writing, and recall with boundless affection Chairman Mao's loving care for the younger generation. They say: "Chairman Mao is the greatest teacher of us revolutionary youth. We must forever advance in the orientation of the youth movement charted by Chairman Mao, forever strike root in the midst of the masses, identify with the workers and peasants and be ordinary laborers."

Eighty-year-old Professor Feng Yu-lan of the philosophy department burst into tears on hearing the news of the passing away of Chairman Mao. With eyes bathed in tears, he wrote a poem to express his grief.

The poem reads: "The whole of China is in immense grief. The millions and billions have lost their esteemed kinsman. He brought prosperity to China with his hands, and will prop up Kunlun for 100 years to come. We will not forget his good teachings, and will forever bear in mind the grace of his pervading influence. His great works are still available for illuminating our fighting course."

He took out a letter of reply written by Chairman Mao's own hand-writing which he had treasured for nearly 27 years, and read it over and over again. He was immensely grateful for the grace of Chairman Mao's teachings, and deeply understood Chairman Mao's great ambition for emancipating mankind as a whole. For more than 20 years, this letter inspired and encouraged him to strive to remold his world outlook and incessantly make progress. He is resolved never to be unworthy of Chairman Mao's sincere teachings, persevere in his remolding in all his future years, do more useful work for the people and do a good job in revising "A New History of Chinese Philosophy."

Yu Kuo-tung, deputy to the 10th Party Congress, a Red Guard who stayed behind to work with the school and deputy secretary of the 653 Branch of Peking University, brought with him the profound memory of the teachers, students, staff members and workers of the branch, and hurried day and night back to Peking from thousands of li away to pay his last respects to Chairman Mao. Together with Hsu Ya-min, a former Red Guard who had the good fortune of being received by Chairman Mao, and now a standing committee member of the university Party committee and vice chairman of the university's political department, Yang Ke-ming, a teacher of the philosophy department, and others, they looked back over the rigorous years of their rebel against the capitalist-roaders under the command of Chairman Mao, and stirred up still more infinite yearnings for Chairman Mao. Many a soul-stirring memories flashed again before their eyes:

Under the combat order of the May 16, 1966 Circular of the CCP Central Committee formulated under Chairman Mao's personal guidance, Peking University wrote a big-character poster responding to the call of the Center. Chairman Mao personally commented on and published this big-character poster. Henceforth, the raging fire of the great proletarian cultural revolution spread throughout the vast and populous socialist China. With this tremendous inspiration and support, the Red Guards and the broad masses of revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University violently pounded against the capitalist-roaders within the Party and caused the deeply entrenched forces of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism in the old Peking University to disintegrate in no time.

On August 1, 1966, Chairman Mao personally received the revolutionary teachers and students of Peking University who were elected delegates without the power to vote to the 11th Plenary Session of the CCP 8th Central Committee. He inquired in detail about the situation of the great cultural revolution launched in Peking University, and encouraged everyone to resolutely wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders.

On August 17, 1966, Chairman Mao personally inscribed the three glittering characters "New Peking University" for the journal of Peking University. He called on the revolutionary teachers, students, staff members and workers to thoroughly transform the old Peking University and start and build a new Peking University.

On August 18, 1966, in the course of receiving the young fighters of the Red Guards, Chairman Mao walked down from the T'ienanmen Tower and came into the midst of the revolutionary teachers and students of Peking University by the side of the Chinshui Bridge. Everyone was tremendously inspired. At that time, our hearts beat with excitement. Cheers of "Long live Chairman Mao!" echoed throughout T'ienanmen Square.

Chairman Mao's loving attention will forever inspire the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University to advance victoriously. They are resolved to carry out Chairman Mao's behests, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "it is right to rebel against the reactionaries," rally most closely round the Party Central Committee and unswervingly fight against the bourgeoisie inside the Party. They vow to carry the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

Among the members of the workers' propaganda team in Peking University, many had suffered untold hardship from exploitation and oppression in the old society. They have endured the darkness of the chilly night, and deeply feel the warmth of the red sun. They say: We will never forget that it was Chairman Mao who emancipated us poor workers, who were called "stinking coolies" in the old society, from the heavy oppression of the three big mountains to become the masters of new China. We will never forget the day of July 27, 1968, when under Chairman Mao's order we marched in force into the educational battlefront which had long been dominated by the bourgeoisie, and wrote a new chapter on the occupation of the superstructure by the working class in the history of mankind. We will never forget that in the most arduous moments of struggle eight years ago, Chairman Mao sent us golden mangoes and warmly received us shortly afterward. In the midst of the tempestuous waves of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, whenever we see mangoes and think of the touching scenes of Chairman Mao's reception, we feel powerful all over. We will never forget that it was the several reports of Peking University on the experience of struggle-criticism-transformation and the launching of the revolution in education personally commented on and published by Chairman Mao that gave a powerful impetus to the great struggle to fundamentally reform the old educational system. We will never forget that at the inception of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, our great leader Chairman Mao personally commented on the material criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius compiled by Peking University and Tsinghua University. We will never forget that when Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and frenziedly made a vindictive attack on the proletariat, it was Chairman Mao who led us to vigorously launch a major counter-attack. We will forever bear in mind Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie is "right in the Communist Party," and are resolved to fight the capitalist-roaders through to the end. Despite the cataclysm and tempests, we stand firm without vacillation. Victory forever belongs to the militant proletariat!

At the time when the dark clouds of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing were rolling, Chang Kuang-ming, a member of the workers' propaganda team and deputy secretary of Party general branch of the philosophy department, picked up the sharp weapon of Mao Tsetung thought, boldly and firmly pressed ahead against the storm, united the broad masses of teachers and students and launched a tit-for-tat struggle against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line. Now, with boundless reverence, he pays his last respects to and sees the firm and serene features of the great leader Chairman Mao. Recalling the fighting course over the past eight years, he cannot hold back his tears. He raises his strong and powerful fists and pledges: "I may part with my head and shed blood, but I will never discard Mao Tsetung thought!"

The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students have turned their immense grief into a tremendous spiritual force. In the study room of the library, the teachers and students hold the Selected Works of Mao Tsetung in their hands and thirstily apply themselves to study. They mourn the great leader Chairman Mao by taking solid action in reading and studying seriously and deepening the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

Lo Ying-piao, Chang Hsin-pao and Yen Chih-yuan--worker-peasant-soldier students of the economics department--still exerted themselves in studying Chairman Mao's works after two o'clock in the morning. The Party general branch of the department of Western languages solemnly made the decision on studying all over again all the four volumes of the Selected Works of Mao Tset-ung and persisting in one hour's study every day. The teachers and students of the Han language specialty of the Chinese language department studied Chairman Mao's works in conjunction with the Party history, and comprehended how Chairman Mao defended and developed Marxism-Leninism in the past struggles against the opportunist lines inside the Party. The teachers and students of the history department and the department of international politics worked day and night to write new lecture notes on the Party history and the history of the international communist movement. With tears in their eyes, they related in class the fighting course through which our great leader Chairman Mao led the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country from victory to victory, and also the immortal contributions made by Chairman Mao to the international communist movement.

The working personnel of the research office are in the course of exerting themselves in writing articles, such as "Chairman Mao Tse-tung is the Greatest Marxist of the Contemporary Era," in praise of Chairman Mao's tremendous contributions to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism. Ch'en Shou-liang, a cadre of the educational revolution section, and Hsü Cheng-fan, a worker of the research office were in the course of writing an article to criticize the big poisonous weed "Outline Report on the Work of the Academy of Sciences" concocted on instructions from Teng Hsiao-p'ing when they heard the shocking news of the passing away of Chairman Mao. With tears in their eyes, they turned their profound grief into a powerful motive force for the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, worked hard throughout the whole night and strove to write the article well. The workers of the Institute of History in the Development of Marxism-Leninism have written "How Does 'On General Program' Distort and Tamper with Quotations from Teachers of Revolution" and other relevant material to expose Teng Hsiao-p'ing's despicable tricks and devious designs in waving a red flag to oppose the red flag and deliberately distorting the scientific conclusions drawn by the teachers of revolution.

As they recalled Chairman Mao's boundless concern for the afflicted people in T'angshan, the more than 460 teachers, students, staff members and workers of the study and service team sent by Peking University to T'angshan further enhanced their determination in carrying out anti-quake and relief work side by side with the people of T'angshan. In the past few days, they joined the people of T'angshan in fighting and in rush repairing houses for the winter, went to the mines and factories to join the workers in building a new T'angshan, and mourned the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao with solid action.

The workers of the university-run pharmaceutical plant stood firm by their production posts day and night to mourn Chairman Mao with profound feelings in deep grief. As if by common consent, many people came to work early and left late, did every kind of work and fought in unity, thus increasing the daily output by more than 30 percent compared with the

original plan. In the workshop of the electronic apparatus plant run by the university, the workers held back their immense grief and made preparations for tuning the machines. Standing by the side of the integrated-circuit electronic computer capable of making 1,000,000 operations per second which they made themselves, they conscientiously examined the lines soldered on the machine casing, fought day and night and completed in one day the volume of work which was originally planned for two days. Everyone poured their deep mourning for Chairman Mao on grasping revolution and promoting production, worked vigorously and painstakingly, seized every minute to contribute strength toward accelerating the pace of China's electronic industry, and took solid action to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's slavish comprador economic thought.

In these grievous days, the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University review the past and look to the future. They are resolved to turn grief into strength, forever carry out Chairman Mao's behests, study conscientiously, deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, wage consistent and untiring struggle against the capitalist-roaders, and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat initiated by Chairman Mao.

- By NCNA reporters

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ANTI-QUAKE STRUGGLE

## To Fight As One Man, Under the Riot of Red Flags Round the Foot of Puchou

by

Kao Lu (高路)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 15, 1976)

"A 12th grade typhoon cannot blow us down, and a 7th grade earthquake cannot topple us!"

"The stronger the earthquake, the harder we work!"

"In each earthquake, we make a revolution!"

These are the heroic and gallant watchwords put forth by the people of the quake-stricken areas in China, and they fully express the proletarian spirit of revolutionary optimism.

How to deal with a serious natural calamity? A sharp antagonism exists between the two classes, the two lines and the two world outlooks.

The proletarian world outlook is Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Because of this, the proletariat are revolutionary optimists.

The proletariat firmly believes that all things in the natural world can be recognized, all laws of nature can be grasped and all natural calamities can be overcome. "The history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom."

The proletariat firmly believes that human will can overpower natural forces. "The wealth of society is created by the workers, the peasants, the working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, use Marxism-Leninism as their guide, and energetically tackle problems instead of evading them, there is no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome."

Contrary to the proletariat, the bourgeoisie and the opportunists within the Party consistently spread pessimistic ideas among the revolutionary ranks in an attempt to corrode the Party and the people and to disintegrate the revolution.

In his pamphlet "Why Do People Make Mistake?", the arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i nonsensically said that "the development of things is a development toward death, and the ultimate result will still be death" and "a victory for death." This is an ultra-reactionary philosophy based on pessimism and out-and-out preaching of death, and it fully manifests the class essence of the moribund bourgeoisie on the decline within the Party.

In the early part of the sixties, due to serious natural calamities and sabotage from the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, the national economy of our country suffered a temporary setback. Gloating over our misfortune caused by temporary difficulties, Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch capitalist-roaders within the Party, availed themselves of the opportunity to vociferously spread panic and called for turning back the clock. Liu Shao-ch'i cried, "Our economy is on the brink of falling apart." He nonsensically said, "At present, with the dead outnumbering the living, it is not a time of prosperity for people in China." Teng Hsiao-p'ing also described the situation in the country as all bleak, and painted everything all black. He nonsensically said that our national economy was in "a very bad shape" and in "a semi-paralyzed state," and was "sick and beset by serious complications." Liu Shao-ch'i and Teng Hsiao-p'ing vigorously publicized these pessimistic ideas for the sake of reversing the orientation of the revolution and restoring capitalism. Liu Shao-ch'i cried, "Don't be afraid of the spread of capitalism." Teng Hsiao-p'ing also clamored for "retreat" and said that "if we do not retreat, we would not be able to stand firm."

It was precisely at this crucial moment of the struggle between the two lines that our great leader Chairman Mao published in May 1962 his "six poems." In his footnote to the one written to the tune of "Yü Chia Ao" ("Workers and peasants are wakened in their millions to fight as one man, under the riot of red flags round the foot of Puchou!"), Chairman Mao gave a brand-new interpretation to the ancient Chinese legend of Kungkung who butted his head against Mount Puchou. Chairman Mao said:

"There are different versions of the legend. I prefer the version in Hui Nan Tzu, which presents Kungkung as a victorious hero: Please note: 'In a fit of rage Kungkung butted against Mount Puchou, breaking the pillars of heaven and snapping the ties of the earth. Then the sky shifted toward the northwest, tilting the sun, moon and stars; the earth sank in the southeast so that dust and water gathered there.' Did Kungkung perish in the attempt? Huai Nan Tzu is silent on this question. We may take it that he did not, but came out victorious."

The brilliant poems of Chairman Mao and this important footnote warmly eulogize the boundless power of the masses in transforming nature and society and they are full of the proletarian spirit of revolutionary optimism: human will can overpower natural forces. Kungkung, this hero of the ancient legend is actually the incarnation of the revolutionary spirit of the people. "Kungkung is presented as a victorious hero." This statement of Chairman Mao's embodies an extremely profound philosophical truth and sparkles with the brilliant radiance of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. This is a telling blow to the bourgeois representatives who have wormed their way into the Party like Liu Shao-ch'i, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and company, and those preachers of death who disseminated the trend of thought based on Right-deviation, disappointment and pessimism within the revolutionary ranks to corrode the Party and the people.

In the past several decades, at every important juncture of class struggle at home and abroad, and at the crucial moment when the winter clouds were laden with snow the cold current was on the flow, all flowers withered, and devils rose from a heap of white bones, Chairman Mao always used this kind of Marxist revolutionary optimism to arm, educate and encourage the people so that they would have confidence and resolution, revolutionary vision and determination, and the heroic spirit of turning heaven and earth upside down, show no fear of sacrifice, overcome all difficulties, beat back the frenzied attacks of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, surmount all difficulties blocking the revolutionary road, and score one great victory after another for the revolutionary cause. But such preachers of death as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing, with the mournful cries of the class on the decline, were driven one by one from the stage of history.

It is impossible for a revolution to meet with no difficulty or resistance. However, no matter how rampant the forces of reaction are at home and abroad and no matter how serious are the disruption and losses caused by natural calamities, they could only be factors playing a temporary role. The wisdom and strength of the people in transforming the world and the Marxist-Leninist line of Chairman Mao are the factors that are constantly at work. History has proved and will continue to prove that before the Chinese people who are not afraid of struggle and are good at struggle, all forces of reaction both domestic and foreign, including the bourgeoisie inside the Party, are paper tigers. All natural calamities, including earthquakes, are also paper tigers. The earthquake will not topple the Chinese people, but will be conquered by the Chinese people. Revisionism will not defeat but will be defeated by Marxism. Victory always belongs to the great Chinese people who hold high the red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought!

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CRITICISM OF "REGULATIONS FOR INDUSTRY"

# Promoting Slavish Comprador Philosophy Means Practicing Restoration and National Betrayal

by

the CCP Committee of the K'ailuan Coal Mine

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 15, 1976)

In "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development" concocted under the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, the signboard of "stepping up the tempo of industrial development" is used to actively promote the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace in a vain attempt to accelerate the restoration of capitalism. With work done according to what Teng Hsiao-p'ing preaches, socialist enterprises would degenerate and our country would change color to become a social-imperialist or imperialist colony. The history of the K'ailuan Coal Mine before and after the liberation is a very good illustration.

In the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China, the K'ailuan Coal Mine which was dominated by imperialism and the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie for a total of seventy years, possessed evident semi-colonial characteristics. In the last part of the 19th century, for the sake of suppressing the resistance of the people, the corrupt Ch'ing government "invited" foreigners to China and permitted the British imperialists to seize by force the K'ailuan Coal Mine. On the eve of the War of Resistance against Japan, the Japanese aggressors carried out ruthless plunder in the K'ailuan Coal Mine. On the day following the capitulation of the Japanese bandits, the Kuomintang reactionaries again "returned" with a bow the K'ailuan Coal Mine to British imperialism. For the sake of seizing high profit, the imperialists carried off by force over 100,000,000 tons of coal from the mine leaving behind stacks of bleached bones of the Chinese workers and some dilapidated shafts. This is an evidence of the crime of the comprador bourgeoisie of old China in practicing capitulation and national betrayal.

After liberation, the mine returned to the bosom of the Chinese people, and the workers of K'ailuan transformed and constructed the mine in the image of the proletariat. However, the chieftains of the revisionist line within the Party always vigorously practiced slavish comprador philosophy. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i once came to K'ailuan, wagged his tail and prostrated himself before the comprador-capitalists. He played them up as "red compradors" and advocated that "exploitation has its merit." The old anti-communist Ch'en Po-ta also sneaked into K'ailuan many times, and called upon the workers to "honor the old and respect the worthy" or to "honor" the "old" capitalists and "respect" the "worthy" reactionary technical authorities, in a vain attempt to let the "foreign experts" dependent on imperialism to ride once more over the heads of the workers. Before the great cultural

revolution, the revolutionary initiative of the K'ailuan Coal Mine was greatly suppressed under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line and coal production stood still and made no progress. This is the historical proof of the crime of the chieftains of the revisionist line in promoting the slavish comprador philosophy.

Looking back over the history of the K'ailuan Coal Mine we can clearly see that those who practice slavish comprador philosophy are bound to become the vassals of imperialism, and that if an enterprise is run according to the slavish comprador philosophy, the enterprise not only could not develop, but also would inevitably deteriorate. Teng Hsiao-p'ing wildly advocated the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. He publicized "the introduction of more advanced techniques from abroad" to be repaid with coal and petroleum, and relied one-sidedly on the bourgeoisie of other countries. This fully proves that he has stepped into the shoes of the comprador-bourgeoisie and is for carrying on the revisionist line of national betrayal and capitulation of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The K'ailuan Coal Mine, this coal mine with nearly a hundred years of history, glowed with vigor and vitality and became a red banner in learning from Tach'ing on China's industrial front. The broad masses of workers freed their minds of restrictive ideas emancipated themselves ideologically and march toward in breadth and depth in production.

The workers of the Lüchiat'o Mine reformed the foreign designs which were unsuitable for the development of production. They combined two mining areas together for extraction, and tunneled one alleyway less, thus saving a great deal of manpower and material resources. The three-in-one combination team composed of workers, cadres and technicians in this mine designed and built themselves a compact and easy to operate high-pressure water gun which was small and versatile, and lighter in weight than the original one by over 600 catties but with more than double the water pressure, thus greatly increasing the rate of extraction.

We vigorously criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace and actively carried out technical innovations and revolution in designs. In slightly over five years, from 1970 to 1975, the K'ailuan Coal Mine brought into realization more than 5,200 major technical innovations which transformed the century-old mine. The broad masses of miners also broke open one after another the "forbidden areas" sealed off by the imperialists, broke through one after another the warning lines set by technical "authorities" and carried out many things which the bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" were unable to accomplish. Finally in 1975, we doubled the output of crude and dressed coal and turned one K'ailuan Coal Mine into two K'ailuan Coal Mines.

The facts fully show that the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" is good!

Having eyes only for "foreign experts" and foreign equipment, Teng Hsiao-p'ing naturally could not see and was also unwilling to see the wisdom and strength of the Chinese working class. The "theory of reliance is relative" and the slavish comprador philosophy he publicized were vain attempts to use the cudgel of "reorganization" to knock away the leading position of the working class and bring the unrepentant capitalist-roaders back to the stage for practicing restoration and national betrayal. The facts show that in pushing the slavish comprador philosophy, Teng Hsiao-p'ing seeks to practice restoration and national betrayal.

Recently, the T'angshan Prefecture in which the K'ailuan Coal Mine is situated suffered from a severe earthquake. The workers of our K'ailuan Coal Mine showed not the slightest fear in the face of this serius natural disaster. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and with the support of the people of the whole nation and the kinsfolk-like PLA, they performed one miracle after another. The number three shaft of the Machiakou Mine was restored for production and it began to put out coal within ten days. This is an important gain in the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, an important victory of the anti-quake struggle, and an important victory for those who adhere to Chairman Mao's policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." We are determined to take class struggle as the key link, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and continue to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and with our confidence in triumphing over the earthquake disaster grown a hundredfold, we are using our pair of hands to paint an even more beautiful new picture.

* * *

MASS MEMORIAL RALLY FOR MAO TSETUNG

One Million People in Peking Hold Solemn Mass Memorial Rally to Mourn Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao with Deepest Grief, Pledge to Carry Out Chairman Mao's Behests and Carry Proletarian Revolution Through to End

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the most beloved and esteemed great leader of our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country, the greatest marxist of the contemporary era, and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, has evoked boundless grief in the hearts of the chinese people and the people the world over.

today, one million people in the capital held a very solemn mass memorial rally on the magnificent tienanmen square. the rally was broadcast live to all parts of the country. the 800 million people across our vast land mourned with profound grief for chairman mao, the founder and wise leader of our great party, great army and great country, and the great liberator of the people of all the nationalities of our country.

the cause for which our great leader chairman mao fought all his life is linked by flesh-and-blood ties with the broad masses of the people. he brought brightness to our country and happiness to the people of all nationalities, and enabled the disaster-plagued chinese nation to rise to its feet. chairman mao will live forever in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people. invincible mao tsetung thought will shine forever. at this moment of deep sorrow the 800 million people are resolved to turn their grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests and, under the leadership of the party central committee, unite as one, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry the cause of the proletarian revolution which chairman mao pioneered through to the end.

the mass memorial rally held by the people in the capital, which was unprecedented in scale, reflected the heartfelt love, boundless trust and unparalleled esteem of the people throughout the country for the great leader chairman mao. the memorial rally was attended by party and state leaders hua kuo-feng,

wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, hsu shih-yu, wei kuo-ching, li teh-sheng, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien. also attending were su yu, a leading member of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; shen yen-ping and pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and chiang hua, president of the supreme people's court.

tienanmen square was permeated with an atmosphere of solemnity and reverence. a huge black streamer running across the rostrum on tienanmen gate carried the following inscription in white characters: "mass memorial rally for our great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung". a seven-metre-high portrait of our great leader chairman mao hung in the middle of the facade of tienanmen gate. a high red ochre platform was newly erected below the portrait which was flanked by fighters of the people's liberation army standing at attention with rifle in hand. pots of green pines and cypresses and light yellow chrysanthemums and the wreaths presented by the central committee of the communist party of china and the party and state leaders were arrayed on the platform. the new wreath from comrade chiang ching, made of sunflowers, green corns, golden ears of wheat, rice and millet, and white blossoms and fruit of yellow horn (xanthoceras sorbifolia), was laid before chairman mao's portrait. the wreaths presented by the party, government and army departments and the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were placed against a background of evergreen plants on the east and west stands below tienanmen gate. a huge black streamer set up in front of the monument to the people's heroes at the southern end of the square carried the militant call to the people: "carry out chairman mao's behests and carry the cause of the proletarian revolution through to the end excl."

today, the national flag was flown at half-mast in mourning in the centre of tienanmen square. the heroic people of the capital and cadres of party, government and army units stood in orderly formations on the square and along the five-kilometre-long east-west changan boulevard that runs through the square.

they had converged on tienanmen square from all directions, from factories, mines, enterprises, shops, rural people's communes, army barracks, offices, schools and neighbourhood communities in and around the city. the magnificent tienanmen square is the symbol of new china; it bears witness to the historic fact that the chinese people stood up once and for all. it was here 27 years ago that the great leader chairman mao himself hoisted the first five-star red flag. it was here in the last 20 years and more than chairman mao reviewed millions upon millions of our heroic people and armymen. it was here that a grand ceremony was held in celebration of the brilliant victory in china's socialist transformation, and big mass rallies were organized in support of the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over. it was here during the world-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution that chairman mao, in green army uniform and wearing a red armband, reviewed a total of 13 million young red guards from all parts of the country, mobilized and led the people of the whole country in smashing the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao. it was here in april this year that the counter-revolutionary political incident with teng hsiao-ping as the arch-criminal was smashed, thus bringing about an upsurge in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

the magnificent tienanmen square is the site which recorded chairman mao's great revolutionary practice after nation-wide liberation. chairman mao's immense contributions will shine forever like the sun and the moon. today, when the great leader chairman mao had left us, the million people gathered on the square to pay tribute to him in deep sorrow and express their mourning for him.

at 3 p.m. sharp, comrade wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, declared the memorial rally open. the million mourners observed a three-minute silence amidst the solemn strains of funeral music struck up by a 500-man military band. live transmissions over the radio and television carried the proceedings of the rally to innumerable homes and the strains of the funeral music to cities and villages across the land. the 800 million people of china, their eyes brimming with tears, stood in silent tribute.

at the same time all factories and mines across the length and breadth of the motherland, railways trains, and ships and naval vessels sailing on the rivers and seas sounded their sirens in mourning.

meanwhile, at steel furnaces, beside power gererators over operating tables, and at all other fighting posts where work could not be interrupted, people were restraining their profound sorrow and mourning our great leader chairman mao with the fruits of their diligent labour.

the 800 million sons and daughters of china were stricken with grief; the whole nation was in mourning. the people of the entire country cherish the memory of chairman mao with boundless affection. our party, our country and our people owe what they are today to the wise leadership of chairman mao. all the victories, achievements and happiness of those who suffered in the past and of the new generation who has grown up under the red flag, their confidence, hope and strength in triumphing over all difficulties, and their ardent aspiration and longing for the prospects of communism -- all these are linked with the sublime name of chairman mao tsetung and are born of invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. chairman mao's magnificent contributions will live throughout the ages and shine forever with resplendent glory in the history of mankind.

after the silent tribute observed by the 800 million chinese people, the military band on tienanmen square struck up the national anthem and the "internationale". "let each stand in his place; the internationale shall be the human race excl." the militant songs encouraged and inspired the people to fight on. chairman mao has left us, but he will live forever in the hearts of the people of all the nationalities of china, and the radiance of mao tsetung thought will forever light the road of advance for the hundreds of millions of the chinese people.

comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, delivered the memorial speech.

comrade hua kuo-feng said: over the last few days, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have been immersed in boundless sorrow at the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the international proletariat and progressive mankind all deeply mourn the death of chairman mao.

he said: chairman mao tempered and nurtured our party in the struggles it carried out under his leadership against class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the party, in hard, long, acute and complex

class struggle and two-line struggles. our party has steadily grown in strength; it has developed into a great, glorious and correct marxist-leninist party.

he said: chairman mao tempered and nurtured our army in protracted revolutionary wars, and turned it into the solid pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. against the people's armed forces armed with mao tsetung thought, any enemy that dares to intrude will certainly be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war.

he said: chairman mao led our party in winning the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and founding the people's republic of china. the victory of the chinese people's revolution led by chairman mao changed the situation in the east and in the world, blazing a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

comrade hua kuo-feng said: for the first time in the history of the development of marxism, chairman mao explicitly pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed, put forward the thesis that in socialist society there are two different types of contradictions -- those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves, and advanced the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao time and again admonished the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, "never forget class struggle"; he pointed out that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period and that, throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, and established the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. in view of the changes in class relations and the characteristics of the class struggle in the period of socialism, chairman mao drew the scientific conclusion: "you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." representing the aspirations and interests of the working class and the poor and

lower-middle peasants to continue the revolution, chairman mao himself initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, which smashed the schemes of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping for restoration, criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and enabled us to seize back that portion of leading power in the party and state they had usurped, thus ensuring china's victorious advance along the marxist-leninist road.

he pointed out: chairman mao tsetung was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era. with the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, he launched the great struggle in the international communist movement to criticize modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, brought about the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward. chairman mao inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in all respects and enriched the treasure-house of marxist theory.

he said: chairman mao tsetung is a brilliant example of whole-hearted devotion to the interests of the people of china and the world. chairman mao dedicated all his energies throughout his life till his last breath to the liberation of the chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism.

comrade hua kuo-feng said: the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country must respond to the call of the party central committee actively, turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao, "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" and, under the leadership of the party central committee, carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in china which chairman mao pioneered.

he said: internally, we must conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line and the policies of the party for the entire historical period of socialism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, deepen the struggle to criticize

teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts, work to build our country into a powerful socialist state, and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity. we are determined to accomplish the sacred cause of liberating taiwan and reunifying our motherland.

externally, comrade hua kuo-feng said, we must continue to carry out resolutely chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, uphold proletarian internationalism, and never seek hegemony. we must strengthen our unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, strengthen our unity with the people of the third world countries, and strengthen our unity with the people of the third world countries, and strengthen our unity with all the countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism so as to form the broadest possible united front against imperialism, in particular against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. we must unite with all genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations in the world and wage a common struggle for the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man and the realization of communism on earth, for the liberation of all mankind excl.

at the end of comrade hua kuo-feng's memorial speech, the million people at the rally and the 800 million people in all parts of the country made three bows before portraits of chairman mao.

then the strains of the majestic paean "the east is red" rose above tienanmen square.

"the east is red,

"the sun rises.

"china has brought forth a mao tsetung.

"he works for the people's happiness,

"he is the people's great saviour."

this militant, sublime paean stirred the hearts of hundreds of millions of people and filled them with a boundless sense of loss over the passing of the great leader chairman mao. chairman mao will always be with them. he will live forever in their hearts. the chinese people, in their hundreds of millions, will go on singing this paean from generation to generation and always turn their hearts to chairman mao. they are resolved to bear in mind the adjuration he bequeathed to them, "act according to the principles laid down", persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold proletarian internationalism, carry the great cause of the proletarian revolution through to the end and forge ahead valiantly along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao.

wreaths were presented to our great leader chairman mao by party and state leaders hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching, hsu shih-yu, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien; and shen yen-ping and pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

there were also wreaths from the standing committee of the national people's congress; the state council; the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; departments under the c.p.c. central committee and state organs; the general departments, the science and technology commission for national defence, the services and arms, military academies, the various high commands and the peking garrison, of the chinese people's liberation army; trade union, youth and women organizations; the party committees and revolutionary committees of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; patriotic compatriots from taiwan province. wreaths were also presented by places and units where chairman mao once carried out his great revolutionary work and by the taching oilfield and the tachai production brigade.

the memorial rally ended at 3:30 p.m.

party members and other people in the party and government organizations, the p.l.a. units, factories, mines, enterprises, shops, people's communes, schools and neighbourhood communities across the country all listened to the live transmissions of the proceedings of the rally. this was followed by memorial meetings held by leading organs of all localities at and above the county level which were attended by representatives of the local workers, peasants, soldiers and other circles. memorial speeches were delivered at these meetings by the principal leading comrades of the local party, government and army organizations in deep mourning for our great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung. the people of all the nationalities of china pledged themselves to turn their grief into strength and, under the leadership of the party central committee, keep to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, continue their advance along the socialist road, and unite to win still greater victories excl.

## Namelist of Party and State Leaders and Others Attending Peking Memorial Rally Mourning Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

following is a list of the names of the party and state leaders, members of the funeral committee (including members and alternate members of the central committee of the chinese communist party now in peking) and representatives of all circles attending the solemn mass memorial rally mourning the great leader and great teacher chairman mao tsetung in peking today:

party and state leaders hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, hsu shih-yu, wei kuo-ching, li teh-sheng, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien;

leading member of the military commission of the party central committee su yu, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping and pebala gelieh-namje, and president of the supreme people's court chiang hua;

members of the funeral committee (including members and alternate members of the party central committee who are now in peking): ting kuo-yu, ma ning, yu sang, yu hui-yung, wang cheng, wang hung-kun, fang yi, teng ying-chao, kung chao-nien, feng hsuan, tien wei-hsin, liu wei, liu hsiang-ping, liu hsi-chang, chuang tse-tung, chiao kuan-hua, chen kang, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, chen mu-hua, li ta, li chiang, su ching, chang tsai-chien, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang tsung-hsun, chang wei-min, chang yi-hsiang, hsiao ching-kuang, chou hung-pao, lin li-yun, lo ching-chang, chin tsu-min, chu chia-yao, keng piao, chien chih-kuang, chien cheng-ying, kuo yu-feng, chin chi-wei, tao lu-chia, chi peng-fei, wei feng-ying, tsao li-huai, tsao yi-ou, han hsien-chu, fu chuan-tso, peng shao-hui, hsieh ching-yi, tsai hsiao, tsai shu-mei, tan chi-lung, liao cheng-chih, ma ming, ma hsiao-liu, wang liu-sheng, wang ching-sheng, yeh fei, yang tsung, shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, liu chen-hua, hsiang chung-hua, chu kuang-ya, hsiao ke, wu chung, yang kuei, yang po-lan, yang chun-sheng, yang fu-chen, chang ling-pin, chang shih-chung, chang kuo-chuan, chang chi-hui, sung shih-lun, hu wei, yao yi-lin, tang liang, tang wen-sheng, chien hsueh-sen, kao shu-lan, chu hui-fen, kang lin, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen, tsui hsiu-fan, hsieh chen-hua, pei chou-yu, chang yao-tzu, tao yuan-hsin, li min, liu yu-fa, wu pao-hua, lu ying, hsu chien-sheng, mo ai, hsieh li-fu, teng kang, li hsin, shih yi-chih, sha feng, chen shao-kun, chou tzu-chien, li chi-tai, li cheng-fang, pien chiang, wang yang, hsiao han, kang shih-en, kuo lu, chung fu-hsiang, chang ching-fu, fan tzu-yu, chen kuo-tung, fang chiang, wu ching-tung, chih chun, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang ting-fa, hsiang shou-chih, huang hsin-ting, tan shan-ho, wu ke-hua, yang jung-kuo, liu ta-chieh, chu yung-chia, feng tien-yu, feng yu-lan, chou yi-liang, wei chien-kung, hsia chen-huan, huang kun, kung chi-tao, hao liang, liu ching-tang, hao jan, wang kuei-chen, tao shou-chi, tung chia-keng, liu chung-yang, chu yun-shan, shih liang, hu yu-chih, sha chien-li, chi fang, huang ting-chen, chou pei-yuan, tien fu-ta, liu fei, tung chi-wu, tao chih-yueh, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien and huang wei;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress who are now in peking: ma cheng-chieh, ma chun-ku, wang kuan-lan, wang yeh-chiu, wang kan-chang, wang tao-yi, teng chu-min, ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang, pai shou-yi, lu cheng-tsao, liu ta-nien, wu hsiu-chuan, hua lo-keng, chuang hsi-chuan, yen chi-tzu, yang tung-chun, yang pei-lien, wu yu-hsun, wu leng-hsi, wu teh-feng, chen yu-niang, chen tzu-sheng, chen yi-sung, li yen-lu, li chu-kuei, chang wen-yu, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, chao chung-yao, chao chun-chen, jung yi-jen, hu tzu-ang, hu sheng, hou chun, yin cheng-chung, kuo ying-fu, kang ke-ching, liang chi-chuan, fu yu-fang, fu chiu-tao, tung ti-chou, tseng sheng and tseng chih;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference who are now in peking: yu shu-teh, wang tzu-kang, wang yun-sheng, wang hsueh-wen, wang hsueh-ying, wang wei-kang, wang chao-hua, sun chi-meng, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, li kuo-wei, li shu-ying, yang chi-ching, ho chang-kung, chang tzu-yi, chang hsiao-chien, chen wei-chi, lin hsiu-teh, chin ju-pai, chou shih-kuan, chou shih-ti, chu wu, wen chia-seu, chao pu-chu, chao tsung-yu, yu ta-fu, chung hui-lan, ho cheng, kuo hua-jo, tang tien-chi, yuan jen-yuan, hsu po-hsin, hsu chu-po, chang yun, sa kung-liao, tsao chu-ju, cheng tan, chu tu-nan and tan kuan-san;

representatives of workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, barefoot doctors, educated young people who have settled in the countryside, red guards, little red guards, as well as representatives from circles of science and technology, literature and art, education, health work, physical culture and sports, press, publication and service trade: chou chan-ao, pai shu-mao, hsu ke-fang, wang chih-kuo, chang kuo-tai, yao hsiao-kuang, chi tai-wang, wang feng-ching, ma yi-min, tieh li-yen, teng ju-chih, han cha-hsien, li lu-jung, chu chi-jui, chi jung-yi, chen ching-tai, wang kuo-chen, li shu-chin, mo jung-hsiang, chang miao-chin, fu huan-chih, chen fu-han, jen cheng-shui, li chun-tien, huang wei-tung, chen chi-nien, chou hsiu-liang, meng ching-ho, chang feng-hsin, wang hsueh-li, liu hsiang, tsao shu-fen, li pao-chih, wan chi-hsiang, chang jui-hsiang, sun yung-chuan, liu chang-wen, ting chien-chi, jen heng-tai, lu yao-chuan, tien ah-tung, chang ping-kuei, yin chu-min, shih hsing-chou, chin shu-chih, wu hsu-chang, tu pao-jung, chang hsi-tien, kuan ai-ping, shih ching-sheng, ma shih-hua, kao chia-lin, wang lu, chu shou-hua, fan hsi-chun, chang hsi-kung, li la-ho, chen shu-fang,

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yen lien-chung, li shu-yuan, li mei-hsia, kuo feng-lien, chen yung-hsiang, yang hsi-shun, hsieh ching-hung, chang yun-pu, chia feng-ying, shih tsui, kuo fu-chin, tiao jung-fen, wang chun-o, cheng yin-tang, pai chien-chun, shan liang-yu, tsui yen-tien, chu tsung-yi, chang lien-tse, chang min-hsiu, chang feng-ying, chu kuei, ma kuang-lin, sheng fu, wang cheng-kuei, shih ming, yin wei-chen, li teh-jung, chen fu-chang, wang teh-hsiu, hsing chun-hua, wu chun-shan, han hsing-lien, chu yu, chang chih-chun, tai ta-hsi, yang hsiang-chun, liu chin-hua, chang chiao-sung, liu tieh-cheng, ma chun-ying, niu chien-yi, liu sung, chi peng-chen, lu chao-yi, wang hsiu-ching, hu wei-tung, liu chen-cheng, hou ya-ping, yin pao-shun, chang li-chuan, chang ju-shui, tsao chien-cheng, chen chang-chiang, pai ching-yuan, li hsu-yu, niu hsiao-lin, chang yu-cheng, fei chi-kuo, cheng chiu-chang, wu kai-hsin, yeh sheng-yuan, hsiung hsing-ming, yang li-ju, chia fa-chen, li jen-chun, kang hua-ching, liu tsung-jen, chao chuan-yu, chen chu-shen, chang kuo-an, wang chun-lan, huang shuai, li shih-jung, chang hung, lien yueh, tsao ching-hung, li chin, chao ting-hang, lin hung, chao yi-ning, cheng hsiao-sung, yang ya-ping, ma ching, yang yung-hung, chang ching-lan, li ke-sen, li tung-chou, shih chien-hui, hsu ping, liu po, chiao pao-yin, yueh tung, chao chun-hua, shih ming, chen fang-yun, nieh shu-chin, chen hsin, huang shang-chih, yen tun-shih, chai kuang-ming, chiang jung-fu, sun tien-ching, chang kuo-min, tsao yung-ching, li shou-chuan, shih ju-wei, ku teh-chen, ai kuo-hsiang, ku pin-yuan, chang feng, tso chiu-hsien, lin cheng-tung, yuan shih-hai, liu chang-yu, yang chun-hsia, hung hsueh-fei, hsueh ching-hua, chang su, li teh-lun, li wen-hua, li hsiu-ming, yuan shui-pai, chang yung-mei, liang hou-min, chu huai-hsu, wang hsin-kang, ma yu-tao, ma chi, tung shih-pai, wang lien-tung, wang chiang, li yun-kuei, szu tai, an yu-ai, wang chi-wen, sung chin-lan, wu chieh-ping, lin chun-tsai, chao hsi-wu, chao ping-nan, yang jun-ping, ku fu-sheng, phanthog, tung shou-yi, hsi en-ting, chang li-hua, liu ya-chun, lin yu-ting, li ya-min, li kuang-yu, li hua, wang mao-hua, chu yuan-sheng, jen chao, pai yi-chi, sun ping-yu, wang tung-fa, yang mu-chih, wu pu-li, wu chung-huang, chao ku-pei, chao kuo-liang, chen tsai, han chih-yu, han hsiu-lan, chen chu, chao chan-hsi, chou chi-chang, wu hao, chao cheng-chin, jen yu-ling and wang tsui-chih;

leading members of the office of the funeral committee cheng ping-nien, wang ti-kang, lai kuei, chou chi-tsai, chia ting, yu kuang, chu li-chuan, liu chuan-hsin, wu chien-hua, wu chi-cheng, li meng-fu, liu [illegible]en, lung hsu, mao wei-chung, chen shu-lin and huang shu-tse; and

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people who worked at chairman mao's side including medical workers chang yu-feng, li lien-ching, wu hsu-chun, wang yu-ching, chou fu-ming, chang cheng-chi, chu teh-kuei, wu lien-teng, han ah-fu, pang en-yuan, yu tsun, chu ya-chin, li chih-sui, chou kuang-yu, wu chieh, tao huan-lo, chiang szu-chang, fang chi, kao jih-hsin, hsu teh-lung, wang hsin-teh, hu hsu-tung, li chun-fu, chiang pei-fang, chai shu-chih, chu shui-shou, hsueh shih-wen, pan ping-nan, yu ya-chu, liu chun-an, wan chiu-yun, tang li-chin, sun chien-ying, chin hsiu-lan, wu ching-nien, liu wen-ju, chao shih-ching, li pei-ying, chang yu-ping, yang chun-ying, feng shu-mei and meng chin-yun.

also attending the memorial rally were chao chi-pin and cheng tung-kuo.

Memorial Speech by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice Chairman of Central Committee of Communist Party of China and Premier of State Council, at Mass Memorial Meeting for Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

following is the full text of the memorial speech by comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, at the mass memorial meeting held here this afternoon for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung:

comrades and friends:

today, representatives of the party, government and army organizations, workers, peasants, soldiers and other circles in the capital are here at tienanmen square holding a solemn mass memorial meeting and, along with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, mourning with the most profound sorrow chairman mao tsetung, our esteemed and beloved great leader and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

over the last few days, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country have been immersed in boundless sorrow

at the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the cause that our great leader chairman mao devoted his whole life to is linked by flesh-and-blood ties with the masses of the people. it was under chairman mao's leadership that the chinese people who had long suffered from oppression and exploitation won emancipation and became masters of the country. it was under chairman mao's leadership that the disaster-plagued chinese nation rose to its feet. the chinese people love, trust and esteem chairman mao from the bottom of their hearts. the international proletariat and progressive mankind all deeply mourn the death of chairman mao.

chairman mao tsetung was the founder and wise leader of the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the people's republic of china.

chairman mao tempered and nurtured our party in the struggles it carried out under his leadership against class enemies at home and abroad and inside and outside the party, in hard, long, acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggles. the history of the chinese communist party is a history of struggles between chairman mao's marxist-leninist line and the right and "left" opportunist lines in the party. under chairman mao's leadership, our party defeated the opportunist lines pursued by chen tu-hsiu, chu chiu-pai, li li-san, lo chang-lung, wang ming, chang kuo-tao, kao kang--jao shu-shih and peng teh-huai and again, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, triumphed over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. guided by chairman mao's marxist-leninist line, our party has steadily grown in strength; it has developed from small groups of a few dozen communists into a party with a membership of over 30 million which now leads the people's republic of china, into a disciplined party armed with the theory of marxism-leninism, using the method of self-criticism and closely linked with the masses of the people, and into a great, glorious and correct marxist-leninist party.

chairman mao tempered and nurtured our army in protracted revolutionary wars. he long ago put forward the famous thesis that "(boldface begins) political power grows out of the barrel of a gun (boldface ends)". he led the autumn harvest uprising, founded the first worker-peasant red army and set up the first rural revolutionary base area in the chingkang mountains. in the last 50 years,

chairman mao led our army in smashing the counter-revolutionary campaigns of "encirclement and suppression" launched by the kuomintang against the revolutionary base areas, in successfully completing the world-renowned 25,000-li long march, in defeating japanese imperialism, in wiping out eight million troops of the chiang kai-shek gang armed by u.s. imperialism and, after the founding of new china, in victoriously waging the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, triumphantly repulsing the armed provocations against our country by soviet revisionist social-imperialism and reaction, and defending the security of the motherland. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, our army followed chairman mao's teachings and supported industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the left, exercised military control and gave political and military training, thereby making new contributions to the people. chairman mao formulated a marxist-leninist line for our army on army building and the strategy and tactics of people's war, and this is the fundamental reason why our army was able to grow from small to big, from weak to strong, develop into powerful armed forces combining field armies, local armies and a vast militia and become the solid pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. against the people's armed forces armed with mao tsetung thought, any enemy that dares to intrude will certainly be drowned in the vast ocean of people's war.

basing himself on the universal truth of marxism-leninism and integrating it with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, chairman mao tsetung correctly solved the series of fundamental problems concerning the seizure of political power by armed force, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration in china.

during the period of the new-democratic revolution, chairman mao analysed chinese history and existing conditions and the principal contradiction in chinese society, correctly answered the questions of the targets, tasks, motive forces, character, perspectives and transformation of the new-democratic revolution in china, and laid down the general line and general policy of our party for that historical period, that is, the new-democratic revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism waged by the broad masses of the people under the leadership of the proletariat. chairman mao pointed out that the seizure of political power by armed force in china

could be achieved only by following the road of building rural base areas, encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities, and not by any other road. summing up the historical experience of our party, chairman mao pointed out that the three principal magic weapons for the chinese communist party to defeat the enemy in the chinese revolution were a communist party built on the marxist-leninist revolutionary theory and in the marxist-leninist revolutionary style, an army under the leadership of such a party, and a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party. chairman mao led our party in using these three weapons to win the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and found the people's republic of china. the victory of the chinese people's revolution led by chairman mao changed the situation in the east and in the world, blazing a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

in the new historical period of socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, chairman mao summed up both the positive and the negative experience of the international communist movement, made a penetrating analysis of the class relations in socialist society by applying the marxist-leninist theory of the unity of opposites, and pointed out that the principal contradiction in socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. for the first time in the history of the development of marxism, chairman mao explicitly pointed out that there are still classes and class struggle after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed, put forward the thesis that in socialist society there are two different types of contradictions -- those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves, and advanced the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao time and again admonished the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, "(boldface begins) never forget class struggle (boldface ends)"; he pointed out that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period and that, throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of

subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, and established the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. in view of the changes in class relations and the characteristics of the class struggle in the period of socialism, chairman mao drew the scientific conclusion: "(boldface begins) you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road. (boldface ends)" representing the aspirations and interests of the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants to continue the revolution, chairman mao himself initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, which smashed the schemes of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping for restoration, criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and enabled us to seize back that portion of leading power in the party and state they had usurped, thus ensuring china's victorious advance along the marxist-leninist road. the constant defeat of subversion and sabotage by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, the upholding of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the people's republic of china, a populous country with a vast territory -- this is a great contribution of world historic significance made by chairman mao tsetung to the present era and has at the same time provided the international communist movement with new experience in combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

chairman mao tsetung was the greatest marxist of the contemporary era. with the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, he launched the great struggle in the international communist movement to criticize modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, brought about the vigorous development of the cause of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the people of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushed the history of mankind forward. basing himself on the principle of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, chairman mao summed up the experience of domestic and international revolutionary struggles, inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in all respects and enriched the treasure-house of marxist theory. mao tsetung thought is a

powerful ideological weapon for opposing the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and for opposing imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries. (boldface begins) the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. (boldface ends) all victories won by the chinese people are great victories of mao tsetung thought. mao tsetung thought will always illuminate the chinese people's road of advance.

chairman mao tsetung is a brilliant example of whole-hearted devotion to the interests of the people of china and the world. chairman mao dedicated all his energies throughout his life till his last breath to the liberation of the chinese people, to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, and to the cause of communism. a great proletarian revolutionary like chairman mao, who weathers all kinds of revolutionary storms, overcomes every difficulty and hardship, and always identifies himself with the workers, peasants and other labouring people and stands in the van of the revolutionary movement to guide it forward, is rare indeed in the annals of the proletarian revolutionary movement. the magnificent contributions chairman mao made in revolutionary theory and practice are immortal. chairman mao has passed away. this is a loss beyond measure to our party, our army and the people of all nationalities of our country, to the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries and to the international communist movement.

the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country must respond to the call of the party central committee actively, turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao, "(boldface begins) practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire (boldface ends)" and, under the leadership of the party central committee, carry through to the end the cause of the proletarian revolution in china which chairman mao pioneered.

internally, we must conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line and the policies of the party for the entire historical period of socialism, persevere in continuing the revolution

under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, combat and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts, work to build our country into a powerful socialist state, and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity. we are determined to accomplish the sacred cause of liberating taiwan and reunifying our motherland.

externally, we must continue to carry out resolutely chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, uphold proletarian internationalism, and never seek hegemony. we must strengthen our unity with the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people the world over, strengthen our unity with the people of the third world countries, and strengthen our unity with all the countries subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism so as to form the broadest possible united front against imperialism, in particular against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states. we must unite with all genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations in the world and wage a common struggle for the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man and the realization of communism on earth, for the liberation of all mankind excl.

chairman mao tsetung will live forever in our hearts excl.

long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl.

eternal glory to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl.

Peking Press Features Mass Memorial Rally
for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

today's "people's daily" and all other peking papers frontpage the news of the solemn mass memorial rally for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung held in most profound grief and with boundless esteem by one million people of the capital yesterday. the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country resolved to turn grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests, and, under the leadership of the party central committee, unite and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china pioneered by chairman mao.

the papers also frontpage a large photograph showing the mass memorial rally with party and state leaders attending.

all papers print in the top right corner of the front page the slogan bordered in black: "eternal glory to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl."

all papers devote nearly eleven and a half pages of their 12-page editions to news reports, photographs, features, articles and condolence messages mourning the death of chairman mao.

all papers carry on the second page the full text of the memorial speech by comrade hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, delivered at the mass memorial rally for the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung.

under the black-bordered streamer "mourn the passing of the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung in most profound grief", the "people's daily" devotes two pages to ten photos of the solemn mass memorial rally held at tienanmen square. the largest photo is of the silent tribute observed by party and state leaders and the million people of the capital gathered in the square. in the photo are: hua kuo-feng, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, hsu shih-yu, wei kuo-ching, li teh-sheng, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu and saifudin.

another photo shows comrade hua kuo-feng making the memorial speech.

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the third photo shows the one million representatives of the party, government and army organizations, workers, peasants, soldiers and people of all walks of life in the capital in deep mourning for chairman mao at the mass memorial rally. they have expressed their resolve to carry out chairman mao's adjuration, "act according to the principles laid down", and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause in china pioneered by him.

other photos include those of peking workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. ground, naval and air forces, worker-militiamen, people of various nationalities, young red guards and little red guards at the mass memorial rally.

the paper also carries a photo showing the crew members of the "mao tsetung" locomotive sounding the siren as the mass memorial rally starts on tienanmen square, and another photo showing several thousand travellers from all parts of the country and railway station workers standing in silent tribute at the peking railway station.

all peking papers devote more than one full page to reports on memorial meetings held in albania, democratic kampuchea and romania for chairman mao tsetung.

the "people's daily" devotes an entire page to articles by workers, peasants and soldiers and two pages to features mourning chairman mao. there is also a news report on the memorial ceremonies held in hongkong and macao and participated by compatriots there, compatriots from taiwan province and overseas chinese from abroad. the "people's daily" devotes more than two pages to reports on foreign state leaders and government officials making condolence calls at chinese embassies, and revolutionary people and friends in west europe holding meetings and demonstrations in memory of chairman mao tsetung. also carried are messages and letters of condolence from foreign state leaders and marxist-leninist parties and organizations and their leaders. they are from:

the amir of kuwait sheikh sabah al salem sabah and heir-apparent and prime minister jaber al ahmed al sabah; prime minister of singapore lee kuan yew; president of nauru hammer deroburt; president of the people's council of syria mohammed ali halabi; speaker of the house of councillors of japan kenzo kono and speaker of the house of representatives shigesaburo maeo; president of the national assembly of thailand utai pimchaichon; president of the senate amintore fanfani and president of the chamber of deputies pietro ingrao of italy;

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the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of chile; general secretary of the central committee of the party of socialist revolution of italy vincenzo calo; the political bureau of the central committee of the labour party of spain; and secretary of the central committee of the communist league of austria walter lindner.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

## Tirana Meeting Honors Memory of Comrade Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 17, 1976)

the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly, the council of ministers of albania and the tirana district party committee jointly held a grand meeting at the palace of culture here this afternoon to mourn solemnly the passing of comrade mao tsetung.

the meeting was attended by albanian party and state leaders mehmet shehu, adil carcani, hekuran isai, hysni kapo, kadri hazbiu, manush myftiu, pali miska, ramiz alia, rita marko, spiro koleka, llambi gegprifti, pilo peristeri, qirjako mihali, xhafer spahiu and petro dode as well as member of the party central committee nexhmije hoxha; minister of foreign affairs nesti nase; and members of the party central committee, the presidium of the people's assembly and the government.

it was also attended by over 1,000 representatives of party and government organs, mass organizations, people's army units, workers, cooperative members and students in tirana.

also present were han po, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy, chinese personnel of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company, the tirana office of the general administration of civil aviation of china, chinese engineering and technical personnel and chinese students in tirana.

in the middle of the backdrop of the rostrum was a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung. it was flanked on the left side by the national flags of china and albania draped in black, and on the right by a streamer inscribed with "eternal glory to comrade mao tsetung excl.".

the hall was steeped in solemn silence accentuated by green palms bathed in brilliant light.

presiding over the meeting, mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers, said with grief that "the central committee

of the party, the presidium of the people's assembly, the council of ministers and the tirana district party committee call this meeting today to honour the memory of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the communist party of china and the chinese people, and the most esteemed friend of our people and our party."

comrade shehu said: "the passing of comrade mao tsetung has evoked infinite sorrow in the hearts of the great chinese people and the fraternal chinese communists as well as the albanian people and albanian communists and all progressive people and revolutionaries of the world, because comrade mao tsetung was a great marxist-leninist and the successor to the genial work of marx, engels, lenin and stalin.

"comrade mao tsetung made great efforts to strengthen the bond of friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples, between the albanian party of labour and the communist party of china and between the albanian people's republic and the people's republic of china. this friendship is built on the steel-like basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is everlasting. today, we share the deep grief of the fraternal chinese communists and the chinese people over the passing of chairman mao tsetung and wish to assure them that the albanian people and albanian communists will be with them without fail, both in times of adversity and in moments of felicity, as comrade mao tsetung expected of us, as comrade hoxha has taught us and as is demanded by the interests of our two peoples and two parties and the interests of socialism and revolution.

"comrade mao tsetung will be remembered in our hearts excl."

comrade shehu then asked all present to stand in silent tribute to the memory of comrade mao tsetung for three minutes.

in a memorial speech at the meeting, hysni kapo, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the party central committee, said: "the immense loss caused by the passing of comrade mao tsetung has evoked indescribable grief to the chinese communists and the fraternal chinese people. it has also plunged the albanian communists and the entire albanian people into indescribable grief. with reverence and deep grief, they cherish the memory of chairman mao tsetung and his illustrious accomplishments. chairman mao tsetung and his illustrious accomplishments will remain immortal."

he pointed out: "comrade mao tsetung unsparingly dedicated his whole revolutionary life and all his energies and wisdom to the chinese people's cause of liberation and progress, to the cause of revolution and socialism in china, to the cause of international proletariat and freedom-loving peoples and to the cause of communism."

dwelling at length on the main activities of chairman mao tsetung in the various periods of the chinese revolution, comrade kapo praised chairman mao tsetung for his historic exploits in applying and developing marxism-leninism in accordance with the concrete conditions in china and leading the chinese revolution in continuously marching toward victory. "in half a century and more, comrade mao tsetung firmly led the communist party of china in various stages of the chinese revolution and socialist construction, charted for the party the road to victory and trained and tempered it into a new-type revolutionary party in the uncompromising class struggle against all anti-marxist ideological trends and the 'left' and right opportunist trends from chen tu-hsiu, li li-san, wang ming and chang kuo-tao to liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping," he said.

he said: "comrade mao tsetung was the direct inspirer and leader of china's great proletarian cultural revolution, which has overthrown capitalist roaders, upheld and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, mobilized hundreds of millions of labouring people to plunge into vigorous revolutionary movement and served for them as a great school of lively class education. the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution is a victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, a victory of revolution over counter-revolution, a victory of socialism over capitalism and a victory of the revolutionary line represented by comrade mao tsetung over the bourgeois revisionist line represented by liu shao-chi and his co-partners."

comrade kapo pointed out that comrade mao tsetung led the struggle to smash the attempt of lin piao, teng hsiao-ping and company to restore capitalism.

comrade kapo said that the great proletarian cultural revolution has demonstrated the might of mao tsetung thought. warmly responding to the call of chairman mao tsetung, the broad masses of the chinese people have smashed the futile attempts of traitors and renegades to restore capitalism and push revisionism and constantly promoted the development of revolution. in the fierce class struggle, the broad masses of the chinese working people have united still more closely along the revolutionary line of the communist party and chairman mao tsetung.

comrade kapo said: "chairman mao tsetung was not only the beloved and great leader of the communist party of china and the chinese people but also an eminent marxist-leninist thinker and theoretician and the successor to the ideas and genial work of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. the marxist-leninist ideas of comrade mao tsetung on continuously carrying out class struggle in socialist society, on the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, and on

continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat are an immensely valuable and creative contribution to the theory of scientific socialism."

comrade mao tsetung was a great fighter against modern revisionism headed by the soviet revisionists, comrade kapo pointed out. he performed extraordinary exploits in exposing revisionism and defending marxism-leninism. when revisionism emerged in the soviet union, comrade mao tsetung initiated a struggle of the communist party of china against this great danger to the international communist and workers' movements and exposed the anti-marxist viewpoints and action of the khrushchov leading clique of the soviet union.

"life has proved the correctness of this marxist-leninist stand," comrade kapo said.

he said: "the name of comrade mao tsetung is dearly loved and highly esteemed by the people of all countries and the marxist-leninist revolutionary communists of the world. his works on anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles contain theses of tremendous value, both in theory and in practice, to the struggle against imperialism, especially against the two superpowers and their policies of aggression and war, and to the people of various countries engaged in movements for their own liberation."

"comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha are the inspirers and forgers of the great, fraternal and revolutionary friendship and close marxist-leninist unity between our two parties, two peoples and two countries. this friendship and internationalist unity are unbreakable and have stood all tests," he said.

comrade kapo declared: "in this moment of extremely deep and utmost grief for the fraternal communist party of china and the chinese people who lost their great and esteemed leader comrade mao tsetung, the albanian party of labour and the albanian people side wholeheartedly with them and wish to extend to them our sincerest feelings of communist solidarity.

"our party and our people are fully confident that the fraternal communist party of china and the chinese people, inspired by comrade mao tsetung's teachings and taking as an example his struggle and noble revolutionary qualities, will surely turn grief into strength, fight with redoubled efforts to firmly continue and carry forward his brilliant revolutionary work and to consolidate further the dictatorship of the proletariat, and win new and more magnificent victories in building socialism in the people's republic of china and thoroughly smash whatever schemes hatched by imperialism and revisionism to oppose the chinese people and disrupt chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line.

"it is the firm conviction of the albanian party of labour and the albanian people that the communist party of china and the chinese people will certainly follow the road charted by chairman mao tsetung and win fresh victories in the struggle against international imperialism, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism in particular, and against modern revisionism, and will undoubtedly further enhance the reputation and prestige of the people's republic of china in the world."

comrade kapo concluded by saying that the albanian party of labour and the albanian people are likewise convinced and assure that the internationalist friendship between albania and china, which is of benefit to our two peoples, to the cause of revolution and socialism and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries, will be steadily strengthened and tempered without fail.

eternal glory to comrade mao tsetung excl.

the memorial meeting ended amid the strains of the "internationale".

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister Pays Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Brussels, Sept. 17, 1976)

leo tindemans, prime minister of belgium, called at the chinese embassy here today to express deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the prime minister wrote in the book of condolence: "in my own name and on behalf of the belgian government, i express sincere condolences."

he was accompanied by willy de clercq, belgian minister of finance.

baron de posch, master of ceremonies of the royal court of belgium, called at the chinese embassy on the same day to offer condolences.

some belgian ministers paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy yesterday.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

## Leaders of Democratic Kampuchea Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

leaders of democratic kampuchea called at the chinese embassy in phnompenh this morning to extend most profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from that city.

they were: khieu samphan, president of the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea; nuon chea, chairman of the permanent committee of the people's congress of kampuchea; and polpot, prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea.

prime minister polpot said to chinese ambassador sun hao: "on behalf of the kampuchean revolutionary organization, the kampuchean people, the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea, the permanent committee of the people's congress of kampuchea, the government of democratic kampuchea and the kampuchean revolutionary army, we have come to the embassy of the people's republic of china with extreme grief and regret to extend our boundless revolutionary affection and esteem to the memory of the sublime soul of chairman mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of the chinese people -- our fraternal comrades-in-arms, the outstanding teacher of the world proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, and the closest and most warmhearted comrade-in-arms of the kampuchean people."

the prime minister added that "though chairman mao tsetung has left the chinese people and the oppressed people of the world, his name and mao tsetung thought will live forever in the hearts of the revolutionary people of china and the oppressed people of the world."

accompanying them in the condolence call were deputy prime ministers von vet and son sen, and minister of social affairs ieng thirith.

earlier, minister of information and propaganda hu nim and minister of social affairs ieng thirith also called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

wreaths were presented by the kampuchean revolutionary organization, the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea, the permanent committee of the people's congress of kampuchea and the government of democratic kampuchea.

from september 10 to 18 diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here made condolence calls at the chinese embassy and presented wreaths.

## Phnompenh Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

a big memorial meeting attended by about 1,000 people took place in phnompenh, capital of democratic kampuchea, this morning to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from that city.

at about 7 a.m., phnompenh workers, agricultural cooperative members, men and women fighters of the kampuchean revolutionary army and cadres of state organs came to the meeting place in extreme grief to express the boundless love and admiration of the kampuchean people for chairman mao tsetung.

the memorial meeting took place at the phnompenh gymnasium in a solemn atmosphere. a huge portrait of chairman mao drawn by fighters of the kampuchean revolutionary army was hung at the rostrum. a streamer placed above the portrait was inscribed with the slogan: "tribute to the lofty soul of chairman mao tsetung with extremely profound affection, revolutionary brotherly sentiments and infinite grief excl." before the portrait of chairman mao were wreaths presented by the kampuchean revolutionary organization, the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea, the permanent committee of the people's congress of kampuchea, the government of democratic kampuchea, and the kampuchean revolutionary army, as well as trade unions, agricultural cooperatives, youth and women organizations of democratic kampuchea.

attending the meeting were president of the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea khieu samphan, chairman of the permanent committee of the people's congress of kampuchea nuon chea, prime minister of the government of democratic kampuchea polpot, deputy prime ministers von vet and son sen, minister of information and propaganda hu nim, minister of health thiounn thioeun, minister of social affairs ieng thirith, minister of public works toch phoeun and minister of culture and education yun yat, as well as leading members of other government departments and the kampuchean revolutionary army.

chinese ambassador to democratic kampuchea sun hao, other diplomats of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese technicians working in kampuchea were also present.

at 9:30, minister of information and propaganda hu nim declared the meeting open. all the participants stood in silent tribute amidst funeral music.

prime minister polpot delivered a eulogy.

he said, "with most profound sorrow and a cherished memory, we are gathering here for a mass rally to express our revolutionary feelings of immense esteem and respect for the lofty soul of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the respected and beloved great leader of the chinese people -- our brotherly comrades-in-arms, an outstanding teacher of the international proletariat and the world's oppressed nations and oppressed people, and a close and enthusiastic comrade-in-arms of the kampuchean people."

"the life of his excellency chairman mao tsetung," the prime minister added, "was a life of profound significance in fierce revolutionary struggle, a life devoted to the liberation cause of the chinese people, to the revolutionary cause of the oppressed nations and oppressed people, to the cause of the international proletariat and to the struggle for the cause of socialism and communism in china and the world."

prime minister polpot gave a detailed account of the glorious revolutionary life of chairman mao tsetung and the great achievements in revolution and socialist construction scored by the chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao. he said: "these great victories were the outcome of the implementation by the chinese communist party of the proletarian revolutionary line under the firm leadership of his excellency chairman mao tsetung."

he said: "the chinese revolution under the wise and correct leadership of his excellency chairman mao tsetung produced rich experience which has set the best and most valuable example for the contemporary world revolutionary movement after marx, engels, lenin and stalin. his excellency chairman mao tsetung summed up the experience to make it classical literature of marxism-leninism, namely, mao tsetung thought, which is most valuable for the chinese and world revolution of our time and in the future. his excellency chairman mao tsetung's works, 'analysis of the classes in chinese society', 'problems of strategy in china's revolutionary war', 'on protracted war', 'on contradiction', 'on practice', 'on new democracy', 'on the people's democratic dictatorship' and 'on the correct handling of contradictions among the people' and his theses on the building of rural revolutionary base areas, on the roles of the countryside and the city in revolutionary struggle, on people's war, on china's revolutionary art and literature, on the great cultural revolution, and on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction have successfully gone through repeated tests in the revolutionary movements in china and the world, in the people's national liberation struggle

and in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction. these works are illustrative marxist-leninist literature and are immortal.

"his excellency chairman mao tsetung performed magnificent exploits for the chinese nation and the whole world. he was an eminent teacher in the international revolutionary movement after marx, engels, lenin and stalin."

he paid tribute to chairman mao tsetung for his tremendous support and encouragement to the kampuchean people in their struggle for national liberation and in the new stage of the revolution. he said: "the passing of his excellency chairman mao tsetung is an extremely grievous loss to the revolutionary organization, the people and the government of democratic kampuchea."

"the kampuchean people will never forget the most extraordinary sentiments and lofty spirit of internationalism his excellency chairman mao tsetung showed for the kampuchean revolution and people. the kampuchean people boundlessly esteem and wholeheartedly admire his noble and exemplary revolutionary life and noble revolutionary qualities. with most profound revolutionary and brotherly sentiments and with deepest grief, the kampuchean people pay homage to the lofty soul of his excellency chairman mao tsetung," he said.

"as the kampuchean revolutionary organization and the communist party of china as well as the people of the two countries base themselves firmly on marxism-leninism and on the principles of genuine equality, mutual respect, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and independence, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the kampuchean people under the leadership of the kampuchean revolutionary organization and the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china and his excellency chairman mao tsetung have consolidated and developed the great, splendid and solid militant unity and brotherly revolutionary friendship between the kampuchean revolutionary organization and the communist party of china and between the people of the two countries. it is precisely because of this solid basis that there exist between the 8 million kampuchean people and the 800 million chinese people splendid revolutionary unity and friendship.

"the kampuchean revolutionary organization, the kampuchean people, the government of democratic kampuchea and the kampuchean revolutionary army will continue to stand firm on the basis of marxism-leninism and adhere to the principled stand of equality, mutual respect, respect for sovereignty and independence, and non-interference in each others' internal affairs, consolidate and develop the great militant unity and great revolutionary brotherhood between the kampuchean revolutionary organization and the communist party of china and between the peoples of the two countries, and make them even more splendid."

prime minister polpot said: "although his excellency chairman mao tsetung left the chinese people and the oppressed people of the world, his name and his revolutionary thought will always be a beacon for the chinese revolution and world revolution just as marx, engels, lenin and stalin are beacons guiding the road of revolution.

"in this moment of boundless sorrow and memory, the kampuchean revolutionary organization, the kampuchean people, the people's congress of kampuchea, the presidium of the state of democratic kampuchea, the government of democratic kampuchea and the kampuchean revolutionary army extend with deepest revolutionary affection most profound condolences to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china, the chinese people's liberation army and our fraternal comrades-in-arms -- the chinese people.

"eternal glory to his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the respected and beloved great leader of the chinese people, an outstanding teacher of the world revolutionary movement and a close and enthusiastic comrade-in-arms of the kampuchean people excl."

chinese ambassador sun hao who also spoke at the meeting expressed profound thanks to the kampuchean revolutionary organization and the government, army and people of democratic kampuchea for sharing the sorrow of the chinese people and deeply mourning for chairman mao tsetung at the sad moment of his death.

the meeting ended amid the strains of the "internationale".

according to radio democratic kampuchea, after the death of chairman mao tsetung, the government of democratic kampuchea issued a public notice announcing that the national flag would be flown at half-mast in mourning throughout kampuchea from september 12 to 18.

## CHINA AND CAMEROON

### Cameroonian Prime Minister Pays Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Sept. 18, 1976)

cameroonian prime minister paul biya called at the chinese embassy here today to extend deep condolences on behalf of president ahmadou ahidjo, the government and people of cameroon on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

prime minister paul biya wrote in the book of condolence: "chairman mao showed to the third world

countries that their development and progress should in the first place be the work of their own peoples." he added, "after his passing, he will remain, by his writings and his example, a source of inspiration for the peoples in centuries to come."

## CHINA AND CHILE

### Central Committee of Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of chile in a letter of september 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china expressed sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says: we are greatly shocked and deeply grieved at the sad news of the passing of comrade mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great teacher of the international proletariat. september 9, 1976 brought enormous grief and misforture to our party and all the proletarian fighters.

the letter says that comrade mao tsetung was one of the greatest teachers of the proletarian revolution. together with the immortal cause of marx, engels and lenin, his exploits and eminent status will always remain as the prominent symbols of the progress of human history. comrade mao tsetung made manifold contributions to the development of the marxist and leninist theories and enriched the theory of class struggle during the period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and during the period of consolidating and developing the dictatorship of the proletariat. the great proletarian cultural revolution was a manifestation of this theory. comrade mao tsetung not only correctly applied the marxist and leninist theories to the reality in chinese society and developed the marxist and leninist theories with the rich and extremely extensive revolutionary experience of the chinese people, but also scientifically analyzed, with dialectical materialism, the major problems in the revolution of the contemporary era and pointed out the infallibly correct orientation and infinitely broad future for this revolution. all this is an inestimable contribution to the proletarians and the oppressed people of the whole world who are struggling for liberation, democracy, socialism and communism.

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the letter says: comrade mao tsetung will forever live in the hearts and minds of all our revolutionaries. we must be modest in learning from his exemplary deeds replete with dignity. his immortal image will forever be imprinted on the minds of the chilean proletariat and people who, guided by the great communist principles and theories comrade mao tsetung himself had fortified and developed, are struggling for their liberation, progress and well-being.

the letter says: the revolutionary communist party of chile will never forget the encouragement given to us by comrade mao tsetung. he encouraged and cordially helped us in integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with our practice so that a correct path will be opened in our country.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cypriot President Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

archbishop makrios, president of the republic of cyprus, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from nicosia.

president makrios wrote in the condolence book: "chairman mao has gone down in history as a great man. his amazing work will be admired for ever."

the national flag was flown at half-mast on all the government buildings of cyprus today.

earlier, president of the house of representatives tassos papadopoulos, minister of foreign affairs yoannis christophides, other high government officials and friendly personages of all circles also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

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CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Acting President Pays Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

assan musa camara, acting president of the republic of the gambia, called at the chinese embassy in the gambia on the morning of september 13 to offer condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from banjul.

also paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy in the past few days were gambian government ministers.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Leaders of Communist Party of Iceland (M-L) Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

gunnar andresson, chairman, and kristjan gudlaugsson, general secretary, of the central committee of the communist party of iceland (marxist-leninist), sent a message on september 13 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and comrades in the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing their deepest grief and condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. excerpts from the message read:

chairman mao tsetung was the best son of the heroic chinese people, a valiant fighter for revolution and the greatest marxist-leninist of our era. he was the teacher and leader of the proletariat, oppressed nations and oppressed people in the world. his death has caused deep sorrow in the hearts of millions throughout the world. a great leader has passed away, his death is a tremendous loss to the revolutionary proletariat and working masses in every corner of the world.

comrade mao tsetung devoted all his life to revolution. his extraordinary theoretical brilliance and his outstanding ability to connect correctly theory and practice, always enabled him to lead the heroic and strong-willed chinese people to victory over the class enemies. under the dictatorship of the proletariat

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and in socialist construction, he never tired in teaching that "there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle" in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat. he led personally the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle against those within the party who took the capitalist road.

comrade mao tsetung's work to unite the international marxist-leninist movement and his struggle against modern revisionism made him the leader of the world's proletarian movement. his lifework and his communist spirit will live in the hearts of many millions of workers and oppressed people forever.

the icelandic proletariat and it's vanguard, the communist party of iceland (marxist-leninist) expresses it's deepest grief and condolences to the chinese people and party, and to the relatives of comrade mao tsetung. his passing away is a great loss to all who are concerned about the future of mankind. his memory will live forever in the minds of the working masses of iceland.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Leaders Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 18, 1976)

jaafar sharif emami, president of the iranian senate, abdollah riazi, speaker of the majlis (the national consultative assembly) and other iranian leaders have called at the chinese embassy here since september 11 to express their deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

also visiting the chinese embassy to express condolences were amir assadollah alam, minister of imperial court; manoutchehr eghbal, chairman of the board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company; abbas ali khalatbari, minister of foreign affairs; gholam reza azhari, chief of the supreme commander's staff of the armed forces, and a military delegation led by him and other high government officials.

many iranian friendly personages, overseas chinese residing here and diplomatic envoys of many countries in iran also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

## Iranian Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, sent a message on september 11 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the demise of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

it was with profound sadness that i learnt of the demise of chairman mao tsetung. he was a great leader whose loss will be mourned by many millions all over the world. i should like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt sympathies and condolences for this grievous loss. may i ask your excellency to kindly convey them also to the bereaved family.

## Iranian Senate President Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

jaafar sharif emami, president of the senate of iran, sent a message on september 12 to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the demise of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved by the sad news of untimely demise of the great chinese leader, esteemed and beloved teacher chairman mao tsetung.

please convey heartfelt condolences on my behalf and on behalf of the iranian senate to the members of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

i wish ever-increasing glory for the great chinese people and every success in their struggle for progress.

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CHINA AND ITALY

## General Secretary of CC of Party of Socialist Revolution of Italy Sends Condolence Message on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

vincenzo calo, general secretary of the central committee of the party of socialist revolution of italy, sent a message on behalf of the party's central committee to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 9, expressing most profound condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says, "with hearts full of sorrow, we extend to you our most profound and fraternal condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the working class, labouring masses and intellectuals of italy learned of the passing of chairman mao tsetung with profound emotion and immense grief."

the message continues, "chairman mao tsetung has left us the testimony of his life as a proletarian revolutionary, his works and thought -- all precious legacies of universal value to the international proletariat and all the oppressed classes, nations and people.

"chairman mao tsetung was the founder and the victorious leader of the communist party of china and the chinese people's liberation army, who directed the various phases of development of the chinese revolution, founded the people's republic of china, and, in his late years, initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution. he maintained close contact with the masses, developed his creative thinking on the basis of practice and enabled the masses to have a splendid grasp of his revolutionary spirit. chairman mao tsetung elevated marxism-leninism of our epoch to a new phase."

the message says, "chairman mao tsetung conducted a strenuous and uninterrupted struggle against the enemies and traitors of marxism-leninism and the international workers' movement."

the message pledges to strive "for the socialist revolution and the triumph of the proletarian dictatorship in italy," and to remain "true to proletarian internationalism and to the profound and indissoluble bonds that unite us with the great and glorious communist party of china and the people's republic of china."

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## General Secretary of Communist Party of Italy (M-L) Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

fosco dinucci, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), sent a message on september 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing his deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says: "at a time when the communist party of china and the chinese people are in great grief over the loss of the great and respected leader chairman mao, we stand with you with the same feeling of deep grief as yours."

it says: "the passing of comrade mao tsetung has left an incurable wound in the hearts of the communists, revolutionaries and peoples of the whole world. the merits of comrade mao tsetung belong to the international proletariat, the people the world over and the cause of the proletarian revolution and the cause of struggle for liberation. mao tsetung thought is a fundamental contribution to the development of marxism-leninism."

the message adds, "with proletarian tenacity and great far-sightedness, comrade mao tsetung laid down a correct marxist-leninist line and smashed all sorts of right and 'left' lines pursued by those from chen tu-hsiu to wang ming. thanks to the correct proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao, the revolution triumphed over imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, liberated china and built the people's power."

the message notes, "comrade mao tsetung made a contribution of historic and fundamental importance to marxism-leninism and the international communist movement on the question of how to combat and prevent the restoration of capitalism in a socialist country."

the message says, "chairman mao's call to conduct the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, his appeal to profoundly study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and his directives to limit bourgeois right mobilized the party and people of china in waging the struggles against the counter-revolutionary lines and schemes of lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. they also enabled the proletariat of china to become more conscious of their historical task and the necessity of exercising all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie not only in the economic base but also in all branches of the super-structure."

the message says in conclusion, "in the complex international situation in which the danger of war is growing as a result of the contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the united states and the u.s.s.r., the great internationalist teachings of comrade mao tsetung have indissolubly united us. the road is tortuous, but the future is bright. we will hold aloft for ever the red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in our advance. victory belongs to the marxist-leninist parties of all countries, to the proletariat and the peoples of the world. imperialism, social-imperialism, revisionism and all reaction will inevitably be defeated. when socialism and communism are realized in the whole world tomorrow, people also will remember forever comrade mao tsetung's thought and exploits."

## CHINA AND KUWAIT

### Kuwaiti Amir Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

sheikh sabah al salem sabah, amir of the state of kuwait, sent on september 12 a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with deep sorrow, we received the sad news of the death of chairman mao tsetung in whom we lost a great friend. in the name of the government and people of kuwait we express the most sincere consolation for this calamity caused by the death of a great chinese leader and statesman whose loss is felt all over the world. he left immortal trace and occupied a front page in world history. he will stay in the mind of mankind as a great leader and statesman.

### Heir-apparent and Prime Minister of State of Kuwait Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

jaber al ahmed al sabah, heir-apparent and prime minister of the state of kuwait, sent a message to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on september 11 expressing heartfelt condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

it was with deep sorrow that we learnt of the passing away of chairman mao tsetung. the loss of such a great leader who devoted his entire life to the welfare of his country and whose great actions have widely influenced the course of world history will be deeply felt beyond the borders of china. the arab nation in particular will always remember with appreciation the late leader's firm support of its just causes. please accept the expression on behalf of the government and people of kuwait and on my own behalf of our heartfelt condolences to your excellency and to the government and friendly people of china.

## CHINA AND SENEGAL

### Senegalese National Assembly President Pays Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Dakar, Sept. 17, 1976)

president of the national assembly of senegal amadou cisse dia called at the chinese embassy here on the morning of september 13 to offer deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

he said to chinese ambassador wang chin-chuan that chairman mao's death is a great loss to the humanity and the whole world. chairman mao always supported the liberation struggle of the world, he added.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

## Sierra Leonean Prime Minister Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Freetown, Sept. 17, 1976)

c.a.
kamara-taylor, national general secretary of the central committee of the all people's congress, prime minister and minister of the interior, housing and country planning of sierra leone, called at the chinese embassy here today to offer condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

prime minister kamara-taylor said to chinese ambassador tsung ke-wen, "chairman mao's death is indeed a great loss not only to the chinese people but also to whole mankind, because we know the part he played in social, political and other fields in all the developing countries. the people of asia and africa will never forget him."

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy since september 15 were speaker of the house of representatives of sierra leone justice percy davies, foreign minister f.m. minah, representatives of mass organizations and friends of all circles.

on september 14 the parliament of sierra leone unanimously adopted a motion made by sierra leonean vice-president sorie ibrahim koroma to pay tribute to the late chairman mao tsetung.

proposing the motion, vice-president koroma said that the passing of chairman mao tsetung is bound to evoke grief among the people of the world, particularly among the people of sierra leone. chairman mao tsetung is an advocate of the cause of freedom for the advancement of the poor people, an opponent of imperialism and capitalism, defender of the right of the world's proletariat, and respected leader of the over 800 million chinese people, he stated.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

## Swedish Communists, People Pay Tribute to Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 17, 1976)

1,200 members of the swedish communist party and other swedish people staged a march and a memorial meeting here this evening to express deep mourning for chairman mao tsetung.

after lining up in front of parliament house, the participants started for the memorial meeting. the procession was headed by portrait of chairman mao tsetung. carrying red flags and torches, the marchers paraded slowly through the centre of the city to the strains of the "internationale".

on the rostrum of the meeting site was a huge portrait of chairman mao flanked by two huge streamers inscribed with "long live mao tsetung thought" and "turn grief into strength".

as the meeting began, all the participants stood in silent tribute. roland pettersson, chairman of the swedish communist party, delivered a memorial speech. he said, "mao tsetung was the lenin of our time. he drew a clear line of demarcation with modern revisionism in every sphere and firmly defended marxism-leninism. mao tsetung creatively applied marxism-leninism to settle the problems of the contemporary world and thus further developed it." he said, "the greatest marxist-leninist of the contemporary era -- mao tsetung -- passed away, by which we are most deeply saddened."

he pointed out, "marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought is a correct and powerful weapon. let us try our best to master it in the struggle for building the communist party of sweden, in the struggle for making preparations for socialism in sweden, and in the struggle against imperialism, particularly the two superpowers."

in conclusion, pettersson shouted: "long live marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought excl." "eternal glory to mao tsetung, the greatest marxist-leninist of our era excl."

in his speech, bent lindkvist, first vice-chairman of the communist party of sweden, pointed out that to remember chairman mao, the communist party of sweden should study more assiduously his revolutionary strategy and tactics as well as his revolutionary foreign policy. "we will take marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought as a weapon to transform the world," he added.

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klas borell, second vice-chairman of the communist party of sweden, representatives of the red youth and the clarte also spoke. then chairman mao's poems were recited.

at the end of the memorial meeting, all the participants rose to sing the "internationale".

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese Senior Officials Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Lome, Sept. 17, 1976)

atus-koffi amega, president of the supreme court and member of the political bureau of the rally of the togolese people, called at the chinese embassy here on september 11 to offer condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

condolence calls have been paid at the chinese embassy since september 9 by other high-ranking officials of the togolese government, leading members of mass organizations and friendly personages of different circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of international organizations in togo called at the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

many togolese friends wrote in the book of condolence in praise of chairman mao tsetung. a number of friendly togolese organizations and some togolese friends sent letters to the chinese embassy expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

## Zairian President Calls at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Sept. 18, 1976)

zairian president mobutu sese seko called at the chinese embassy here today to deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung at the time when the solemn memorial meeting was being held in peking.

president mobutu stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. then he wrote in the book of condolence: "on this day of homage to the memory of chairman mao tsetung, our grief is as deep as the sincere friendship, the profound respect and the great admiration that we have always cherished for this great deceased chinese leader."

accompanying the president during the call were all members of the political bureau of the popular revolutionary movement of zaire (p.r.m.z.) now in kinshasa, commissioners of state of the national executive council and representatives of the permanent bureau of the national legislative council, as well as leading officials of kinshasa.

the p.r.m.z. politbureau members who called at the chinese embassy today were ileo n'songo amba, doyen of the political bureau; bo-boliko lokonga, president of the permanent bureau of the national legislative council; nguza karl-ibond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation; engulu baangampongo bakokela lokanga, commissioner of state for political affairs; kengo wa dondo, attorney-general of the republic; bayona ba meya, first president of the supreme court; bumba moaso djongi, commander-in-chief of the zairian armed forces; singa boyenge, chief of the general staff of the national gendarmery; kikunda ombala, chief of the general staff of the air force; and lomponda wa botende, chief of the general staff of the naval force.

from september 11 to 18, many zairian officials and friendly personages from various circles, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries here also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Feature: Chairman Mao Will Live Forever in the Hearts of World Revolutionary People

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1976)

revolutionary people all over the world, whether in asia, africa or latin america, in europe, north america or oceania, are sharing the great sorrow of the chinese people in mourning the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the esteemed and beloved great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people. at this moment of profound grief, the world's millions utter in one voice from the bottom of their hearts that although chairman mao has left us, he will live forever in the hearts of the revolutionary people of the world, his magnificent contributions to the chinese people, the international proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world are immortal, and the radiance of mao tsetung thought will forever illuminate the road of advance of the world's people.

deep mourning

the working people of various countries, from the grey-haired aged to energetic young people, expressed heartfelt mourning and gave solemn pledges with a heavy heart and firm resolve, with sincere and touching sorrow.

when the sad news of the passing of chairman mao reached korea, albania, romania, kampuchea, viet nam and laos, the broad masses in these countries were overwhelmed with grief and mourned with one accord.

hu nim, minister of information and propaganda of democratic kampuchea, said, "the life of chairman mao tsetung is a life dedicated to revolution. the kampuchean people will never forget that at the difficult moment when we were heroically fighting against the enemy from the jungle, chairman mao issued the famous 'may 20' statement, correctly pointing out, (boldface begins) 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big,' (boldface ends) which gave our people enormous inspiration." recalling her two meetings with chairman mao, kampuchean minister of social affairs ieng thirith said with irrepressible feelings, "the name of chairman mao is symbolic of the lofty spirit of internationalism."

on the first evening after the death of chairman mao, some marxist-leninist organizations in west germany held torch processions simultaneously in a number of cities. revolutionary youth and working

masses, holding high torches and carrying chairman mao's portraits draped in black and with flowers, marched slowly through the streets. a slogan on their streamers read: "we will turn grief into strength excl." they distributed leaflets carrying chairman mao's photo and the slogans: "eternal glory to chairman mao tsetung excl." "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl."

when a 100,000 strong parade and rally were held in addis ababa, capital of ethiopia, on september 12 to celebrate the second anniversary of the ethiopian "revolution day", many paraders carried chairman mao's portraits or placards with the slogans: "chairman mao has passed away, but his exploits are everlasting excl." "chairman mao is still inspiring us excl."

before a performance of the yuyachkam theatre was started in lima, capital of peru, on september 10, all the actors mounted the stage carrying chairman mao's portrait and a red flag. one of them read out a message of mourning in honour of the late chairman mao, and the whole audience rose to pay a three-minute silent tribute to his memory.

in the past few days, people in some parts of pakistan sadly mourned the passing of chairman mao tsetung in various ways. 800 workers in lahore held a mourning parade on september 13. wearing black armbands, they solemnly marched through the main streets of the city. at the head of the procession was a giant portrait of chairman mao done by the well-known painter mahmood butt in six hours at a stretch.

in brazzaville, capital of the congo, about 6,000 people, carrying a portrait of chairman mao, went to the chinese embassy on the morning of september 13 to express their deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao.

an old worker in an east european country went to the chinese embassy to express condolences on behalf of a number of workers. in a trembling hand, he wrote in the condolence book, "comrade mao tsetung is the great teacher of the international communist movement," whose name "will always shine forth like the radiant sun, lighting the difficult and yet glorious road of the peoples to the brilliant summit of communism". the life of chairman mao, he said, "is a model for all communists, strengthening our firm conviction that communism will win." he wept bitterly as he said good-bye.

a black peasant in jamaica hurried to the chinese embassy from his native village about fifty kilometres away. he brought a fresh wild flower and paid silent tribute to chairman mao. overwhelmed by sorrow, he wept bitterly on the floor.

a spanish worker getting on to 50 placed a pot of lily-white flower before chairman mao's portrait. he said in tears, "chairman mao is the great teacher of revolution. his passing is a great loss to the working class of the whole world. chairman mao, the seeds of revolution you sowed have struck roots and are blossoming all over the world excl. we working class will carry on your cause and never stop fighting excl."

two workers of west germany learnt the sad news on the day of the death of chairman mao. although it was already 11 p.m. when their work was over, they went to the chinese embassy to express condolences. they said they will study diligently mao tsetung thought, disseminate it among the workers and fight for the cause of communism.

an american woman went to the chinese liaison office in the u.s. to express mourning over the death of chairman mao, bringing with her a three-year-old girl and a baby in a perambulator. after entering the mourning hall, with the baby in her arms and the girl beside her, she stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao. with tears welling up in her eyes, she wished the chinese people more thriving and prosperous with each passing day.

many italians went with their whole families to the chinese embassy in rome to mourn the passing of chairman mao. standing before the portrait of chairman mao, some parents told their children the life of chairman mao. many children who have just learned how to write put down their names in the condolence book. many workers expressed their innermost feelings in writing in the condolence book: "italian workers will forever cherish the memory of chairman mao tsetung." "the name of chairman mao is engraved in gold on the hearts of the workers of the world".

the working people of various countries also wired or mailed messages to express their deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao. in their messages, revolutionary polish people called chairman mao "the great friend of the polish people" and "the sun and hope of all genuine communists". a transport worker in east germany said in his message: "like marx, engels, lenin and stalin, mao tsetung enjoys eternal glory." venezuelan friends expressed in a message of condolence the determination to "combine the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete practice of the venezuelan revolution". italian friends affirmed in one of their messages that they would turn grief into "strength in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, reaction and modern revisionism and for the victory of socialism throughout the world".

no amount of words can express fully the deep grief of the world's revolutionary people over the passing of chairman mao. unable to restrain their grief many wept heartrendingly before the portrait of chairman mao. many gave the firm pledge to turn grief into strength and continue to advance in big strides along the road blazed by chairman mao to the liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people.

wholehearted love and admiration

the revolutionary people the world over mourn the departure of chairman mao and cherish his memory because all his energies throughout his life were dedicated to the emancipation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the whole world and to the cause of communism. with the great boldness and vision of a proletarian revolutionary, he initiated in the international communist movement the great struggle to criticize modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique at the core, thus promoting the vigorous development of the world proletarian revolution and the cause of the peoples against imperialism and hegemonism, and pushing the history of mankind forward. in the past half a century and more, he inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in the protracted struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad, both inside and outside the party, writing a most brilliant chapter in the history of the proletarian revolutionary movement.

the monumental exploits of chairman mao will continue to shine century after century. the revolutionary people of the world love him ardently, respect him deeply and eulogize him. "the east is red", the song in praise of him, is sung in every corner of the world. many tanzanian and zambian workers at the construction sites of the tanzania-zambia railway learned to sing it both in swahili and chinese. an old tanzanian worker, abudalla, was so conscientious in learning the song that he asked an interpreter to transliterate its words into swahili so that he could read, sing and study it over and over again. he had this to say: "i am not just learning how to sing a song. i am singing praises of chairman mao with all my heart. even a thousand songs cannot fully convey our praises for his warm affection for us tanzanian people."

for 10 years since 1967, a japanese friend has been listening in to radio peking almost every day, and in may every year he mailed to the great teacher chairman mao a pack of tea which he had personally picked and prepared. he fell ill in may a few years ago and had to entrust his nephew with the job.

hearing of the departure of chairman mao, mikiko matsuyama, a japanese ballerina who had seen chairman

mao several times, said in deep sorrow: "chairman mao is the man i love and admire most in the world. his death grieves me more than the loss of my own parents."

a congolese friend told chinese workers working in his country: "china is the only country which really assists us. the congolese people thank chairman mao for that." in somalia, herdsmen in some areas could not settle down as a result of water shortage. when clean drinking water was drawn from a well in baduen sunk by a chinese drilling team, an old man scooped up the water and drank to his heart's content. beaming with joy, he tightly gripped the hand of a chinese driller and said emotionally: "the chinese are fine people excl. mao tsetung is great excl." when a china-aided highway project in zambia was successfully completed, a zambian worker enthusiastically told the chinese technicians: "the seed you have sown in accordance with the teachings of chairman mao will certainly blossom and bear fruits."

having surmounted numerous difficulties, a chinese medical team touring siguiri, an out-of-the-way district in guinea, managed, after a successful operation, to bring eyesight back to a blind old woman named fatima, a victim of cataract for five years. she was deeply moved by the loving care given her by the chinese team during and after the operation. she pressed the chinese to bring her a portrait of chairman mao the day when she could see light again. when the day came, the first thing she saw was the glowing image of chairman mao. with deep emotion, she danced to a song improvised by herself: "chairman mao has a kind heart, he restores my eyesight; chairman mao is good, he brings me happiness."

revolutionary people in the united states have very warm feelings for chairman mao. when the sad news of the passing of chairman mao reached william h. hinton, former chairman of the national u.s.-china people's friendship association, he said with profound sorrow that the revolutionary exploits performed by chairman mao are of paramount importance not only to china, "chairman mao's line has pointed out the way for the world as well."

source of strength

the victory of the chinese people's revolution led by chairman mao changed the situation in the east and the world. it blazed a new trail for the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and oppressed people. mao tsetung thought has pointed out the way for the struggle of the revolutionary people of the world and has become an inexhaustible source of strength for them.

in the moments of grief over the passing of chairman mao, revolutionary people in various countries, with deep

emotion, recalled and paid tribute to his monumental exploits. some revolutionary people in italy said in a message of condolence: "chairman mao had pushed forward enormously the world proletarian revolution and the struggle of various countries against imperialism and hegemonism. he led the struggle against modern revisionism. mao tsetung thought is immortal."

in a letter of condolence to the chinese embassy in kabul, an afghan teacher wrote: "chairman mao tsetung led the chinese communist party in combating revisionism and hegemonism represented by the khrushchov-brezhnev clique, in opposing imperialism and supporting the people of the world, especially those in the third world, with the result that socialist china and the chinese communist party appear before the world public like a shining star."

general secretary issifu of the ghana trade union congress, together with 18 representatives of various trade unions, paid a condolence call at the chinese embassy in accra. the general secretary said that chairman mao's teachings had always been a source of inspiration for them and the fighting workers of the whole africa. before chairman mao put forth his thesis characterizing imperialism as a "paper tiger", he said, no one regarded it as such. even after the publication of his thesis, some people still failed to understand it. as time passed, they finally came to see the correctness of the judgement. the strength and wisdom of the people can prevail over all enemies, however powerful they may be, he added.

a couple in the capital of an eastern european country visited the chinese embassy and placed two bouquets before the portrait of chairman mao. they wrote in the book of condolence: "comrade mao tsetung has passed away, but mao tsetung thought remains our ideal. no one will ever be allowed to stigmatize his great and all-conquering thought." they added that "we are trammeled by revisionism which, however, is quite flimsy" and that "mao tsetung thought will sweep aside all that is reactionary. comrade mao tsetung was with us, and is with us now, and will always be so in the future, both in times of storm and stress and in times of joy."

a leading member of the palestinian guerrillas called at the chinese embassy in kuwait to mourn the passing of chairman mao. he recalled that chairman mao had told them ten years ago that the path of the palestinian revolution would be long and tortuous; nevertheless, one must persevere in traversing it. "this teaching of chairman mao's will always inspire us to go ahead," he said.

a militant palestinian guerrilla said: "in the works of chairman mao, we found the great truth that (boldface begins) 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' (boldface ends). we, therefore, took up arms to fight."

after studying the instruction of chairman mao that (boldface begins) "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive" (boldface ends), a veteran mozambican fighter past 50 recalled the course of fighting of the mozambican people and said emotionally: "the portuguese colonial troops had aircraft and guns but they invariably ended up in defeat. on the other hand, we had no heavy arms but we were able to win one victory after another. our troops have been growing in strength. it can be seen from this that it is people, not things, that are decisive in the outcome of war." it was precisely in this way that the mozambican guerrillas had constantly emerged victorious over the seemingly powerful portuguese colonial troops and realized national independence after winning final victory in the liberation war.

the south african (azanian) freedom fighters will never forget the lesson written in blood of the sharpeville massacre of march, 1960. the stern fact makes them aware that the only way out is to take up guns and wage an armed struggle. after studying the works of chairman mao, they said with conviction: "it is necessary for the oppressed people to take up arms to fight imperialism. only then can they win independence." a leader of the pan-africanist congress of azania pointed out: "only by waging a people's war can the south african (azanian) people win liberation." he wrote a poem in warm praise of chairman mao, the great teacher of the oppressed nations and oppressed people: "it is impossible to count your contribution to man excl." after the passing of chairman mao, he said in a message of condolence: "although chairman mao has passed away, his great thought is and will still be a beacon and compass for revolutionaries and also a correct weapon to combat revisionism and superpower hegemony."

oceans are roaring and red flags fluttering. people of the world in their hundreds of millions are marching forward courageously. the revolutionary people of the world are determined to turn grief into strength and carry the great struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism through to the end and win victory for the cause of socialism and communism. many revolutionaries pointed out that mao tsetung thought is "an undying beacon which will continue to guide the revolutionary course of the world's people".

eternal glory to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl.

chairman mao will live forever in the hearts of the revolutionary people throughout the world excl.

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TRIBUTES TO MAO TSETUNG

## Turn Grief into Strength for Continuing the Revolution

by

Li Hsi-fan (李希凡)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 20, 1976)

Our esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher Chairman Mao has left us forever! My comrades and I were greatly shocked and grieved on hearing this shocking news. We wept bitterly and made oaths. No language can fully express our grief. Sailing the sea depends on the helmsman. All the victories of the Chinese people have been achieved under the leadership of Chairman Mao. All of us have grown up under Chairman Mao's loving care and patient teachings. We have been able to make a little achievement in work because we have conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's instructions. If we have not done our work properly or have made mistakes, it is because we have run counter to Chairman Mao's teachings. To us, Chairman Mao's thought and voice are omnipresent, and will forever guide us to continuously forge ahead.

To express my profound condolence and yearning for Chairman Mao, I studied again his brilliant historical document "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber." As I recalled the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao in the ideological sphere 22 years ago, and looked at the pictures of Chairman Mao's receptions on the wall, the happy memories of my several meetings with Chairman Mao at the Huaijen Hall and the Political Consultation Hall when he warmly held my hands and talked to me, Chairman Mao's benigned smile and his earnest teachings flashed before my eyes and echoed in my ears.

The great leader Chairman Mao had all along been a breeder and supporter of the socialist new things. Even when they were still young

shoots, Chairman Mao also enthusiastically watered and nurtured them. Twenty-two years ago, I took part in the aforesaid struggle and wrote a number of articles. At that time, I was still want of consciousness and comprehension. However, even this little offense aroused dissatisfaction in the literary and art circles dominated by the revisionist black line and in the old schools where the bourgeoisie was in power, and I was thus repressed. But Chairman Mao discerned the acute two-line struggle hidden behind the back of the two kinds of attitude toward newborn things. He warmly encouraged the "nobodies" to stand up to make rebellion, strive to have a good grasp of Marxism and criticize the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao's energetic support was a tremendous encouragement to the broad masses who stood up at that time to criticize the bourgeoisie. In order to foster and expedite the breeding of newborn things, it is imperative to wage struggle against the apologists of old things, criticize the bourgeoisie in society and wage struggle against the representative figures of the bourgeoisie inside the Party. The several major struggles in the ideological sphere led by Chairman Mao since liberation were the continuation of the protracted struggle between proletarian ideology and bourgeois ideology, and they also gave reflection to the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines at that time.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The great leader Chairman Mao all along attached great importance to the class struggle on the ideological and cultural front, and was always good at exposing its reflection in the two-line struggle inside the Party through class struggle in this realm and at directing the brunt of criticism at those "bigshots" within the Party who represented the interests of the bourgeoisie. In the brilliant document "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber," Chairman Mao unequivocally pointed out: It is precisely these "bigshots" who "form a united front with bourgeois writers on the basis of idealism and are willing captives of the bourgeoisie," and surrender to the bourgeoisie.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the great struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao in his lifetime to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts, the far-reaching historical significance of Chairman Mao's directing the brunt of criticism at those "bigshots" behind the scenes has been further revealed. This is because those who propagated the fallacies of national betrayal, perpetrated fraudulent deals leading to capitulation to the bourgeoisie and prepared public opinion for capitalist restoration were precisely Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing--the chieftains who pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and they were also "those Party people in authority taking the capitalist road who support the bourgeois scholar-tyrants, and those bourgeois representatives who have sneaked into the Party and protect the bourgeois scholar-tyrants" profoundly exposed by Chairman Mao in the May 16 "Circular" of the CCP Central Committee at the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Not long ago, Chairman Mao admonished us in an important instruction: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Isn't the behavior of those "bigshots" who incessantly carried out capitulationist activities in the ideological and cultural sphere and were sharply criticized by Chairman Mao in his "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber" another manifestation of the law, "the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road"?

A restudy of this brilliant document written by Chairman Mao in 1954 makes me further comprehend the historical and actual development of the scientific conclusion that the bourgeoisie "is right in the Communist Party." It has sharpened my eyes and given me added courage for struggle. I must carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, closely rally round the Party Central Committee, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, turn grief into strength for continuing the revolution, assiduously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, strive to remold my world outlook, actively plunge into the great struggle to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, carry the revolution in literature and art through to the end, and fight for realizing Chairman Mao's great call for "exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture."

* * *

# Mao Tsetung Thought Will Forever Command Us in Fighting

by

all the commanders and fighters of the reconnaissance team of a certain unit under the Canton Command who were collectively honored with an order of merit, second class, in the fight for self-defense on Hsisha Islands

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1976)

When the sad news of the passing away of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao spread to the South Sea Islands from the capital, we revolutionary fighters guarding the South Sea outposts of the motherland round the clock were filled with grief beyond description. Looking at Chairman Mao's benigned portrait, with eyes bathing in tears, we stood erect in respectful attention for a long time to express our condolence to the great leader Chairman Mao. All our commanders and fighters firmly expressed that they would carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and carry through to the end the revolutionary cause of the proletariat started by him. We must heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to invade us, defend the sacred territory of our motherland with our blood and life, and express our condolence for the great leader Chairman Mao by means of solid action.

At this moment of grief in deep mourning of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, we stood at our South Sea outposts, looked toward the city of Peking in the distance, and viewed in retrospect the course of our fight for self-defense on Hsisha. This further stirred up our profound proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao, the invincible Mao Tsetung thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The comrades of our team clearly remembered that in the days and nights we guarded the South Sea outposts of the motherland, it was Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," that gave us a clear mind and sharp eyes and enabled us to maintain a sharp vigilance against the enemy all the time and keep a close watch over the changes on the South Sea. In January 1974, the reactionary Nguyen Van Thieu clique brazenly sent airplanes and warships to intrude into China's territorial waters and air space around and over the South Sea Islands, occupied by force the Chinese islands and opened fire on Chinese fishermen engaged in production and Chinese naval vessels on normal patrol duty. At this critical juncture, it was Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certain counter-attack," that directed the armymen and people of Hsisha to heroically launch counter-attacks in self defense and severely punish the invading troops of the Nguyen Van Thieu clique. In the course of fierce combat, it was again Chairman Mao's brilliant thought, "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield," that inspired the comrades of our entire team to dash out of the cabin, board our sampans and

fiercely strike against the enemy. In the Battle of Shanhu Island, it was Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics--"Concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one"--that directed the comrades of our whole unit, together with the brother units, to wipe out the enemy in only 20 minutes, thus enabling the five-star red flag to fly high above the Shanhu Island forever.

The invincible Mao Tsetung thought is forever the source of our strength and guarantee of victory. With Mao Tsetung thought directing our fighting, we are invincible.

After the victory of the counter-offensive for self-defense on Hsisha, we again plunged into the heat of the struggle to build and defend Hsisha side by side with the people of Hsisha in compliance with the instructions from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Chinese archaeological workers and fishermen discovered on the treasure island of Hsisha green glazed pottery of the South Dynasties and old sites of inhibitation of the T'ang and Sung Dynasties, and unearthed a catch of copper coins of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, porcelainware of the Ch'ing Dynasty, as well as thousands of cultural relics. These precious historical cultural relics have further shown that the Hsisha Islands, like the Tungsha, Chungsha and Nansha Islands, have been the sacred territory of our motherland since ancient times, and the Chinese people are the true masters here. This has further aroused our ardent love for our splendorous motherland. Should the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries again resort to intrigues and plots, we will use Mao Tsetung thought to direct our fighting and resolutely launch an effective counter-attack against the invaders just like we fought our counter-offensive for self-defense on Hsisha.

Although our great leader Chairman Mao has left us, the brilliant Mao Tsetung thought will forever illuminate our course of advance. We are resolved to respond to the call of the Party Central Committee, turn grief into strength, more consciously use Mao Tsetung thought to direct our fighting, rally most closely round the Party Central Committee, deepen the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and repulse the Right-deviationist attempt at reversing verdicts, keep close watch over the trends of class struggle at home and abroad, and contribute all our efforts toward defending the great socialist motherland built by Chairman Mao with his own hands and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

Eternal glory to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao!

The gret leader and teacher Chairman Mao will live forever in our hearts!

* * *

# We Vow To Fight for the Defense of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat to the Finish

by

Chang Shih-chung (张世忠) of the general headquarters of the worker-militia of the capital

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1976)

We are deeply grieved on hearing the shocking news of the passing away of the great leader Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao is the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era. He had the greatest faith in and was most concerned with the working class. Whenever I recalled the several happy occasions of seeing Chairman Mao, I could not calm down my excitement for a long time.

On July 27, 1968, at the order of Chairman Mao, we workers of the capital formed workers' propaganda teams, marched into Peking and Tsinghua Universities and mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure. Chairman Mao showed boundless concern for the working class. He gave us the mangoes which were given him as a present by foreign guests. Immediately afterward, he warmly received representatives of our workers' propaganda teams. The great leader Chairman Mao also issued the great insructions, "The working class must exercise leadership in everything" and "It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work," which greatly inspired us of the working class to advance in the flush of victory.

When Chairman Mao issued the "May 20" Statement in 1970, I, as a representative of workers of the capital, had the good fortune of meeting Chairman Mao whom I yearned for day and night on the T'ienanmen Tower. As Chairman Mao firmly held my hands, I was filled with excitement beyond description. I told him: "On behalf of the working class of the capital, I respectfully wish you Chairman Mao a long, long life." A million words are not enough to express the sincere love of the working class and laboring people from Chairman Mao!

The great leader Chairman Mao consistently attached great importance to arming the working class and strengthening the building of the people's militia. Chairman Mao issued at different times a series of extremely important instructions, such as "Organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale" and "Militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily," and wrote inscriptions for the militia contingent of the capital in his own hand-writing. Especially at the moment of the fierce battle between the two classes and the two lines in the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao affirmed and supported the new experience of the participation of the worker-militiaman of Shanghai in class struggle in society.

In August 1973, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the direct leadership of the Peking Municipal Party Committee, the

workers of the capital learned from Shanghai the experience in militia building,formed and built the worker-militia of the capital, and energetically fought to defend Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the socialist capital. In April this year, working in coordination with the people's police, army guards and the broad masses of revolutionary people, the worker-militiamen smashed the counter-revoutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square at one stroke and dealt a heavy blow to the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party represented by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. For this they were praised by Chairman Mao.

Our esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao will live forever in our hearts. We must turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, firmly stand by our posts, heighten our vigilance a hundredfold, resolutely deal blows to the sabotage activities of the class enemy, and fight to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party Central Committee and the capital of our socialist motherland.

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"DICTATORSHIP OF RULES AND REGULATIONS"

# The Vital Essence of "Dictatorship of Rules and Regulations"* Is Capitalist Restoration

by

Yu Wen (尤 文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 15, 1976)

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party resumed work, he again practiced the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" in the administration of national economy behind the backs of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, in a vain attempt to abolish the centralized leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the local Party committee over economic work, "rigidly control" the enterprises already handed over to the lower level, "rigidly unify" the plans for the national economy and "rigidly check" local initiative, and achieve the sinister objective of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and all-round restoration of capitalism by means of basically undermining the socialist economic base. We must thoroughly criticize this.

In class society, the system of economic administration is a tool for carrying out the dictatorship of the proletariat in the economic sphere. In the system of economic administration, whether we adhere to the centralized leadership of the Party or practice the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and whether we give play to initiative from two sources--the central and the local--or from one source is a major issue bearing on what line is implemented and which road is taken in the development of the socialist economy as well as an important aspect of the struggle between the Marxists and the revisionists. The Marxists hold that politics is a concentrated expression of the economy. The dictatorship of the proletariat cannot exist if divorced from the socialist economic base and the socialist economic base must rely on the dictatorship of the proletariat for consolidation and development. Therefore, the system of economic administration is definitely not simply a question of the method of administration, but a question of political principle.

In the brilliant document "On Ten Major Relationships" Chairman Mao pointed out: In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen the socialist economic base and build a strong and powerful socialist country, it is necessary to handle correctly the relationship between the Center and local administrations, "let the local administrations handle more things under the unified plans of the Center," and give play to the initiative from two sources--the central and the local. Chairman Mao's important instruction has laid down a Marxist-Leninist line for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results in China, and at the same time, also indicated the orientation of

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* Meaning direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned. -- SPRCP Ed.

the socialist system of economic administration. The practice of struggle shows that in the cause of socialist construction only by correctly handling the relationship between the Center and local administrations and bringing into play initiative from two sources could we develop the national economy with greater, faster, better and more economical results and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line frenziedly interfered with the implementation of Chairman Mao's important instruction on giving play to initiative from two sources--the central and the local. It practiced the so-called pure "economic method" of administration and called for "monopoly" in a vain attempt to abolish Party leadership and restore capitalism. This revisionist line is very dangerous.

Our postal and telecommunications department also has suffered from its harmful effect and traversed a tortuous path. At that time they one-sidedly emphasized the unique nature of the postal and telecommunications department, and stood the salient features of the need of posts and telecommunications for centralization and unity against the policy of giving play to initiative from two sources--the central and the local--under the centralized leadership of Party committees in different places, thus fettering the socialist enthusiasm of the local administrations and the broad masses of postal and telecommunications workers and severely hampering the development of the postal and telecommunications undertakings.

Since the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of postal and telecommunications workers have heroically criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-p'ing in promoting the "dictatorship of rules and regulations." In 1973, under the close concern of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and in compliance with Chairman Mao's instruction on giving play to initiative from two sources--the central and the local, administration at two levels--the Center and the provincial, municipal and autonomous region level--was carried out in the postal and telecommunications administration system based on the essence, tasks and salient features of the postal and telecommunications departments. Since the practice of administration at two levels, ideological and political work has been strengthened under the centralized leadership of the local Party committees and profound changes have occurred in the spiritual features of the ranks of postal and telecommunications workers. Under the unified plans of the Center, initiative from two sources--the central and the local--has been brought into play, and this has speeded up the building of trunk lines for state communications, developed provincial postal and telecommunications undertakings according to local conditions, and brought a flourishing and prosperous scene to the postal and telecommunications departments.

At present, our country is crisscrossed by a network of postal and telecommunications lines, and postal and telecommunications service organizations are scattered like pieces on a chess board with all kinds of new techniques and equipment adopted on a large scale. Posts and telecommunications in China have developed from the use of open lines and short waves to the use of

coaxial cable-carrier waves and microwaves, from small capacity to large capacity, and from the multiple-purpose utilization of simpler communication means to diversified communication means, from backward manual operations and heavy physical labor to mechanization and automation. Especially after our adhering to the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," under the leadership of Party committees at various levels and with the energetic support of fraternal departments, we have in slightly more than six years self-designed, self trial-manufactured, self-produced and self-constructed a modern coaxial cable-carrier communications trunk line more than 1,700-kilometer long which runs through eight provinces and municipalities between Peking, Shanghai and Hangchow, and opened up a long-distance automatic dialing service for a section of the subscribers. We have used a complete set of microwave communications equipment with 960 crystal-tube and 600 lines electron-tube routes to set up, with the capital Peking as the center, a microwave communications trunk line which links up more than twenty provinces, municipalities and autonomous services such as television, telephotography, telegraphy and telephony. This has enabled the postal and telecommunication technology of China to step into the advanced ranks in the world and enabled the people's postal and telecommunications undertakings to play an increasingly important part in socialist revolution and socialist construction. These two important engineering projects are the results of bringing into play initiative from two sources--the central and the local. Since the practice of administration at two levels under the unified planning of the Center, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have developed provincial postal and telecommunications undertakings on the basis of self-reliance according to local conditions and the needs of various places for the development of revolution and production.

At present, 99 percent of the communes and 96 percent of the production brigades throughout the country have postal routes, and 95 percent of the communes and 60 percent of the production brigades have telephone lines. Because full play is given to local initiative, postal and telecommunications construction has been carried out at a very fast rate.

For example, by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of "neither waiting, nor relying on others, nor approaching the upper level for things, but giving a hand themselves to change the outlook" under the leadership of the local Party committee, the Postal and Telecommunications Bureau of Yenshou county in Heilungkiang Province has vigorously carried out mass technical innovations and built at different times more than a hundred sets of communication equipment and instruments. Since last year, they have successfully trial-manufactured a set of 100 lines and a set of 600 lines semi-electronic automatic telephone exchange and the county is the first county in the whole country to realize automation in telephony.

The Postal and Telecommunications Bureau of Hsiho county in Kansu Province is only a small county bureau with a complement of slightly over 80 people. By boldly mobilizing the masses under the leadership of the local Party committee, it has transformed the outlook of postal and telecommunications by self-manufacturing a set of 200 lines and semi-

electronic automatic telephone exchange and made contributions toward popularizing the experience of Tachai county.

The facts eloquently show that "dictatorship of rules and regulations" is a blind alley leading to capitalism and revisionism, and only advancing in the direction of giving play to initiative from two sources--the central and the local--is the correct road to the development of socialist postal and telecommunications undertakings.

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing tried his utmost to spread rumors and slanders and trumped up such charges as "the administration structure is unhealthy," "many things have no one to look after them" and "work to regulate production is not grasped" to vilify the excellent situation brought about by giving play to initiative from two sources. He also displayed the signboard of "centralization and unity," waved the cudgel of "reorganization" and dashed around calling for the re-introduction of "dictatorship of rules and regulations." According to his proposal, the socialist economy based on ownership by the whole people would be cut up to become the private property of the "rules and regulations" of a trade or profession. The rules and regulations develop their own systems and set up different centers without consulting with the Center at the higher level or the local administration at the lower level. They abolish the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and local Party committees over economic work. This in essence seeks not only to usurp the authority of the Center, but also to exercise dictatorship over the locality.

Chairman Mao pointed out in 1964: "Management itself is a matter of socialist education. If the managerial staff do not join the workers on the shop floor, work, study and live with them and modestly learn one or more skill from them, then they will find themselves locked in acute class struggle with the working class all their lives and in the end are bound to be overthrown as bourgeois by the working class." Chairman Mao's instruction has profoundly elucidated that management is also a class struggle. The key problems of management are: the leadership of the enterprise is in the hands of which class, what line is implemented, whom should be relied on and unite with and whom should be attacked, and which class should be served. For the sake of practicing "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and restoring capitalism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing openly tampered with and distorted Chairman Mao's instruction and discussed simple management and technical management without discussing the class content of management or the three togetherness. Actually, he wanted to practice bourgeois management and bourgeois dictatorship.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing has been toppled, and his plot to reintroduce "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and his vain attempt to restore capitalism have gone bankrupt. However, the struggle is by no means over. We must persist in taking class struggle as the key link, thoroughly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing, follow the course charted by Chairman Mao, win still greater victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and struggle energetically for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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# Topple the "Dictatorship of Rules and Regulations"* and Strengthen the Centralized Leadership of the Party

by

the mass criticism group of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 15, 1976)

Whether to strengthen centralized leadership of the Party and give full play to initiative from two sources--the central and the local--or to abolish Party leadership and actively practice the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" in the development of socialist economy is an important issue bearing on what orientation should be adhered to in socialist construction and what road should be taken.

After Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party resumed work, he nonsensically said that after handing the control of enterprises to the lower level, "many things have no one to look after them" and the centralized leadership of the local Party committee "could not cope with the situation after the handing of control to the lower level," thus "affecting the development of production." He even maliciously attacked the centralized leadership of the local Party committee as "assertion of independence," "departmentalism" and "provincialism" and "weakening the centralized and unified leadership of the Center." Displaying the signboard of "centralization and unity," he wanted to "take back" those "key enterprises serving the whole country and needing nationwide organization and coordination." His purpose was to re-introduce the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" in enterprises so as to restore capitalism.

"Dictatorship of rules and regulations" is for the central administrative departments to exercise direct leadership over the enterprises and set up an independent system of direct and exclusive control. This is for abolishing the economic power of the CCP Central Committee and the local Party committees and is opposed to the centralized leadership of the Party. "Of the seven sectors--industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the Party--it is the Party that exercises overall leadership." Basically speaking, Party leadership is the leadership of the ideological and political line. When the centralized leadership of the Party is adhered to, the various trades and professions can advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Separated from the centralized leadership of the Party, the practice of "dictatorship of rules and regulations" will be of advantage to the capitalist-roaders in pushing the revisionist line from the top to the bottom, and this will

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* Meaning direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned.--SPRCP Ed.

invariably lead to the serious disruption of socialist revolution and construction. The broad masses of workers in our Penhsi Iron and Steel Company have very profound insights regarding this problem.

Our company is an old enterprise with sixty years of history. Before the great cultural revolution, under the domination of the dictatorship of rules and regulations, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the metallurgical departments nonsensically said that the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company "has its pattern set" and "has no future prospects for development." They did not permit us to increase iron and steel production, and this caused the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company to stay put for a long time. During the great cultural revolution, we rebelled against the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and placed the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company under local management at the lower level. Under the unified plan of the state and the leadership of the provincial and municipal Party committees, we criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in running enterprise, greatly mobilized the socialist enthusiasm of the masses, and by keeping our foothold on existing conditions and relying on our own efforts, quickly transformed the backward features of the old enterprise. This enabled the output of iron ore to double that before the great cultural revolution and the pig iron output to increase by 70 percent, thus smashing the prolonged stagnant situation in production and taking strides in the leap forward.

The facts of the enormous changes in the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company before and after the great cultural revolution show that the practice of "dictatorship of rules and regulations" weakens the centralized leadership of the Party and represses the initiative of the masses, thus causing the enterprise to regress to the road of revisionism. With the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" done away with, the centralized leadership of the Party is strengthened, the initiative of the masses is fully brought into play, and revolution and production develop by leaps and bounds.

With the centralized leadership of the Party strengthened and initiative from two sources brought into play," is it true that "the situation after the handing of control to the lower level cannot be coped with," thus "affecting the development of production"? Nay! The facts of the completion of the Wait'oushan Iron Mine of our Penhsi Iron and Steel Company at a high speed after the great cultural revolution have effectively repudiated Teng Hsiao-p'ing's shameless lies.

The Wait'oushan Iron Mine has rich deposits and conditions for extraction are extremely favorable. For the sake of developing iron and steel production, the workers of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company called on three different occasions for exploiting the Wait'oushan Iron Mine. However, due to the influence of the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," initiative from two sources could not be fully brought into play. Consequently, a great deal of state capital was squandered away without producing a single ton of ore.

After the great cultural revolution, the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company was put under local management at the lower level, and we again started the battle for the large-scale exploitation of the Wait'oushan Iron Mine with a

bang. Under the unified plan of the Center and the unified leadership of the provincial and municipal Party committees, the various trades and departments in Penhsi Prefecture all looked upon the early completion of the Wait'oushan Iron Mine as their own responsibility. They stated: "Those taking part in the big battle belong to the same family, and there should be no distinction between me, you and him." "Let two men do the work of three to free an extra man for the big battle." Consequently, within only a year they completed at a high speed this large modern multiple-purpose mine for extraction and dressing. Pray, without the centralized leadership of the Party and without initiative from two sources, how could there be such a seething and stirring battle? How could this large mine be completed at such high speed? Teng Hsiao-p'ing said that after handing the control of enterprises to the lower level, they "have no one to look after things" and they "could not cope with the situation after the handing over of control to the lower level," thus "affecting the development of production." These are completely barefaced lies.

Do the practice of the centralized leadership of the Party and tapping initiative from two sources mean "assertion of independence," "departmentalism," "provincialism" and "weakening the centralization and unity of the Center"? The facts of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company offer a telling counterblow to the malicious attacks of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Since the great cultural revolution, for the sake of supporting socialist construction in all places throughout the country, we have, under the the centralized leadership of the provincial and municipal Party committees and with an eye on the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," put forth the slogan of "the revolution first, the whole situation first and other people first," sent at different times more than 10,000 outstanding cadres and backbone technicians to various new enterprises and departments throughout the country. For the sake of properly implementing the rational distribution of the iron and steel industry, we have given the vital equipment of a special steel mill in support of construction in the hinterland as well as restored a steel mill by relying on our own efforts and continued to fulfill contract commitments throughout the country. When we heard that a fraternal unit was in urgent need of powdered ore, the workers of the mine overcame all difficulties to increase production and delivered in time tens of thousands of tons of powdered ore to the fraternal plant....Could all these be "assertion of independence," "departmentalism" and "provincialism"? Could this be called "weakening the centralization and unity of the Center"?

The practice of the centralized leadership of the Party and tapping initiative from two sources do not mean writing off centralization and unity. The centralization and unity we talk about refer to centralization and unity under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. However, the "dictatorship of rules and regulations" practiced by Teng Hsiao-p'ing displayed the signboard of "centralization and unity" but tried to concentrate the power of the enterprises in the hands of a bunch of bourgeois inside the Party and unify socialist enterprises to the evil road of revisionism. His centralization and unity opposed tapping not only local initiative, but also the initiative of the Center, called for

assertion of independence from the Party, enforced control, check and suppression at the local level, and exercised bourgeois dictatorship over the masses. If work were carried out according to their "centralization and unity," the enterprises with the socialist system of ownership would be turned into a bourgeois system of ownership controlled by the capitalist-roaders and become their tool for restoring capitalism.

"Without struggle there is no progress." We must take class struggle as the key link and, under the centralized leadership of the Party, topple and discredit by criticism the "dictatorship of rules and regulations," give full play to initiative from two sources--the central and the local, develop iron and steel production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and make fresh and greater contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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MASS MEMORIAL RALLIES MOURNING MAO TSETUNG

Provinces, Municipalities, Autonomous Regions, Army Units Mourn for Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

solemn mass memorial meetings mourning chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat and the oppressed nations and oppressed people, were held throughout the country yesterday, expressing the boundless esteem and immense grief felt by the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities.

.. immediately after listening to the live broadcast of the mass memorial meeting held in the capital on the afternoon of september 18, mass memorial meetings were held that same afternoon by the armymen of p.l.a. units and people of 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions: the shanghai and tientsin municipalities, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and the p.l.a. sinkiang units, kansu province and the p.l.a. lanchow units, the inner mongolian autonomous region, heilungkiang province, kirin province, liaoning province and the p.l.a. shenyang units, shantung province and the p.l.a. tsinan units, fukien province and the p.l.a. foochow units, hunan province, kwangtung province and the p.l.a. kwangchow units, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, hopei province, shansi province, shensi province, the ningsia hui autonomous region, kiangsu province and the p.l.a. nanking units, chekiang province, the tibet autonomous region, szechwan province and the p.l.a. chengtu units, hupeh province and the p.l.a. wuhan units, honan province, anhwei province, kiangsi province, kweichow province, yunnan province and the p.l.a. kunming units, and chinghai province.

the live broadcast of the peking mass memorial meeting was also listened to and mass memorial meetings were held by leading party and government organizations at and above county level, and the army, navy and airforce units of the people's liberation army which were standing fast at their fighting posts, and by the broad masses of communist party members, communist youth league members, cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals and other people of all nationalities in factories, mines, enterprises, shops, rural people's communes, schools and neighbourhood communities throughout the country.

at 3 p.m. sharp on september 18, the 800 million people throughout the vast land of the country observed a three-minute silence; at that time, all factories and mines across the length and breadth of the motherland,

railway trains, ships and naval vessels sounded their sirens in mourning. the flag was flown at half mast from september 9 to 18 in cities and rural areas throughout the country.

the mass memorial meetings were permeated with an atmosphere of solemnity and reverence. in each place, a huge portrait of chairman mao hung over the rostrum decorated with green pine and cypresses boughs flanked on both sides with wreaths presented by local leading party, government and army organizations and grass-roots units. at the mass memorial meetings in various places, principal leading comrades of the local party, government and army units delivered memorial speeches to mourn our great leader and teacher chairman mao with profound sorrow and high esteem. they pledged to turn grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests, "act according to the principles laid down". as chairman mao adjured, rally closely round the party central committee, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause initiated by chairman mao, and unite and win still greater victories.

a million-strong memorial meeting was held in shanghai, and another meeting attended by half a million people took place in tientsin.

shanghai, the largest industrial city in china, has been immersed in sorrow since september 9. the people of shanghai will never forget that chairman mao attended the party's first national congress and founded our great party in shanghai, that chairman mao commanded a million powerful troops of the people's liberation army in forcing the yangtze river, overthrowing the corrupt chiang dynasty, delivering the people of shanghai from the abyss of suffering and transforming this old paradise of imperialist adventurers into a socialist new shanghai, that chairman mao personally initiated in this city the criticism of the new historical drama "hai jui dismissed from office", that chairman mao approved and supported the struggle waged by the working class and other revolutionary people of shanghai to seize power from the capitalist-roaders in the january 1967 storm of revolution, and that chairman mao gave enthusiastic support and high tribute to the new socialist things that emerged on all fronts. recollection of all this filled the shanghai people with a still more profound sense of loss as well as boundless esteem for chairman mao. in mourning the great leader chairman mao, the armymen and people of shanghai declared in one voice

their wholehearted support and resolve to carry out the militant call issued by comrade hua kuo-feng on behalf of the party central committee at the mass memorial meeting in the capital. they pledged to turn grief into strength, rally still more closely round the party central committee, follow chairman mao's important adjuration "act according to the principles laid down", persevere in taking class struggle as the key link, continue to deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and mourn the great leader chairman mao with concrete achievements.

the people of tientsin in the past few days recalled the many inspection tours chairman mao made of their city and the many extremely important instructions he gave them. they said: chairman mao always concerned himself about the masses, understood them best, trusted them and had the greatest respect for their initiative and creativity. at all times, his heart was with the masses and closely linked with theirs. when we recall this, our sorrow threatens to overwhelm us.

at the mass memorial meeting yesterday, armymen and civilians alike raised their right fists and before the portrait of chairman mao made a solemn vow to the party central committee: we are determined to carry out chairman mao's behests, rally closely round the party central committee, "act according to the principles laid down" as chairman mao adjured us, keep to the party's basic line, continue to deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

in hunan province, chairman mao's native place, and in kiangsi and shensi provinces which are former revolutionary base areas, people grieved deeply the passing of their great leader. many veterans of the chinese red army and the eighth route army and old cadres who had fought and worked at the side of chairman mao in the past joined the masses in holding mass memorial meetings in the three provincial capitals. memorial meetings were also held in shaoshan, the chingkang mountains, juichin, yenan and other former revolutionary base areas. in hunan where chairman mao first engaged in revolutionary activities, the people said that chairman mao's great revolutionary practice there and his solicitude for the hunan people were all indelibly engraved in their hearts.

the people and p.l.a. commanders and fighters in kiangsi province reviewed the fighting course of the chinese revolution and deepened their understanding that it was under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary

line that china developed from the "single spark" kindled in the chingkang mountains to the present excellent situation as described in chairman mao's poem, "everywhere orioles sing, swallows dart". this is a great victory for mao tsetung thought.

the people in shensi province will never forget the 13 years chairman mao spent in yenan while leading the chinese revolution. it was in the cave-houses of yenan that chairman mao wrote one brilliant work after another to illuminate the victorious road of the chinese revolution. soon after the founding of the people's republic of china, chairman mao sent the brilliant "message of reply" to the people of yenan and the whole shensi-kansu-ningsia border area, encouraging the people in the revolutionary base areas to carry forward the style of hard struggle and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the people of the three provinces pledged to fulfil chairman mao's adjuration "act according to the principles laid down", rally closely round the party central committee, inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition, study hard the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao, deepen the criticism of teng hsiao-ping, repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strive for the realization of the ultimate goal of communism.

in urumchi, capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, the forefront of the struggle against revisionism, 300,000 armymen and people of various nationalities took part in the mass memorial meeting. at the meeting chairman mao's teachings and his concern for the masses were recalled. the history of the people of all nationalities in sinkiang fighting from victory to victory under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao was reviewed. these recollections brought forth even greater love and esteem for the great leader chairman mao from the participants. they said that in the disaster-plagued old society, chairman mao had sent them chen tan-chiu and mao tse-min to bring them the revolutionary truth and kindle the revolutionary fire in sinkiang; at a time when the people of all nationalities in sinkiang were longing for liberation, chairman mao dispatched the people's liberation army to liberate them from the abyss of suffering; then democratic reform was successfully completed, and chairman mao's brilliant national policy brought regional autonomy to the people there, strengthened the great unity of all nationalities and promoted the development of socialist revolution and construction; at the time when soviet revisionism and the reactionaries were rabidly attacking china, it was chairman mao who issued a series of extremely important instructions on the struggle against revisionism for the people of sinkiang.

led the people of all nationalities in smashing the subversion and sabotage by soviet revisionism and in safeguarding the northwest frontier of the motherland. they said: chairman mao's magnificent contributions are everlasting and mao tsetung thought will always illuminate our road of advance. at the mass memorial meeting, they pledged to "act according to the principles laid down" as chairman mao adjured, closely rally round the party central committee, persist in chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, develop the excellent situation in sinkiang, strengthen preparedness against war and build the northwest frontier of the motherland into a great wall of steel for combating and preventing revisionism.

in mass memorial meetings, the armymen and civilians of the inner mongolian autonomous region, heilungkiang province and other border regions expressed their resolve in these words: "we must strengthen the unity of the people of all nationalities, strengthen preparedness against war, do a good job in the building of the army and the people's militia and of the joint defence of armymen and civilians, and stand ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude."

in lhasa a mass memorial meeting was held with over 50,000 people from the party, government, army and mass organizations in the tibet autonomous region. they said: "all the victories of the revolution and construction in tibet are victories for mao tsetung thought, chairman mao's revolutionary line and his national policy. our one million emancipated tibetan serfs will never forget chairman mao's kindness, nor will the coming generations. mao tsetung thought will continue to light the road of our advance".

armymen and civilians of fukien province, the forefront of the coastal defences, said at their mass meeting that "chairman mao had the sacred cause of liberating taiwan and reunifying the motherland very much at heart, and he personally directed us in waging a victorious struggle against the chiang gang entrenched in taiwan, penghu, quemoy and matsu islands. we must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold and deal telling blows at all sabotage by the class enemies. we are determined to liberate taiwan."

eight hundred thousand people of kwangtung province and kwangchow city and men of the p.l.a. kwangchow units gathered at a memorial meeting in the rain. they made the solemn vow to respond firmly to the call of the party central committee, turn grief into strength and, under the leadership of the party central committee, carry out chairman mao's behests, act in line with chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat,

uphold proletarian internationalism, and carry the cause of the proletarian revolution which chairman mao pioneered through to the end.

at the same hour, naval commanders and fighters and militiamen who had performed meritorious services in the counter-attack in defence of the hsisha islands got together at a memorial meeting on yunghsing island, site of the revolutionary committee of the hsisha, nansha and chungsha islands, to join the rest of the nation in mourning the great leader chairman mao. they took the solemn oath before chairman mao's portrait: "the sons and daughters of hsisha will carry out chairman mao's behests, advance forever along his revolutionary line, defend and build up hsisha and make sure that the five-star red flag of our motherland will always fly high over the south china sea islands."

leading members of local party organizations, governments and army units presided over and delivered memorial speeches at the meetings held in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. they were: chou chun-lin, ma tien-shui, wang yi, hsieh hsueh-kung, ismayil aymat, yang yung, sung ping, hsien heng-han, chih pi-ching, yu tai-chung, li chien-pai, liu kuang-tao, chang li-ming, wang huai-hsiang, wu yu-teh, tseng shao-shan, tseng szu-yu, pai ju-ping, li chih-min, chiang li-yin, wan ta, chang ping-hua, kung shih-chuan, wang shou-tao, liu chung-kuei, an ping-sheng, lu yu-lan, ma hui, han ying, wang chien, wang lin, li jui-shan, chang kuei-chin, kang chien-min, ting sheng, peng chung, lai ko-kò, tieh ying, tien pao, jen jung, liu hsing-yuan, chao tzu-yang, wang ke-wen, chao hsin-chu, chang shu-chih, liu chien-hsun, hao yi-chen, sung pei-chang, huang chih-chen, chiang wei-ching, wu hsiang-pi, li pao-hua, wang pi-cheng, chia chi-yun, sung chang-keng and chang chiang-lin.

Peking Press Features Memorial Rallies
Throughout China for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

today's "people's daily" and all other peking papers frontpage a news report on the solemn memorial rallies held in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the people's liberation army high commands throughout china on the afternoon of september 18, when the entire nation stood at attention in silent tribute to chairman mao, the great liberator of the people of all nationalities in china, for three minutes. memorial speeches were delivered by the main leading party, government and army comrades. they expressed the resolve of the people throughout the country to turn their grief into strength, "act according to the principles laid down" as chairman mao adjured, unite closely round the party central committee, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, and always advance valiantly along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the news report, which runs for almost four pages, is carried under the banner headline "800 million people most deeply mourn the great leader and teacher chairman mao, pledge to carry out chairman mao's behests, and carry the proletarian revolutionary cause through to the end".

the black-bordered slogan "eternal glory to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung excl." appears on the upper right-hand corner of the front page of every paper.

ten photographs, showing armymen and people in shanghai, tientsin, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, kansu province, the inner mongolian autonomous region and heilungkiang, kirin, liaoning, shantung, and fukien provinces mourning the great leader and teacher chairman mao with immense grief at solemn memorial ceremonies, are carried in all peking papers.

the papers devote more than nine, or in some cases all the ten, pages of today's edition to the mourning for chairman mao.

features and articles in mourning for the death of chairman mao take up two pages in the "people's daily".

it devotes two and a half pages to reports from abroad, mentioning the korean people mourning chairman mao tsetung with deep grief, solemn memorial ceremonies in zambia, equatorial guinea and benin in mourning for chairman mao, condolence calls at chinese embassies by foreign state leaders, government officials, political figures and leading members of friendly organizations, and messages of condolence and a statement by foreign state leaders and marxist-leninist parties or their leaders. the messages and statement are from:

prime minister of the yemen arab republic abdul-aziz abdul-ghani; prime minister of the congo louis sylvain goma; prime minister of iran amir abbas hoveyda and president of the iranian senate jaafar sharif emami; prime minister of lebanon rashid karami; president of east timor francisco x. do amaral; president of the national assembly of tunisia sadok mokaddem; and prime minister of australia john malcolm fraser;

the central committee of the communist party of the philippines; general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) fosco dinucci; and chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) reg birch.

MOURNING OF MAO TSETUNG

## Chairman Mao's Loving Care Will Always Inspire Tangshan-Fengnan People in Their Advance

(NCNA-English Tangshan, Sept. 20, 1976)

the tangshan-fengnan people, who are fighting heroically against the effects of an earthquake, mourn chairman mao with deep grief. many workers and peasants bearing scars from the old society, took their children to stand before chairman mao's portrait to pay silent homage to him. many held in their hands packets of rice and flour from the supplies sent to the quake area on the order of chairman mao and the party central committee. with tears in their eyes, they said: chairman mao, when we were disaster-stricken, you had us in your heart and showed concern for us although you were seriously ill. you were our great liberator. words are not enough to describe our love for you. we will never forget you in all the generations to come.

li yen-hsia, a young broadcast announcer of hsukochuang township in fengnan county, was admitted into the party a month ago. on august 5, she was received as a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants by premier hua kuo-feng, general leader of the central delegation. premier hua kuo-feng said to her: "chairman mao has sent us here to see you excl." the premier told her and the other representatives about chairman mao's concern for the people in the quake-stricken area. li yen-hsia pledged: "we will always remember chairman mao's kindness as will our children and our children's children. mao tsetung thought will always illuminate the land of fengnan."

in the last few days, in solemn mourning halls, in workshops and fields, at construction sites and threshing grounds, hundreds of thousands of people have stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao and expressed their deepest sorrow over the death of their great leader. they recalled the happy moment when chairman mao inspected the tangshan 422 cement works in 1954 and restudied his inscription "the entire nation in miniature" written in praise of the hsipu production brigade, in tsunhua county under tangshan prefecture, for its revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in building socialism. it was in peitaiho in the prefecture that chairman mao formulated "the resolution of the central committee of the communist party of china on the establishment of the people's communes in the rural areas" after the emergence of this form of social organization. in the three years (1959-1961) when the national

economy met with temporary difficulties, liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping and company, who were bent on pushing their revisionist line, struck up a restorationist adverse current. chairman mao saw through all this and, at the tenth plenary session of the eighth central committee of the party he himself presided over, issued the great call "never forget class struggle" and formulated for our party the basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. like a radiant beacon, it has guided us in defeating class enemies both at home and abroad and both inside and outside the party and natural adversities as well. it lights the road of triumphant advance in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the people in the tangshan-fengnan area have turned their profound sorrow into concrete action. they have studied chairman mao's works and deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping. at 5:00 p.m. on september 9, worker theoretical activists of the tangshan 422 cement works which chairman mao once inspected went to a point he passed during his visit and there they made a solemn pledge: chairman mao excl. our worker theoretical contingents are a new thing nurtured by you. they are vanguards educated by you to combat and prevent revisionism. we are determined to study hard your brilliant thought so that it will strike still deeper roots in the hearts of the people for generations to come.

while recalling the great changes at the kailuan coal mines which took place under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, hu chang-hai, a veteran miner who had had the honour of meeting chairman mao several times, said: "chairman mao's revolutionary line is our lifeblood. we are resolved to follow his teachings, be self-reliant, work hard, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of 'particularly good fighters', cut more coal and make a bigger contribution to the revolution excl." mastering their immense grief with effort, the leading members of the party committee of the luchiato colliery and the cadres at various levels persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production together with the workers. mourning chairman mao with concrete actions, they joined the workers in their study, criticism and work, living with them and striving at their side to increase coal production.

the people of tangshan mourned chairman mao by turning their grief into strength. more pits of the kailuan coal mines recently drained the underground water which had filled the tunnels to cut coal ahead of schedule. by overcoming one difficulty after another, the workers of the tangshan iron and steel complex were able to again turn out heat after heat of high-grade steel.

in tangshan and fengnan, the commune members are busy in the fields with the autumn harvest and sowing, and they are striving harder than ever to farm better. commune members, injured during the earthquake, had no sooner recovered than they returned to their villages to took part in labouring in the fields.

## Revolutionary Literary and Art Workers in China Resolve to Advance Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

in deeply mourning our great leader chairman mao, revolutionary literary and art workers in china pledge to "bear in mind chairman mao's teachings, keep to the orientation of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, unswervingly follow the road of integrating with them, and carry the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end."

hsueh chin-hou, a member of the peking opera troupe of peking who was an actor with the yenan peking opera theatre in the 1940's, recalled that it was in 1942 that chairman mao gave his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", now become a document of great historic significance. after that, the yenan peking opera theatre staged the opera "driven to join the liangshan mountain rebels", which chairman mao highly praised. he noted in a letter to the theatre on january 9, 1944: "history is made by the people, yet the old opera (and all the old literature and art, which are divorced from the people) presents the people as though they were dirt, and the stage is dominated by lords and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters. now you have reversed this reversal of history and restored historical truth." hsueh chin-hou said, "chairman mao's instruction pinpointed the direction for the proletarian revolution in literature and art. we will continue to advance in the direction indicated by chairman mao."

in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, ruled by the counter-revolutionary, revisionist sinister line in literature and art pushed by liu shao-chi and teng hsiao-ping, the chinese literature and art were cluttered with the filthy remnants of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. many literary and art workers said: "it was chairman mao who personally initiated and led many a major struggle, from criticising the film 'the life of wu hsun' to the criticism of the new historical drama 'hai jui

dismissed from office', and guided us from victory to victory; it was chairman mao who personally initiated and led the great cultural revolution, during which the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on literature and art was thoroughly criticised, and guided us onto the broad road of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the peking opera troupe of peking was the first to come forward with the revolution of the peking opera in china. the actors and actresses of the troupe will never forget that on july 23, 1964, chairman mao himself came to see the opera "revolutionary sparks on a reed lake" performed by the troupe and later renamed "shachiapang". he made a number of extremely important observations on the theme and its artistic aspects. he pointed out the prominence should be given to armed struggle, further indicating the orientation for revising the opera. with these revisions the opera became a model revolutionary theatrical production which workers, peasants and soldiers deeply appreciate.

the artists of the china dance drama troupe recalled with emotion how on october 8, 1964 chairman mao had seen the modern revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women". after seeing the performance chairman mao went on stage to shake hands with the performers and have his photograph taken with them. he highly praised the dance drama with these words: "the orientation is correct, the revolutionization successful and the artistic quality good". the artists said: "these golden characters fully approve our revolution in ballet." advancing along the guidelines suggested by chairman mao, the artists of the china dance drama troupe went on in the next ten years and more to create and perform the modern revolutionary dance dramas "ode to yimeng" and "children of the grassland".

with deep grief, the art workers of the shanghai school of dance and the central philharmonic society recalled how chairman mao had attended their performances of the revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme "the white-haired girl", the revolutionary symphonic music "shachiapang" and the selections from the peking opera "the red lantern" with piano accompaniment. the artists of the central philharmonic society said: "although chairman mao was extremely busy, he took time out to attend our concert. this gave us a profound education and tremendous encouragement." since the cultural revolution began, the central philharmonic society has followed the orientation indicated by chairman mao and undertaken the revolutionary and artistic practice of creating model revolutionary works such as the revolutionary symphonic music "shachiapang", the selections from the peking opera "the red lantern" with piano accompaniment and the piano concerto "the yellow river". this has not only

smashed the bourgeois monopoly of symphonic music but also fairly satisfactorily started off the process of creating images of proletarian heroes with symphonic music, piano music and vocal music, accumulated valuable experience in developing socialist music, and tempered and trained a backbone force to carry on the revolution in literature and art.

. . the literary and art workers unanimously pledged to turn grief into strength, carry on the cause left behind by chairman mao, keep to his revolutionary line in literature and art, consolidate and develop the fruitful results of the cultural revolution and strive for the realization of the ultimate goal of communism.

Anshan Steel Workers Mourn Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 20, 1976)

workers and staff in china's biggest iron and steel complex, the anshan iron and steel company, mourned with deepest grief the passing of the great leader chairman mao. they resolved to uphold the banner of "the charter of the anshan iron and steel company", the principles for running socialist enterprises approved by chairman mao himself, and to build up the company into a strong socialist enterprise.

iron smelters, steel makers and rolling mill operators have in the great sorrow of the past week, reviewed the development of the company, linking it with their personal and family histories, and the magnificent contributions made by chairman mao to the chinese revolution and the revolution of the world. many veteran workers who suffered most in the old society wept as they spoke of how they owed what they were today to chairman mao. in pre-liberation anshan under the rule of the reactionaries, workers did back-breaking labour. with the coming of the japanese invaders, many were tortured to death, others flogged and left disabled for life. "it was our great leader chairman mao who turned the former slave-workers of anshan into the country's masters. chairman mao's loving care for us is higher than heaven and deeper than the sea," the workers declared.

in their review of the big strides made by the anshan iron and steel company under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers and staff recalled how after liberation, led by the great leader chairman mao,

they had defied difficulties and speedily constructed a new anshan iron and steel company on the ruins of the old mill badly damaged by the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries. in 1952, chairman mao wrote a letter praising the workers' spirit of daring to struggle and daring to create new things. in 1953, chairman mao congratulated them in a letter encouraging them to continue to give full play to mass wisdom and strength and strive for still greater achievements. in 1959, chairman mao called on them to wage a resolute struggle against right opportunism. on the basis of his summing up of the experience of socialist revolution and socialist construction both at home and abroad, chairman mao on march 22, 1960 personally approved the charter of the anshan iron and steel company as the best means for the proletariat to run socialist enterprises. chairman mao proclaimed: "in the far east, in china there has come into being the charter of the anshan iron and steel company." mourning deeply the death of the great leader, the broad masses of the workers and staff of the company felt more determined than ever before to uphold the charter and march courageously forward.

steel makers in the anshan iron and steel company voiced their determination to turn their grief into strength, rally closely round the party central committee, carry out chairman mao's behests and mourn the passing away of their great leader with concrete actions in grasping revolution and promoting production. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, the medium rolling mill has made over 50 pieces of equipment and introduced more than 500 technical innovations through self-reliance. in the sorrowful days of mourning chairman mao, the workers are restraining their grief as they race against time to build the eleventh crane for the steel rolling industry. on september 13, the steel makers of the big converter workshop under the no. three steel plant hit a new daily record in steel-making for this year. in their common aim to turn grief into strength, steel makers in the anshan iron and steel company have achieved good results in production.

Chairman Mao Lives in the Hearts of
Emancipated Serfs

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 20, 1976)

the broad masses of emancipated serfs in the nyama commune of lhuntse county in the tibet autonomous region are deeply mourning the great leader chairman mao at solemn ceremonies that accord with their national customs. the former tibetan serfs recalled how chairman mao had led one million of them in smashing the fetters imposed by darkest serfdom and emancipating themselves. they pledged to rally closely round the party central committee and make greater contributions to the socialist revolution and construction of our great motherland.

under feudal serfdom, before the democratic reform in 1959, nyama was a manor of the dalai, chieftain of the serfowners, and a living hell. the serfs were looked down on as "talking beasts". many died of starvation and cold under the ruthless exploitation of the serfowners or were even beaten to death. today, the emancipated serfs have become the masters of the society and the nyama commune has become a red banner unit in learning from tachai in agriculture. its production has increased by leaps and bounds and the people's livelihood continues to improve steadily.

the party branch secretary of the nyama commune, jentseng wangchieh, says, "but for chairman mao, we would have neither today's tibet nor emancipation. chairman mao will always live in our hearts."

seventy-year-old poor peasant doje and his family deeply mourned chairman mao in front of the great leader's portrait. he said to his children: "before liberation i slaved like a beast of burden for dozens of years. now we lead a life that is sweeter than honey. chairman mao was always at one with the emancipated serfs."

fifty-year-old deputy party branch secretary tsering tsomo contrasted the new tibet with the old. the scars from flogging by the serfowners were her inheritance from old tibet. the new society has made her leader of the commune. she pledged: "we will follow chairman mao's behests and carry the great cause of the proletarian revolution through to the end."

in the last few days, the cadres and commune members pitched into the autumn harvest with surging determination. the militiamen coordinated with the armymen in the work of defending the frontier. united as one, they were determined to mourn the great leader chairman mao with their concrete action of grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

ANECDOTES OF MAO TSETUNG

## Juichin People Hold Dear Memory of Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Sept. 19, 1976)

group after group of cadres and masses of juichin county, the old revolutionary base area, in kiangsi province gethered at the red well in shachoupa which chairman mao himself had taken the lead in digging. they drank water from the well together and together mourned the death of chairman mao.

in the old society, the people in shachoupa had to fetch water for their own needs and for their draught animals from the mianchiang river 2.5 kilometres away. in april 1933 chairman mao came here and heard about this. he led cadres of central organs, red army fighters and local people in digging the well. on that day after the point had been located, chairman mao, bare-footed, and using a hoe, began digging the mouth of the well. the others pitched in and so it was that chairman mao led in the digging of shachoupa's first well in history. from then on, the shachoupa people have quaffed their thirst with the clear sweet water from the well chairman mao dug for them. in gratitude, the local people placed a red tablet at the side of the well which reads: "drinking the water one cannot forget the well-digger, chairman mao, you are always in our hearts". in 1934 after the red army had made its way northward, the kuomintang came back that way and tried to fill in the well, but the shachoupa people defied the reactionaries and fought bravely to defend it. the local people are still using the water for their daily life.

when yang yen-fa, a poor peasant who had taken part in the well-digging, heard that chairman mao had passed away he went to the red well that same evening and recalled those tempestuous years. his family had lived next door to chairman mao who often dropped in and ask them about their life. he sometimes shared his meal with them and pressed on them the little store of salt he had. chairman mao always concerned himself about the lot of the masses and the masses loved him from the bottom of their hearts. on many cold nights, when she saw chairman mao working late, yang yen-fa's mother would light the stove and bake a sweet potato for him as one way of expressing her love and esteem. yang yen-fa remembered all this with deep emotion and said: chairman mao, you were always at one with our shachoupa people and we shachoupa people will cherish your memory always.

chung tao-shan is a veteran red army soldier who stood guard for chairman mao during the tsungyi meeting. since his retirement because of illness in 1958 when he returned to his home village to be a peasant, he has all along kept his vigorous revolutionary fighting will and acted as an ordinary labourer. during these days of nation-wide sorrow, with boundless esteem for chairman mao, chung tao-shan went to shachoupa many times, led the young people there to chairman mao's former residence to pay their respects and, sitting beside the red well, recounted to them the history of chairman mao's fight with wang ming's opportunist line in juichin and during the long march. he also taught them the need to carry out chairman mao's behests and to carry on through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause which he had pioneered in china.

the party branch of the shachoupa production brigade led more than 100 communist party members and over 10,000 other people to the red well to meet in deep mourning over the great leader chairman mao. the party branch secretary of the brigade remarked: "as early as 1934, at the second national conference of representatives of workers and peasants convened by chairman mao in juichin, he gave the instruction that "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture". since liberation, especially since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of the shachoupa have firmly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line and, through self-reliance and hard work, have set up over 30 ponds and reservoirs and other irrigation facilities, putting most of the land under gravity irrigation. they have increased the per hectare grain yield to more than 7.5 tons, five times that in the early liberation days, constantly strengthened the collective economy and consolidated the socialist position. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the shachoupa say that all these achievements were won under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and are all great victories for mao tsetung thought. they are firm in the resolve that they "must rally still more closely round the party central committee and advance from generation to generation along chairman mao's revolutionary line."

## Commanders and Fighters of Yangtze River Speed Boat Escort Mourn Chairman Mao

(NCNA--English Wuhan, Sept. 20, 1976)

the commanders and fighters of the speed boat "66-7.16" of the wuhan garrison deeply mourn the passing of chairman mao and have pledged to turn their grief into strength, carry out chairman mao's behests and always advance in the storm of class struggle. the boat had the honour of escorting chairman mao in his swim across the yangtze river on july 16, 1966.

on that occasion chairman mao said to the commanders and fighters that "the yangtze with its deep waters and swift currents helps to build up physical strength and will-power". this teaching has inspired them in their advance. with a firm, clear-cut political stand they have made valuable contributions to the people in the "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the left, military control and military-training), in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and lately in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts.

ai tun-tsai, deputy chief of staff of a regiment, had the honour to swim alongside chairman mao at that time and board the speed boat in his company. he recalled with emotion: "chairman mao with glowing ruddy cheeks and in radiant health walked to the speed boat with firm strides that morning. after reviewing the contingent of swimmers he slipped down the starboard into the water for a swim in the yangtze. the river was high. plunging into its swift currents and surging waves, chairman mao sometimes cleaved the water with both arms, sometimes swam on his back looking up at the blue sky. he chatted with us while breaking through the rolling waves, swimming for one hour and five minutes across a distance of 15 kilometres. after reboarding the speed boat, chairman mao shook hands with each of us and inquired about our work."

captain hu chien-ping, formerly a common sailor, remembered chairman mao on board the boat. he said: "i was at the wheel on the bridge. standing beside me, he waved the swimmers on. now and then he turned to smile at us. i was moved to tears when i heard chairman mao shouting 'long live the people excl.' 'long live comrades excl.' that evening i wrote in my diary, 'i will follow chairman mao's lead and march forward in the teeth of great storms and waves,' and pledged to make revolution all my life under his guidance."

the cadres and fighters of the speed boat will never forget chairman mao's kindness. standing before the photograph showing chairman mao swimming in the yangtze river, they vowed: "we will carry on chairman mao's behests and bravely press forward in the teeth of the storms of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ARGENTINA

### Argentine Government Officials and Other Personages Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

argentine leaders, military and government officials and friendly personages from various circles have written letters to or called at the chinese embassy since september 9, extending deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung, according to reports from buenos aires.

specially entrusted by argentine president jorge rafael videla and foreign minister cesar guzzetti, protocol director of the argentine foreign ministry enrique quintana wrote two letters to chinese ambassador cheng wei-chih, extending deepest condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. argentina's commander in chief of navy emilio massera and commander in chief of air force orlando agosti also wrote condolence letters to the chinese ambassador.

roberto tiscornia, chief of asia and oceania department of the argentine foreign ministry, and other officials made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

friendly personages from various circles, chinese residents in argentina and diplomatic envoys of various countries also called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

## CHINA AND AUSTRIA

### Austrian Communist League Holds Memorial Meeting on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Vienna, Sept. 18, 1976)

a solemn memorial meeting was held by the communist league of austria here yesterday to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the meeting was held at the hall of trade unions. on the rostrum of the hall was a portrait of the late chairman mao tsetung flanked by two red flags with fresh flowers in front of the portrait. a black streamer hung across the rostrum was inscribed with the

slogan: "turn our mourning of comrade mao tsetung into new strength."

about 500 people including leaders of the central committee of the communist league of austria attended the memorial meeting.

presided over by k. puchinger, member of the central committee of the communist league of austria and secretary of the league's vienna municipal committee, the memorial meeting began with the recitation of chairman mao tsetung's poem "reascending chingkangshan--to the tune of shui tiao keh tou". walter linder, secretary of the central committee of the communist league of austria, delivered a memorial speech at the meeting. he recalled the militant, revolutionary life of chairman mao tsetung and praised his magnificent contributions to the chinese people, the international working class and the peoples of various countries fighting for their own emancipation. after his speech all those present stood up in silent tribute. the meeting ended with the singing of the "internationale".

on the same day the branches of the communist league of austria in salzburg, linz, innsbruck, graz and klagenfurt also held memorial meetings. in knittelfeld, sympathizers of the communist league of austria met in memory of chairman mao tsetung.

## President of Austrian National Council Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

anton benya, president of the national council of the republic of austria, sent a message to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on september 13, expressing sincere sympathy on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

deeply moved by the news of the great loss sustained by the people's republic of china in the passing of mr. mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. i wish you will accept my sincere sympathy extended in the name of the national council of the republic of austria and in my own name.

CHINA AND BENIN

## Solemn Memorial Meeting for Chairman Mao Tsetung Held in Benin

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

a national memorial meeting was held at the presidential palace of the people's republic of benin yesterday morning to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the meeting was sponsored by the revolutionary military government of the republic and the party of popular revolution of benin, according to a cotonou report.

attending the meeting were benin president mathieu kerekou, government ministers, members of the central committee of the party of popular revolution and over one thousand representatives from various circles.

chinese ambassador to benin ku hsiao-po was also present at the meeting.

a solemn atmosphere prevailed in the meeting hall. a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung draped with black crepe was hung on the rostrum. after the playing of the national anthems of china and benin, all participants stood in silent tribute before the portrait of the late chairman mao. then president kerekou delivered a memorial speech. he stressed: "we have gathered this morning in this great hall of the people in the presidential palace of the republic to pay, on behalf of all the benin people, a national, solemn tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung."

president kerekou said that under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung the great chinese communist party "led the heroic and friendly chinese people to the fundamental victory over all the reactionary forces inside and outside of china, thus liberating a quarter of mankind."

he said, "it is an internationalist national duty for us, the benin revolutionaries, to honour the memory of chairman mao tsetung." we should turn our profound sorrow for the demise of an eminent revolutionary into a pledge to forge ahead in our national liberation struggle, he added.

concluding his speech, president kerekou shouted aloud: "eternal glory to chairman mao tsetung excl." "long live the active friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the chinese and benin peoples excl."

in accordance with a decision of the revolutionary military government and the central committee of the party of popular revolution of benin, memorial meetings

to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung were also held on the morning of september 18 in the capitals of all the provinces as well as in all the centres of the urban and rural districts of the country.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana Vice President Pays Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Gaborone, Sept. 18, 1976)

botswana vice-president and minister of finance and development planning quett masire called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

paying condolence calls yesterday also were government ministers and other high-ranking officials of botswana.

a few days ago, flags were flown at half-mast over the state house, the national assembly and a number of other buildings to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

many botswana government officials, friends of various circles and a number of african friends have called at the chinese embassy since september 10 to offer condolences and wrote in the book of condolence.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Sends Letter of Condolence on Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), sent on september 10 on behalf of the party central committee a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the letter says, "the central committee of cpb (m-l) is profoundly shocked and grieved to learn about chairman mao's death. it sends its deepest fraternal

condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china, all comrades and the people of china."

it says, "today revolutionaries throughout the five continents feel great sadness but also a new resolve. mao tsetung's work and thinking remain to instruct and illuminate the long bitter years ahead of fighting and destroying capitalism. our strength and our determination, like that of the great chinese people, must not falter. then, as he wrote in one of his magnificent poems,

'we can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven

and seize turtles deep down in the five seas:

we'll return amid triumphant song and laughter.

nothing is hard in this world

if you dare to scale the heights.'"

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Officials Pay Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Sofia, Sept. 18, 1976)

tano tsolov, first vice-chairman of the bulgarian council of ministers; milko tarabanov, first vice-chairman of the national assembly; peter mladenov and nikolai minchev, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other officials called at the chinese embassy here on the morning of september 13 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to bulgaria and bulgarian friendly figures have also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy here since september 10.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Prime Minister Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

louis sylvain goma, prime minister, chief of the government and president of the council of ministers of the people's republic of the congo, sent a message on september 11 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

the congolese revolutionary government has learnt with great shock and grief the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the towering stature and personality of chairman mao tsetung and his profound and brilliant vision of the world have deeply influenced the communist party of china, the chinese people, the army of the people's republic of china as well as the international communist movement. the glorious and exemplary deeds of chairman mao tsetung are immortal. they constitute an inexhaustible source of inspiration to younger generations. in the name of the congolese revolutionary government, i extend our deepest condolences to you.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Government Officials, Friendly Personages Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Havana, Sept. 18, 1976)

cuban deputy prime minister joel domenech benitez paid a condolence call at the chinese embassy here on september 16 on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

cuban foreign minister raul roa and some other high-ranking government officials also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy on the same day.

since september 9, some 300 cuban workers, students and employees and friends from other latin american countries residing in cuba have called at the chinese embassy to express profound grief over the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

chinese nationals residing in cuba and foreign diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## Czechoslovak Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Express Condolences on Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Prague, Sept. 18, 1976)

vaclav hula and matej lucan, deputy premiers of czechoslovakia; ladislav supka, minister of technological and investment development; vladimir berger, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other czechoslovak officials made a condolence call at the chinese embassy here on september 14 on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

since september 11, diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to czechoslovakia, friendly personages and overseas chinese here have also paid condolence calls at the embassy.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

## GDR Officials Make Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy on Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Berlin, Sept. 18, 1976)

officials of the german democratic republic (g.d.r.) called at the chinese embassy in the g.d.r. on september 13 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. they were: paul verner, member of the g.d.r. state council; gunter mittag, first deputy chairman of the council of ministers; gerhard weiss, deputy chairman of the council of ministers; oskar fischer, minister of foreign affairs; heinz eichler, member of the presidium of the people's chamber; and other officials.

representatives of a number of g.d.r. mass organizations, friendly personages, as well as overseas chinese made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to the g.d.r. came to the chinese embassy to mourn the passing of chairman mao.

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

### President of Fretilin and of Democratic Republic of East Timor Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

francisco x. do amaral, president of the central committee of fretilin and president of the democratic republic of east timor, sent a message on september 11 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

on behalf of the fretilin central committee, the people and myself, i present deepest regret at the loss of the most prestigious leader of the chinese communist party his excellency chairman mao tsetung. may i ask you to forward my deepest condolences and the feelings of the people of east timor to the bereaved family and to the brotherly people of china.

CHINA AND FRANCE

### Delegations of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France and French Revolutionary Communist Party (M-L) Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 18, 1976)

the marxist-leninist communist party of france and the french revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist) sent their delegations respectively to the chinese embassy here today to extend deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the delegation of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung and presented a wreath "to comrade mao tsetung, the greatest marxist-leninist of the contemporary era".

the delegation of the central committee of the french revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist) also stood in silent tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung and presented a wreath paying "homage to comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the proletariat".

French People Mourns Death of Chairman
Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 19, 1976)

over
1,300 french workers, farmers, students, teachers, office workers and friendly personages of various circles called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

yesterday morning, over 700 friendly personages, led by executive chairman charles bettelheim and secretary-general helene marchisio of the france-china friendship society, presented bouquets and paid silent tribute with deep grief before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung to the strains of funeral music.

in the afternoon, five workers' representatives from the renault motor factory in billancourt, in the suburb of paris, presented a wreath of fresh roses before the portrait of chairman mao. they brought with them a message of condolence signed by workers of the factory which says: chairman mao tsetung "restored dignity to the chinese people. he struggled unremittingly against all enemies of the working class. we are grateful to him because he enriched the revolutionary thought."

many french friends yesterday came specially from marseilles, besancon, bretagne, lyons, saint etienne and other cities to the chinese embassy to mourn for chairman mao. those who could not come sent their representatives with condolence books signed by them. 62 university students from besancon wrote in their condolence book: "we share the grief of the chinese people. we know how to turn our grief into revolutionary strength to serve the people."

gas company workers who called at the chinese embassy wrote in the condolence book: "the renowned name of comrade mao tsetung will be engraved in the hearts of all of us as the liberator of the chinese people, the builder of socialism in china and the greatest communist of our epoch." a chemical worker wrote in the condolence book, "comrade mao tsetung will live in the hearts of the working class of france and the whole world. let us persist in the struggle against revisionism and social-imperialism excl."

yesterday afternoon, more than 1,500 french working people held a rally to deeply mourn for chairman mao tsetung at the gambetta square near the "wall of the communards". representatives of the french revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist)

spoke at the rally. the participants, holding portraits of chairman mao and singing the "internationale", held a demonstration after the rally.

according to an order of the french presidency, all flags on french public buildings were flown at half-mast yesterday in mourning for chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Officials Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy on Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Budapest, Sept. 18, 1976)

on behalf of the government, the presidential council and the ministry of foreign affairs of hungary, szeker gyula, vice-premier of the hungarian government, ortutay gyula, member of the presidential council of the hungarian people's republic, and szarka karoly, deputy minister of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy here on september 13 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

in the past few days, diplomatic envoys of various countries to hungary and chinese residents in hungary also paid condolence calls at the embassy.

CHINA AND ICELAND

New Icelandic Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

petur thorsteinsson, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of iceland to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chang yi-chun, deputy director

of the west european affairs department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, this morning met ambassador petur thorsteinsson and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador petur thorsteinsson arrived in peking on september 6.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Ambassador to India Presents Credentials to Indian President

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

chen chao-yuan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to india presented his credentials to indian president fakhruddin ali ahmed today, according to a new delhi report.

president f.a. ahmed had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occassion were k. balachandran, secretary to the president, major general r.l. chopra, military secretary to the president, j.s. mehta, foreign secretary, h.s. vahati, chief of protocol and other officials of the ministry of external affairs. diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

More Japanese Public Figures and Laboring People Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 19, 1976)

more japanese government officials, public figures of various circles and labouring people have called at the chinese embassy here and the consulate-general in osaka city to express their deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

among those paying condolence calls in the last few days were: zentaro kosaka, japanese foreign minister; toshio komoto, international trade and industry minister; michio nagai, education minister; ichitaro ide, chief cabinet secretary; and michita sakata, director-general of the defence agency.

among the mourners were dietmen: takeo kimura, susumu nikaido, yasuhiro nakasone, saburo eda, shoichi shimodaira and yoshiaki masaki.

among the mourners were also public figures: tokumatsu sakamoto, shizuma kai, makoto ichikawa, shiburu masuda, kogoro uemura, shigeo nagano, yutaro takeyama, hideji kawasaki, daisaku ikeda, kiyoshi inoue, mitsuo mutai and sawako ariyoshi.

governors of the metropolitan and some prefectures and a number of mayors have also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

many more of japanese working people, friendly korean and patriotic chinese residents in japan have paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy in the last few days.

since september 9, nearly 10,000 people including japanese government officials and personages from various circles, have filed into the chinese embassy here and the chinese consulate-general in osaka city to express their respect and deep condolences to chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND KOREA

## Korean People Deeply Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 19, 1976)

the korean people have mourned in deep grief the passing of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the great teacher of the international proletariat and oppressed nations and oppressed people.

in the past few days, the city of pyongyang and the northern half of the republic were immersed in deep grief over the death of chairman mao. national flags were displayed at half-mast in mourning at the high buildings around the kim il sung square in pyongyang and all the main buildings of party and government institutions, factories and other industrial enterprises, business establishments, schools and the urban and rural residential quarters. at 4:00 p.m. yesterday (3:00 p.m. peking time) when one million people in peking

started a solemn memorial rally to pay tribute to the great leader and teacher chairman mao tsetung, sirens in pyongyang and other places in korea were sounded, vehicles were halted and pedestrians stood at attention in silent tribute. all these showed the korean people's high respects and love for chairman mao tsetung and their extremely profound internationalist sentiments towards the chinese people.

in the past eight days, over 10,000 people paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy in pyongyang. they were cadres of korean party and government institutions, representatives of mass organizations, workers, peasants, officers and soldiers of the people's army, youth and students. in kaesong, more than 600 people visited the residence of the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission to pay condolences. wearing black armbands in profound sorrow, the mourners stood in silent tribute in front of the portrait of the late chairman. many could hardly keep back their tears.

on behalf of korean women, comrade kim sang ae, wife of president kim il sung and chairman of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, called at the chinese embassy on september 11 to tender profound condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. she said grievously, "although comrade mao tsetung passed away, his lofty exploits will live forever in the hearts of the korean people and the korean women."

representatives of various circles who paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy laid before the black-framed portrait of chairman mao tsetung wreaths inscribed with "mourning for comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the most intimate comrade-in-arms of the korean people."

with profound grief, one of the representatives said: "during the liberation war of our fatherland, comrade mao tsetung held aloft the banner of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea and sent out the chinese people's volunteers formed by chinese excellent sons and daughters. together with our army and people, they dealt blows to the u.s. imperialist aggressors. they were supporting us with their own blood." another representative said: "during the period of our post-war recovery and construction, comrade mao tsetung continued to render us selfless internationalist assistance morally and materially." still another representative pointed out: "comrade mao tsetung consistently supported our struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland. this was a tremendous encouragement." "the greater our difficulty, the greater support and assistance comrade

mao tsetung rendered us. we will always remember him," said one of the mourners. they unanimously pledged that they will work for the consolidation and development of the great friendship and revolutionary unity forged and nurtured personally by chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung and cemented with blood by the korean and chinese peoples.

more than 400 teachers and students of the kim il sung university held a memorial meeting in honour of the late chairman mao tsetung on september 14. similar ceremonies also took place at the chongchong river power plant and the yalu river shipyard.

up to september 18, the chinese embassy here had received over 5,200 cables and letters of condolences from all parts of the country -- towns and villages alongside the east bank of the yalu river which borders on china, outposts by the military demarcation line, the vast plains in the western region, and the industrial cities of hamhung and chongjin on the eastern coast. these messages conveyed the immense grief of korean workers, peasants, armymen, students, cadres and intellectuals over the death of chairman mao tsetung. they unanimously paid tribute to chairman mao's immortal services for the chinese revolution, the world revolution and the international communist movement and warmly praised his outstanding contributions to strengthening and developing the friendship between the korean and chinese peoples. they expressed the conviction that the chinese people will hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the banner of proletarian internationalism and continue marching forward bravely.

## First Vice Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Choi Yong Kun

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and president of the state of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade pak sung chul, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, expressing deep condolences on the passing away of comrade choi yong kun. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the sad news of the passing away due to illness of comrade choi yong kun, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party, member of the political committee of the central committee, member of the central people's committee and vice-president of the state of the democratic people's republic of korea. i wish to extend, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, our deep condolences to you and, through you, to the korean workers' party, the korean government and people and comrade choi yong kun's family.

comrade choi yong kun devoted his whole life to the revolutionary struggle of the korean people. under the leadership of president kim il sung and the korean workers' party, comrade choi yong kun shouldered for a long time heavy responsibilities of the state, and dedicated his energies throughout his life to the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and interference, to korea's socialist revolution and socialist construction and to the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea.

comrade choi yong kun was a close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people. he visited china on several occasions and made many contributions to strengthening and developing the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea. the passing of comrade choi yong kun is a heavy loss not only to the korean people but also to the chinese people.

comrade choi yong kun's revolutionary work is immortal excl.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Prime Minister Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

lebanese prime minister rashid karami sent a message on september 11 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with the death of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people lost a great leader and mankind a thinker and a statesman whose great work has profoundly influenced our century. in the name of the lebanese government and in my own name, i extend to you, mr. premier, and to the chinese people our sincere condolences.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Officials, Masses Mourn Death of
Chairman Mao Tsetung at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

maltese
government officials and friends from all walks of life have called at the chinese embassy in malta in the past few days to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from the maltese capital of valletta.

secretary to the president camilleri and secretary to the cabinet joe camilleri made condolence calls to the chinese embassy on september 10 respectively on behalf of president anthony j. mamo and prime minister dom mintoff.

among the mourners were speaker of parliament e. attard bezzina, minister of health albert v. hyzler and other government officials.

making condolence calls were also leader of the national party of malta borg olivier, chairman of the progressive constitutional party mabel strickland and other maltese friends including workers, youths and women.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries also paid tribute to chairman mao tsetung at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Officials Make Condolence Call
at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Sept. 18, 1976)

mongolian officials called at the chinese embassy here on september 10 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

they are dondogiin tsebegmid, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; mangal dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs; yondongiin ochir, minister of foreign trade; and sandagiin sosorbaram, minister of culture.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and chinese residents in mongolia also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND NEPAL

## Kathmandu Memorial Rally Mourns Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Sept. 18, 1976)

over 1,500 friends and prominent figures of various circles in nepal attended a memorial meeting held here yesterday afternoon to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

many bouquets presented by nepalese friends and representatives of various circles were laid before the garlanded portrait of chairman mao tsetung. when the meeting began, all the mourners observed a minute's silence.

the meeting was jointly sponsored by the nepal-china cultural association and the preparatory committee of the nepal-china friendship association. ram hari sharma, chairman of the national panchayat of nepal, presided over the rally. acting foreign minister rabindra nath sharma said at the meeting: "chairman mao was the founder of new china. under his leadership china has turned from a country of poorness and backwardness caused by the invasion and exploitation of the imperialists into a powerful new china which is now playing an important role in the international arena. his life was linked closely with china's prosperity and chairman mao's wise leadership was very rare in world history".

he pointed out: "chairman mao's thought promoted the awakening of the oppressed people of asia and the world".

he said: "chairman mao laid a solid foundation for the friendly relations between nepal and china. i am confident that the friendship between the two countries will be further enhanced".

former prime minister kirti nidhi bista said: "i met chairman mao thrice and deeply felt the chairman's greatness in politics and loftiness in thought, and the impression made on me is never forgettable. what the chairman said to me is also a tremendous encouragement to the nepalese people."

bista added: "chairman mao was very happy that nepal could uphold her national independence and state sovereignty, and expressed his admiration for the heroism shown by the nepalese people. chairman mao has passed away, but his thought would never die." "i am confident that the chinese people will continue to march forward along the road pointed out by chairman mao and the leaders of china will continue to carry out the chairman's policies," he added.

purna bahadur, chairman of the preparatory committee of the nepal-china friendship association, said: "chairman mao freed the chinese people from the depth of sorrow and sufferings and founded new china. the great proletarian cultural revolution led personally by him has already made far and deep influence in china and the world. his thought is the source of strength to inspire the people to march forward."

also speaking at the meeting were former prime ministers tanka prasad acharya, nagendra prasad rijal and surya bahadur thapa, former nepalese ambassadors to china ranadhir subba and keshar bahadur, and chairman of the nepal-china cultural association maniharsha jyoti.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih, other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese workers and technicians working in nepal, as well as diplomatic envoys of some other countries accredited here, were also present.

by september 17, seven memorial meetings to mourn chairman mao tsetung had been held in kathmandu and patan. about 3,000 peasants, workers, students and people of other walks of life attended these meetings.

## CHINA AND NORWAY

### Norwegian Government Leaders, Friendly Personages Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

odvar nordli, prime minister of norway, called at the chinese embassy in norway on the morning of september 10 to express condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from oslo.

norwegian minister of foreign affairs knut frydenlund, minister of defense rolf hansen and other high-ranking officials also went to the chinese embassy to offer condolences.

on the afternoon of september 9, paul steigan, chairman of the workers' communist party (m-l) of norway, and five members of the central committee of the party visited the chinese embassy to pay tribute to chairman mao.

other mourners calling at the chinese embassy included torbjorn farovik, chairman of the council

of the national norway-china friendship association, friendly personages of various circles, representatives of chinese residents and foreign diplomatic envoys.

prime minister odvar nordli issued a statement on september 10, on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the statement said: "with the death of chairman mao, one of the leading statesmen of this century has passed away. he was the founder of the people's republic of china and all through his life made untiring efforts for his people and his country as a politician, an ideologist and a political philosopher, but first and foremost as the supreme teacher of his people. the transformation of this vast country and the great progress made in china during our generation are largely due to the leadership and personal efforts of mao tsetung."

## Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung Mourned in Oslo

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

over 2,300 people staged a torch march in oslo on the evening of september 17 to deeply mourn for chairman mao tsetung, according to a report from the norwegian capital.

the march was sponsored by the national norway-china friendship association.

that evening, the marchers from the city and its outskirts gathered at the square in the centre of oslo city. starting from the square at about 7 p.m., the marchers carried huge black-bordered portraits of the late chairman mao tsetung and streamers inscribed with "mourning for chairman mao tsetung" and "long live the friendship between norway and china". they marched slowly in silent tribute. after one hour or so, the procession ended amid the strains of the "internationale".

on the same evening, the oslo branch of the national norway-china friendship association held a memorial meeting attended by about 1,200 people. rongen, chairman of the branch, paul steigan, chairman of the norwegian workers' communist party (m-l), and representatives of immigrant workers in norway spoke at the meeting. they praised chairman mao's magnificent contributions in leading the chinese revolution and the international struggle against revisionism. rongen called for concrete action of strengthening the friendship between the norwegian and chinese people to mourn for the late chairman.

steigan said that "chairman mao tsetung was the greatest revolutionary leader of the contemporary era." he added, "his works are an eternal contribution to the theory of communism. therefore, all those who cherish chairman mao and what he did for the chinese people and the peoples of the world must read his works and study mao tsetung thought."

a representative of foreign workers in norway praised chairman mao as a genuine internationalist and a source of powerful inspiration for the people of the third world countries.

then the meeting observed a two-minute silence.

chairman mao's poems were recited at the memorial meeting which ended amid the singing of the "internationale".

similar meetings were sponsored by the national norway-china friendship association in 18 other norwegian cities. norwegian college students also met in memory of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan National Men's Volleyball Team Plays Liaoning Provincial Team

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 20, 1976)

a friendship match played by the pakistan national men's volleyball team and the liaoning provincial volleyball team here this afternoon was warmly applauded by 10,000 spectators.

the match was watched by yin tsan-chen, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and huang chih, vice-chairman of the shenyang city revolutionary committee, who also met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with head of the pakistan team qaze mahfuz ahmed and others. q. m. ahmed expressed deep condolences over the passing away of chairman mao tsetung.

players of the two countries showed good form in the exciting match. the initiative, courage and tenacity and the fine sportsmanship of the players won warm applause from the crowd. the match was won by the host team 3:1.

the pakistan national men's volleyball team arrived in peking on september 5. after visiting harbin and

changchun, the team arrived in shenyang on september 15.

the pakistan friends visited a people's commune and the liaoning industrial exhibition here.

## CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

### Central Committee of Communist Party of the Philippines Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of the philippines sent a letter on september 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the letter reads:

with deepest sorrow we learned of the passing away of the great teacher of the proletariat and beloved leader of the chinese people, comrade mao tsetung. the central committee and all the members of the communist party of the philippines, the red commanders and fighters of the new people's army and the revolutionary filipino people share with the chinese people and the entire revolutionary people of the world immense grief at this immeasurable loss.

comrade mao tsetung, founder and wise leader of the communist party of china and the chinese people's liberation army, was the great strategist of the chinese revolution. it was comrade mao tsetung's correct line which guided the new democratic revolution of china to its world historic victory in 1949 and brought the bright new day of liberation to the chinese people. after founding the people's republic of china, comrade mao tsetung brilliantly led the chinese communist party and the chinese people in winning great victories in socialist revolution and construction. it was he who initiated in time the great proletarian cultural revolution, a historically unprecedented great political revolution to prevent capitalist restoration and build socialism. a china transformed within a short span of time from a backward semi-colonial and semi-feudal country into a modern socialist state with a consolidated dictatorship of the proletariat -- this is comrade mao tsetung's monumental contribution to the world. comrade mao tsetung has passed away, but he has left behind his great marxist-leninist thought which is the invincible

weapon of the chinese people for winning still greater victories in the struggle ahead.

comrade mao tsetung is the great teacher of the proletariat and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world. in the international communist and workers' movement, comrade mao tsetung stood at the forefront of the great struggle to criticize soviet modern revisionism and defend marxism-leninism. with the far-reaching vision and courage of a great proletarian revolutionary, comrade mao tsetung in good time exposed to the world's people the increasing menace of soviet social-imperialism. upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism, he warmly supported all the just struggles of the laboring peoples and all the national independence and national liberation movements in asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world. he had great confidence in the peoples of the world and placed his hopes on them. he tirelessly worked to promote the great unity of the people of the third world and of the whole world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly against the hegemonism of the two superpowers. his incisive analysis of the world situation is of tremendous significance.

comrade mao tsetung was the most outstanding marxist-leninist of our time. in the course of more than fifty years of revolutionary practice, comrade mao tsetung made immortal new contributions in every field of marxist science. he propounded comprehensively the theory of new democratic revolution, the concept of protracted people's war and the strategy of encircling the cities from the countryside, all of which have enormously enriched the marxist theory of revolution in colonies and semi-colonies. in the course of socialist revolution, comrade mao tsetung systematically summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, analyzed and drew lessons from the restoration of capitalism in the soviet union, unequivocally pointed out for the first time in history that classes and class struggle still exist in socialist society after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has in the main been completed and that the bourgeoisie is right in the communist party and put forth the brilliant theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the course of unremitting struggle against the right and "left" opportunist lines and counter-revolutionary revisionist lines within the party at various stages of the revolution, comrade mao tsetung developed a series of principles which are of extreme importance in the building of a correct marxist-leninist party of the proletariat. by exposing and opposing the betrayal of communism by the khrushchov-brezhnev revisionist renegade

clique, comrade mao tsetung developed greatly the marxist-leninist cause of uncompromising struggle against opportunism and revisionism.

comrade mao tsetung dedicated his all to the great cause of the people's emancipation and communism. for this, he has earned the boundless love and esteem of the proletariat and oppressed peoples of the world. the teachings of comrade mao tsetung are enshrined forever in their hearts.

though the chinese people are today bereft of their beloved leader, we are sure that, uniting closely around the central committee of the communist party of china, they will continue to march along the glorious road illumined by comrade mao tsetung, take class struggle as the key link and persist in the basic line of the party, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, build china into a powerful modern socialist state and make still greater contributions to humanity and to the cause of world proletarian revolution and communism.

we in the philippines bow in homage to the great mao tsetung. we will always remember and hold dear in our hearts the warm concern that comrade mao tsetung has shown towards the just revolutionary cause of the filipino people. we are determined to turn grief into courage, strengthen the militant unity between our two parties and peoples, hold high the invincible banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, persist in our people's democratic revolution, overcome all difficulties and contribute our share to the triumphant advance of our common revolutionary cause.

our great teacher mao tsetung is immortal excl.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought!

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Officials Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy on Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Sept. 18, 1976)

alojzy karkoszka, vice-chairman of the polish council of ministers, and stefan olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy here on september 13 to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

on behalf of the highest state authorities of the polish people's republic, vice-chairman karkoszka expressed deep condolences to chinese ambassador to poland liu shu-ching on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

after learning of the passing of chairman mao tsetung, a number of friendly personages in poland telephoned, wired, wrote or visited the chinese embassy to express deep grief and heartfelt condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

diplomatic envoys of many countries and chinese residents in poland paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Writers' Delegation Leaves Romania for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 18, 1976)

a chinese writers' delegation headed by li hsueh-ao left here for home after a visit to romania.

during their stay in romania, the chinese writers were separately received by dumitru ghise, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the romanian council of socialist culture and education, and virgil teodorescu, member of the party central committee and chairman of the romanian writers' union. they had cordial and friendly conversations.

besides bucharest, the chinese delegation visited a number of counties and had meetings with romanian writers. the chinese writers were accorded very cordial and friendly reception wherever they went.

the delegation arrived in romania on september 3.

Romanian People Deeply Mourn Passing of
Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 19, 1976)

people in different parts of romania have made condolence calls at the chinese embassy here or sent letters and messages of condolence to mourn chairman mao tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the chinese people.

among the mourners calling at the chinese embassy in the last few days were leading members and people's representatives of the party and central government organs, social organizations and military institutions as well as plants and other industrial establishments, schools and scientific research institutions in bucharest. they stood in silent tribute with utmost grief before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung.

wreaths were laid before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung by the national council of the front of socialist unity of romania, the central committee of the union of communist youth of romania, the central council of the general trade union confederation, the ministry of national defence, the romanian-chinese friendship association and the baneasa radio and transistor radio spare parts plant here. representatives of the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative made a special trip from ialomita county, more than 90 kilometres away, to the chinese embassy in the capital to express condolences and place a wreath before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung.

many establishments in various parts of romania have sent letters or messages to the chinese embassy here, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao. a letter of condolence from the "august 23" plant, the biggest machine-building plant in the country, says: "with deep grief, we learned of the passing of comrade mao tsetung."

in the name of its 18,000 workers and staff, the bucharest ready-mades and knitwear factory in a letter extended to the chinese people their profound condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung and their militant and revolutionary solidarity. the letter says: "we know the brilliant life and activities of the founder of the communist party of china and the people's republic of china. we know his decisive contributions to the cause of socialist revolution in china." it adds: "we highly value the contributions made by chairman mao tsetung to the strengthening of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of romania and china." "chairman mao tsetung will live forever in our hearts," the letter says.

the letter of condolence sent by the bucharest polytechnic institute says: "together with the people of our country and cherishing boundless respect, we recalled the tremendous role played by comrade mao tsetung in the modern history of china and in the history of the world revolutionary movement. his whole life and all his revolutionary activities were closely linked with the heroic struggles waged by the chinese communists and the chinese people against imperialism and reaction and for overthrowing the old system and for the triumph of the socialist revolution and construction on the land of china."

the message of the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative says that at this grievous and sorrowful moment, we stand by you heart and soul. all the cooperative members together with other local people expressed sincerest condolences and deep sympathy.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of San Marino Calls at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 18, 1976)

giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the republic of san marino, on behalf of the heads of state, the government and people of his country, made a special visit to the chinese embassy here today to extend deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. he said: "there exists a profound friendship between the peoples of san marino and china. the government and people of san marino share the grief with the chinese people."

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

## Soviet Officials Mourn Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Moscow, Sept. 18, 1976)

k.t. mazurov, first vice-chairman, and i.v. arkhipov, vice-chairman, of the u.s.s.r. council of ministers, and a.a. gromyko, minister of foreign affairs, mourned the passing of chairman mao tsetung at the chinese embassy here on september 13.

also making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were diplomatic envoys of various countries to the soviet union and representatives of chinese residents in the soviet union.

CHINA AND SPAIN

## Spanish Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

the executive committee of the spanish communist party (marxist-leninist) has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese people, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

the message says, "the death of comrade mao tsetung is an irreparable loss to all marxist-leninists and the people of the whole world. the spanish marxist-leninists and revolutionaries are much grieved by this deplorable occurrence."

the message says, "the executive committee of the spanish communist party (marxist-leninist), deeply mourns, in the name of the central committee and the entire membership of the party, for the greatest marxist-leninist leader of the contemporary era, the heroic and untiring revolutionary, the undisputed leader of the working class and revolutionaries of the world, the proletarian internationalist, the great man who dedicated his whole energies to the working class, the people and the revolutionary cause, and the pure and iron-willed communist who left a deep, indelible and far-reaching influence on the history of the chinese revolution and the revolution of mankind.

the message says, "the outstanding marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung knew how to creatively and vividly integrate marxism-leninism with the practical situation in china and thus immensely enriched marxism-leninism and made extremely important contributions to the development of marxism-leninism in various fields. therefore, the proletariat and revolutionaries of the whole world highly appraise the historical contributions made by comrade mao tsetung to the cause of socialist revolution and construction. his teachings and all his writings are of immense benefit to us communists and a genuine guide to our revolutionary action."

the message concludes: "we are determined to turn our grief into strength and intensify our struggle for the ideal of communism for which comrade mao tsetung fought throughout his life."

## New Chinese Ambassador to Spain Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Madrid, Sept. 20, 1976)

ma mu-ming, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to spain, presented his credentials today to his majesty juan carlos i, king of spain.

his majesty the king had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion was marcelino oreja aguirre, spanish minister of foreign affairs.

ma mu-ming left peking on august 31 and arrived here on september 2.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

## Wang Ping-nan Meets Swedish Friends Mr. and Mrs. Myrdal

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1976)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a friendly conversation with jan myrdal, honorary president of the swedish-chinese friendship federation, and his wife gun kessle. ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the association, was present on the occasion.

mr. and mrs. myrdal returned to peking on september 15 after visiting sinkiang, kansu, szechwan and shantung.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

## Tanzania Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 18, 1976)

all kinds of memorial activities have been held in tanzania in the past few days to express deep mourning on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

over ten thousand youths held a silent procession here yesterday with five members of the youth league of the tanganyika african national union (tanu) carrying a huge portrait of the late chairman mao in the van. led by tanu leaders diwani, mukuchika, w. bgoya and mbakileki, the procession marched slowly from the tanu youth league headquarters through the main streets to the chinese embassy. the marchers were composed of fighters of the people's defence forces, national servicemen, young workers, peasants and students.

some of the placards held by the marchers read, "we are deeply grieved at the death of chairman mao tsetung excl." "long live mao tsetung thought excl." when the marchers gathered in front of the chinese embassy, member of the central committee of the tanu youth league bgoya read a letter of condolence in the name of the youth league. then people filed into the mourning hall of the embassy group after group to the strains of the funeral music to pay their respects before the portrait of the late chairman mao tsetung.

similar silent processions were also held in dodoma, tanga, mwanza and other cities and in the regions of kigoma, mbeya, iringa, shinyanga and lindi today and yesterday.

25,000 people of all walks of life staged a silent march in tabora city in northwest tanzania on september 16. tanzanian national flags were flying at half-mast in the city. the marchers walked slowly to the residence of the chinese medical group, where they held a mourning ceremony. a message of condolence from the people of the tabora region to the chinese people on the passing of chairman mao tsetung was read at the ceremony. then, regional party and government leaders wearing black armbands stood guard of honour together with the chinese doctors on both sides of the portrait of chairman mao tsetung.

on september 10, tanu central committee member mwashambwa and a dozen local officials including the tanu mbeya regional secretary went to the residence of the chinese technical personnel working in mbeya to express condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

in the past few days, officials and civilians in the regions of kigoma, singida, dodoma, mtwara, morogoro, mara and tabora paid condolence calls at the residences of the chinese medical groups working there. on the evening of september 9, the tanu secretary of tabora region n. kaisi received the chinese medical team at his home. he said to them, "chairman mao has not died. he lives in our hearts."

all high-ranking officers in the ruvu camp of the tanzanian national service went to the residence of the chinese agro-technical team to offer their condolences.

in zanzibar, over 10,000 young men and women held a silent procession today to mourn the demise of chairman mao tsetung. they carried streamers reading: "we in tanzania mourn the death of a revolutionary of the world excl." "the death of mao tsetung is a great loss to the revolutionaries the world over excl."

marching in front of the procession were s. bakari and kheri yusuf, leaders of the youth league of the afro-shirazi party (asp). when the marchers came through the main streets to the gate of the chinese consulate in zanzibar, general secretary of the asp youth league kheri yusuf read a condolence message on behalf of the central committee of his league. then, leaders of the league and high-ranking officials went into the mourning hall and stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung.

600 workers of the friendship textile mill in dar es salaam held a memorial meeting yesterday. many workers wore black armbands. general manager of the factory t.c. mabonesho made a memorial speech and then the workers stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung.

the masses in other places in tanzania also expressed their mourning on the passing of chairman mao tsetung in various forms.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

President of Tunisian National Assembly Mourns Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

sadok mokaddem, president of the tunisian national assembly, sent a message on september 11 to wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

i have learned with deep emotion and profound regret of the death of the prestigious leader of the people's republic of china, who struggled with devoted self-denial and determination to build a new chinese society. at this sorrowful moment, i extend to the family of the great deceased, to you and to the deputies to the people's congress of the people's republic of china my deep condolences. meanwhile, i wish that the work of mao tsetung will proceed and will further contribute to the realization of the aims he set in national development and international cooperation.

President of Tunisian National Assembly Pays Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Tunis, Sept. 19, 1976)

sadok mokaddem, president of the tunisian national assembly, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday morning to express deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

after standing in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao, president mokaddem wrote in the

condolence book, "today, on the occasion of the memorial meeting held by the chinese people of mourn the great chairman mao tsetung, i, in my own name and in the name of the national assembly, express deepest sympathy to the chinese people, government and leaders on the tremendous loss they suffered in the passing of their great revolutionary leader, founder of china's unification and architect of china's prosperity."

among those who paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy from september 10 to 18 were tunisian minister of external affairs habib chatty, other ministers, senior officials and officers, leading members of mass organizations and friendly personages of various circles.

the representatives of the palestine liberation organization here, the visiting leaders of the p.l.o. executive committee, and diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND UN

Fifth Session of Third UN Sea Law Conference Ends

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 18, 1976)

the fifth session of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea concluded in new york yesterday evening. throughout the session, representatives of the numerous developing countries adhered to the principle of safeguarding state sovereignty and national economic interests and waged a bitter struggle in unity against maritime hegemony. they frustrated both the coercion and coaxing of the superpowers and made contributions to the struggle for formulating a new equitable and reasonable sea law.

during the session which began last august 2, representatives of many third world countries strongly demanded the revision or deletion of those provisions in the "revised single negotiating text" which favour the maritime powers. they put forward many reasonable proposals and suggestions which won wide support among other small and medium-sized countries.

when discussion on the system of exploitation of seabed resources was underway at the first committee, the 77-nation group put forth an important amendment to the "revised single negotiating text". the amendment, which calls for the enhancement of the power of the

international seabed authority and strongly opposes the "parallel exploitation system" as proposed by the two superpowers, was submitted after full consultations among more than 100 nations in the spirit of unity and cooperation. it won wide support at the committee meeting.

at the second committee's meetings, representatives of small and medium-sized countries sternly refuted the soviet representative's preposterous propositions concerning "the exclusive economic zone", "the straits situated within the territorial waters and used for international navigation" and other problems.

when consultations on the provisions on scientific marine researches were proceeding at the third committee, third world coastal states waged a resolute struggle against the superpowers' schemes to encroach upon other countries' sovereignty at will under the signboard of "freedom of scientific research". they stuck to the stand that a littoral country should exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all scientific research activities within its territorial waters and economic zone and on its continental shelf; and that foreign activities in this respect must obtain in advance the ratification of the littoral state.

however, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, still stubbornly clung to their hegemonic positions and absurd propositions, rejecting the just demands of a large number of countries. it was precisely due to the obstructions and sabotages by the two superpowers that the current session failed to make due progress. but the two superpowers still tried to put the blame for the failure on the developing countries. on the one hand, they spread pessimism as regards the prospects of the conference. on the other hand they exerted pressure on and intimidated the developing countries. at the plenary meeting yesterday, head of the soviet delegation s.p. kozyrev once again unreasonably accused third world countries of trying to monopolize the international seabed resources. he peddled his "package" solution, maintaining that "all the basic issues of the law of the sea" should be settled "by consensus". in other words, he tried to vest the superpowers with the right of veto.

however, the numerous small and medium-sized countries did not succumb to the superpower pressure. at the plenary meeting on september 17, some representatives sharply refuted the soviet representative's absurd arguments. the representative of kenya pointed out that his delegation "supports the view that the conference must ultimately take decisions in accordance with the rules it has adopted. thus, the question of voting should not be ruled out at the next session of the conference." the representative of singapore

spoke of the mutual understanding between the coastal and landlocked states. he said that they "have accepted certain proposals as the basis of negotiation," and that "this will remove one of the obstacles" created by the big powers.

ling ching, chairman of the chinese delegation, spoke at the plenary meeting yesterday. he pointed out that the group of 77 has submitted to the current conference important working papers concerning the systems of exploitation in the international seabed area, maintaining the principle of equity that the international seabed and the resources therein are the common heritage of mankind. it is precisely this that has made positive contributions to the correct advancement of the conference. the chinese delegation firmly supports the spirit of actively taking the initiative and adhering to principles.

ling ching said that the numerous developing countries have upheld unity, adhered to principles and actively conducted negotiations. this is a striking contrast to the practice of the superpowers who are obstinately clinging to their unreasonable positions and are saying one thing but doing another. the representative of one superpower that styles itself as the "natural ally of the developing countries" pretends that it was ready for consultations in all sincerity and appealed for "mutual concessions". but actually it ignores the just propositions of the developing countries and in essence refuses to make compromises. furthermore, it calls white black and black white, repeatedly attacks by innuendo the so-called majority group and hurls blames of obstructing the conference from making progress on the numerous developing countries.

he said that the third world countries want to safeguard their maritime rights and interests while one or two superpowers are not reconciled to the loss of their privileged position to occupy the seas. it is the maritime-hegemonist position of the superpowers that constitutes the basic reason why the conference on the law of the sea fails to make due progress.

ling ching also said that with regard to the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states, especially developing countries among them, it is our consistent position that their reasonable maritime rights and interests should be duly guaranteed. differences on this problem can be solved through consultations.

he said in conclusion: "so long as the numerous developing countries continue to strengthen their unity, support each other, unite with all the forces that can be united and persevere in struggle, they will certainly be able to do a better job of advancing the progress of the law of the sea conference along

a correct direction, so as to establish a new convention on the law of the sea which is fair and reasonable and genuinely accords with the fundamental interests of the people of all countries."

at the plenary meeting, chairmen of the three main committees made reports on their work during the current conference.

the conference decided that the next meeting will be held in may, 1977 in new york.

## Representatives to UN, American Friends Call at Chinese Mission to Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 19, 1976)

the news of the passing of chairman mao tsetung has aroused profound grief among representatives of various countries to the united nations, especially those of third world countries, and among american working people. in the nine days ending yesterday, over 1,700 people including permanent representatives and observers from more than 120 countries of the five continents, american friends of all social strata and overseas chinese in the united states have called at the chinese mission at the united nations to express condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

representatives or observers making condolence calls included those from afghanistan, albania, algeria, argentina, australia, austria, bahamas, bahrain, bangladesh, barbados, belgium, bhutan, botswana, bulgaria, burma, burundi, cameroon, canada, cape verde, the central african republic, chad, chile, colombia, congo, costa rica, cyprus, czechoslovakia, the democratic people's republic of korea, democratic kampuchea, democratic yemen, denmark, the dominican republic, ecuador, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, finland, france, the german democratic republic, the federal republic of germany, ghana, greece, grenada, guatemala, guinea, guinea bissau, guyana, haiti, hungary, iceland, india, indonesia, iran, iraq, ireland, italy, ivory coast, jamaica, japan, jordan, kuwait, laos, lebanon, lesotho, liberia, the libyan arab republic, luxembourg, madagascar, malawi, malaysia, mali, malta, mauritania, mauritius, mexico, mongolia, morocco, mozambique, nepal, the netherlands, new zealand, nicaragua, niger, norway, pakistan, panama, peru,

the philippines, poland, portugal, qatar, romania, rwanda, saudi arabia, senegal, sierra leone, singapore, spain, sri lanka, the sudan, surinam, swaziland, sweden, switzerland, syria, thailand, togo, trinidad and tobago, tunisia, turkey, uganda, the soviet union, the united arab emirates, the united kingdom, the united republic of tanzania, the united states, upper volta, uruguay, viet nam, yugoslavia, zaire and zambia.

u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim and other high officials of the u.n. also called at the chinese mission to express their condolences on the death of chairman mao tsetung.

also paying condolence calls at the mission were representatives from the organization of african unity, the palestine liberation organization, the pan-africanist congress of azania, the south west african national union and some other organizations of the national liberation movement.

many mourners broke into tears as they stood in silent tribute before the portrait of chairman mao tsetung. one african friend who met chairman mao in wuhan in 1966 could not restrain himself from sobbing when he gazed at the portrait of chairman mao tsetung. he said, "with the passing of chairman mao, we lost a great revolutionary teacher. we are resolved to do what he taught us, closing our ranks in the common fight against big power contention in africa."

many american friends from all walks of life made special trips to new york to mourn the death of chairman mao tsetung at the chinese mission. among them were rafal anglada hopez, william hinton, susan warren, and american professors of chinese descent: yang chen-ning, li cheng-tao, wu chien-hsiung, yuan chia-liu, lin chia-chiao, wang ho and chin tsu-yi, as well as yeh nan and li ku-hung.

representatives from the u.s.-china people's friendship association and the national committee on u.s.-china relations as well as officials from the new york city administration also offered their condolences at the chinese mission.

many american friends wrote tributes in the condolence book. one middle-aged woman wrote: "beloved chairman mao tsetung, in life and historic struggle you shall ever be our revolutionary guide and inspirator. long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought excl." a worker wrote: "the american working class thanks you for your revolutionary inspiration. we will never forget."

a large number of overseas chinese in various parts of the united states sent representatives to the chinese mission to express deep condolences and presented wreaths. patriotic taiwan compatriots residing in the united states expressed determination during their condolence calls at the mission to carry on the cause left unfinished by chairman mao and to make contributions to the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland.

hundreds of wreaths were presented by numerous diplomatic missions, organizations and people from all walks of life. wreaths were also presented by the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist) and the u.s. revolutionary communist party.

## CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

### Memory of Chairman Mao Tsetung Honored in West German Cities

(NCNA-English Bonn, Sept. 19, 1976)

west german people of various circles held memorial meetings in many cities in the past few days to mourn the passing of chairman mao tsetung. tribute was also paid at report meetings and forums or in the form of marches.

a memorial meeting held in duesseldorf yesterday by the germany-china friendship society was attended by more than 3,500 people including the organization's activists from more than 30 cities.

the meeting heard addresses by lois wheeler snow, widow of the american friend edgar snow, and other foreign friends who once worked in yenan, site of the chinese revolution, in the years of war of resistance against japanese aggression and during the chinese liberation war. they paid tribute to chairman mao tsetung and gave personal reminiscences of their meetings and conversations with the chairman in the years of the revolutionary war. lois wheeler snow said that chairman mao has left us as a teacher but his teachings will always be with us. elo baumberger, a leading member of the federal council of the germany-china friendship society, reported on the revolutionary thought of chairman mao tsetung and extolled its great significance. the meeting was wound up to the strains of "the east is red".

similar memorial meetings were held in more than twenty other west german cities on september 14 and 15.

west german marxist-leninist organizations paid tribute to the memory of chairman mao tsetung in the form of torch-light marches or memorial meetings. these took place in frankfurt, hamburg, mannheim, koeln, munich, hanover, stuttgart and other cities on september 16 and 17.

West German Bundestag President, Other Personages Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Bonn, Sept. 19, 1976)

annemarie renger, president of the west german bundestag, called at the chinese embassy here on september 15 to mourn the death of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

from september 14 to 18, many west german political figures and other friendly personages paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy. among them were karl carstens, chairman of the parliamentary group of the opposition, christian democratic union-christian social union; heinz kuehn, minister-president of north rhine-westphalia; johannes ziegler, mayor of cologne; and daniels, mayor of bonn.

franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union, sent a special envoy to the chinese embassy to present the following message of condolence written by himself: "i shall remember forever the unforgettable conversation i had with the deceased on january 16, 1975. i hereby express my deep mourning for him."

the national flag of the federal republic of germany was flown at half-mast at various government buildings on september 18 in mourning for chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Prime Minister Mourns Passing of Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1976)

abdul-aziz abdul-ghani, member of the command council and prime minister of the yemen arab republic, sent a message on september 9 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung. the message reads:

with great sadness, we learned the news of the passing of the great leader chairman mao tsetung. please accept the deep condolences and sincere sentiments i express in the name of my government and in my own name on the great sorrow. this great man's brilliant achievements in building his motherland and his all-discerning thought which illuminates the road can enable you to bear up against this deep sorrow, to stand firm whatever happens and to continue marching forward along the way this great man pointed out.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Memorial Meeting in Zambia for Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Sept. 18, 1976)

zambian president kenneth david kaunda presided over a solemn grand memorial meeting for chairman mao tsetung in mulungushi rock of central province, zambia this morning.

among those attending the meeting were a.g. zulu, general secretary of the united national independence party (unip) of zambia; e.h. mudenda, prime minister; members of the unip central committee; cabinet ministers; senior party and government officials and officers and delegates to the coming session of the national council of the unip.

the memorial meeting began at 8:30 a.m. local time. funeral music was played and a 21-gun salute was fired. all participants observed a three minutes' silence in memory of chairman mao tsetung.

speaking at the meeting, president kaunda said, "the chinese people are our dependable friends. the tragic loss of their beloved and respected leader is also a loss of the unip and the people of zambia."

he said, "we mourn him because he is a great revolutionary leader of our friendly people. we mourn him as a true friend, a friend in the sunshine of success and in the period of trouble and despair."

president kaunda said, "chairman mao is gone, but his spirit continues to inspire us to more victories in our revolution. chairman mao is gone, but may the friendship he helped to build between the people of china and zambia live and flourish for generations to come."

at nine a.m. local time (3:00 p.m. peking time) when a million peking people started a solemn memorial rally on tienanmen square, president kaunda asked all the participants to stand in silent tribute for three minutes again because, as he pointed out, the entire chinese people were deeply mourning chairman mao at this very moment.

it was reported that at 9:00 a.m. the armed forces and police of zambia also observed a three minutes' silence in memory of chairman mao.

the spokesman of the zambian state house announced on september 16 that president kaunda had decided that september 17 and 18 would be days of national mourning for chairman mao tsetung, with all flags flying at half-mast and all sporting and other recreational activities cancelled.

the passing of chairman mao tsetung has evoked deep grief in the hearts of the zambian people as well as freedom fighters in africa. during the past few days, many zambian workers, students, and people from various circles as well as freedom fighters of african liberation movements called at the chinese embassy here or at the residences of the chinese technical and engineering personnel working in zambia to express their deep condolences on the passing of chairman mao tsetung.

a namibian freedom fighter wrote in the book of condolence: "chairman mao was loved by all true revolutionaries all over the world. we all remain inspired by him. he is not dead for he lives on in the hearts of the revolutionary people and all the oppressed people who are struggling for liberation, including the people of namibia."

a zambian friend said in a letter of condolence: through chairman mao tsetung's principled leadership and his uncompromising stand against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and social-imperialism, he endeared himself and the chinese people to the majority of the oppressed africans.

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